INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SWINDLES OF WAITERS.

How Guests at Cafes and Hotels Are Victimized and Deceived.

Said a returned tourist to a reporter last evening: "I see it don't take long for the waiters on this side of the water to adopt European tactics when it is to their personal advantage."

"What, for instance?"

"From long and not unusual experience in cafes in various parts of the world, I have adopted the custom of looking carefully over the itemized bill brought me for my meals and comparing it with the prices on the bill of fare. That is what an itemized bill is for, and not simply to look like a washing list. The other night when dining rather liberally at one of the up town hotels, I remarked a discrepancy as between the account presented and the change returned from the bill I gave the waiter.

"It was only fifty cents short, but I called the waiter's attention to the fact. He seemed astonished and counted the change twice, then, lifting the bill of items from the plate where it rested with the change, his features were spread with a satisfied smile as two quarters of a dollar appeared thereunder. His hilarity disappeared, though, when I told him that I had spent time and money enough in Paris to know that trick well, and always rewarded them there, as I proposed to do with him, by omitting his accustomed fee."

"What is the trick?" queried the reporter.

"Don't you see that by hiding two or three coins under the list in that way when returning the change to a careless man who does not count his change, he would receive his tip and the hidden coin also, but when serving a more careful person, myself for instance, and a recount was called for, the missing coin could be found and no suspicion of dishonesty attach to the waiter, unless a fellow got tired of having the same old chestnut played too often. There are other tricks beside that for capturing the careless," said the tourist. "One that is practiced in France, where gold louis and half louis are the most common coins in circulation, is when the waiter receives a louis he puts it between his teeth, or seems so to do. You see the gold right their in plain sight all the time, but he gives you change for a half louis only.

"You immediately call his attention to the fact and remark that it was a louis you gave him. 'But no, sir,' he says, 'see there,' and takes the coin from between his teeth and behold it is only a half louis. You are puzzled, for you were confident that it came from the little spring case that a half louis would not fit, and can not account for it until you learn that he has had the half louis in his mouth waiting for just such an occasion. The only safe way, therefore, is the moment you see your louis going toward his mouth, let the battle begin, and tell him to let it remain on the table until the change is given. That is not all, for in the supper rooms at the various cafes in Paris the number of the room is placed right over the column of figures and added in with the total amount. I suppose if the room were not numbered they would add in the date; any thing, in fact, to make the amount bigger."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

AN OLD PUNISHMENT.

The Introduction of Tarring and Feathering as a Torture.

Philologists have long observed that mords that are popularly known as "Americanisins" are really good old English terms brought over by the pilgrim fathers, the early settlers on the James, etc., and retained here when forgotten in the country of their birth. Similarly, not a few Dutch words—boss, boodle, etc.—brought over by the early settlers of New Amsterdam, have spread from their original American habitat, till they have become part of our speech. It is not less interesting to note that certain customs, forgotten in their homeland, but retained here, and, therefore, characterized as "American," are really importations from Europe. Not one of these customs has been regarded as more distinctively "Yankee" than the venerable one of "tarring and feathering," and yet we learn from the "Annales Rerum Anglicarum" of the venerable English historian, Hoveden (living in the thirteenth century and Court Chaplain to Henry III.) that the custom is at least as old as the time of Richard the Lion-hearted. He tells that Richard, on setting out on the third crusade, made sundry enactments for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "A robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the fashion of a champion, and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out on him, so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ship shall touch he shall be set on shore." Whether the custom was earlier than this we have no means of determining. It is at least close on to seven hundred years old.—*American Notes and Queries.*

—Ada—"What was your first meal alone with your husband when you left for the honeymoon?" Elsie (aged sixteen)—"Oh, Charley, let me make it out. We had chocolate ice-cream, kisses, lemonade, blanc-mange, charlotte russe, strawberries, vanilla ice-cream, cocoanut drops, Neapolitan ice-cream, wine jelly, bananas, raisins, tutti-frutti, milk punch, raspberries, floating island, and pistache ice-cream." Ada—"Any thing else?" Elsie (gloomily)—"Yes; a long illness."—*Time.*

ROOST FOR BUMMERS.

Ingenious Scheme of a Milliner to Get Rid of Noisy Loafers.

In this city, in front of the Black building, at the corner of C and Taylor streets, was a loafing place of many years standing. The end of the sidewalk in front of the building is about eight feet above Taylor street, and is guarded by an iron railing made of gas-pipe. It was in this spot that the ragged street philosopher held his court. With his back braced against the railing, he discoursed for hours to half a score of disciples, each similarly braced against the top bar of the railing. Tobacco juice was squirted right and left, and the smoke of black and ancient clay pipes scented the "desert air" far and near. Being some feet above both streets, this corner seemed a little platform railed off and set apart for the special benefit of the class by which it was appropriated, and they long held undisputed possession of it.

Some months ago, however, the room fronting on the platform was rented by a lady, who opened in it a millinery store. She at once discovered that in front of her store was a sort of bummers' roost. She could not expect ladies to run the gauntlet of such a crew in order to enter her shop, therefore she determined to oust them.

Her first attempt was by filling the top bar of the railing with projecting spikes. This made it an uncomfortable resting place, but the force of habit was so strong that the old frequenters of the spot continued to assemble there, nowithstanding the fact that the place no longer afforded them any artificial support.

Although beaten in her first attack, the lady did not give up the fight. She said nothing, but she had a plumber take up the pieces of gas pipe which formed the bottom bar of the railing and drill in it about fifty small holes. She then had this connected with the water pipe inside her store. When this connection was made she had only to turn a cock and fifty streams of water flew out of the bottom bar of the railing, some vertical, others at an angle of forty-five degrees, and still others that swept along the whole width of the sidewalk at lower range.

Thus equiped the lady developed the instincts of a pot hunter. She did not turn loose upon the first two or three bums that presented themselves in front of her "blind," but waited until she had at her mercy a whole flock. Then she pulled the "trigger." The scatterment was such as one sees in turning loose an old blunderbuss into a flock of mud hens. Nearly all broke at once—not standing upon the order of their going—but two or three seemed almost paralyzed by the touch of cold water upon their persons. They hesitated and looked about for some one to swear at, but not a soul was to be seen, and the water still showering down upon their heads and giving them an up-cut from below, they were finally forced to retreat, streaming like as many half-drowned rats.—*Salt Lake City Tribune.*

The Game of Cobwebs.

A new parlor game, originated in the Southwest, has already attained considerable celebrity. It is called cobwebs, and may be played by any number of boys and girls. The players all join hand, in a circle, with a blindfolded boy in the center. He selects a girl, who enters the ring and flutters about just out of his reach, while he attempts to catch her, saying: "Fly, fly, where art thou?" The girl replies: "Here am I," and at the same time she changes her position and endeavors to elude the spider, as the boy is called. In her efforts to do so she must not leave the ring. An artificial spider is suspended from the ceiling by means of a pulley and a string, and it is the duty of the boy, still blindfolded, to drop this spider on the girl's head. When he succeeds in accomplishing his purpose, both he and the girl are debarred from entering the game again. A girl next enters the ring, and, blindfolded, pursues in the same way the one she chooses. The spider who catches his elusive fly in the shortest time is called the winner of the evening, and is presented with a wreath of small spiders. The girl who is longest in being caught receives a wreath of butterflies, which crowns her the "queen fly."—*Golden Days.*

Exchange of Courtesies.

In the early explorations of Japan by the English, before the people there had become familiar with Western ways of living, many amusing things were observed by both natives and strangers. Mr. St. John tells how his party of surveyors opened relations of amity and trade with some callers upon them at time of lunch.

One of my men presented the elder of the two with an empty preserved meat-can, which we had just flung from us. It was a wonderful thing, evidently. How they examined it! They both thanked us, then spoke earnesly together for a few minutes, and away ran the younger, returning in a very short time with a live cock, which the older man took from him, and with many bows and apologies begged me to accept the bird as a return for the handsome present of an empty meat-can. This cock was, I doubt not, almost the most valuable thing the poor kind-hearted native possessed. They are the only time-piece the poorer class of Japanese have, and are, besides, generally very great pets. Of course I did not deprive the small farmer of his fowl, his only clock, and his children's pet.—*Youth's Companion.*

TIMES HAD CHANGED.

A Brief Reading by the Sea-Shore Seven Years After Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins went down to the sea-shore the other day for one of the quiet, happy times they used to have six or seven years ago, before they were wed.

They took with them this time a volume of Tennyson and three little Jenkins's.

"The children can play on the sand while we lie on the soft, green grass and you read Tennyson to me," said Mrs. Jenkins in dreamy anticipation.

"Queen Guinevere had fled the coast"—

began Jenkins, when they had reached the "soft, green grass."

"Tommy, get out of that water! What do you mean wading in so far?

There in the holy house at Almesbury—

"*Willie!* If I speak to you again, young man, you'll stop pouring sand down your little sister's back!

For hither had she fled, her crime of flight—

"Bessie, you and Tommy stop splashing water on each other—stop at this instant:

For thus it chanced one morn, when all the court—

"*Willie*, what on earth are you doing with your hands full of that nasty seaweed? "There, Tommy, I told you you'd let that stone fall on your toes if you'd tried to lift such a big one. Now you mind me next time!

But when Sir Lancelot told this matter to the Queen, at first she—

"Where *are* those children? You hold the book, and I'll go see. There's Willie wading in the water up to his waist again, and Bessie's sitting flat in the wet sand in her white dress. Tommy's drowned like enough. I guess we won't read any more poetry to-day. You, Tommy—*Tom*, where *are* you?"—*Zenas Dune, in Time.*

DISTILLING LIQUORS.

A Process Which in Its Primitive Forms Is Known to All Savages.

Primitive methods of distillation may be found existing in nearly all savage nations. It is probable that some method of distilling liquors existed in the time of Homer; but the strong alcoholic liquors of the present day are a comparatively modern invention. The discovery of alcohol is generally credited to an Arabian physician, Albus Kasem, who lived in the eleventh century. A monk named Marcus, however, as early as the time of Clevis collected the steam from the heated spirit of white wine on wool and squeezed out of the wool a balsam, which is described by writers of the day to have been capable of bringing the dying back to life. Savonarola wrote a treatise on the water-of-life in the fifteenth century which gave a start to the art of brandy-making in France. In 1494 distilled liquors had become such a curse to England that laws were made prohibiting their use. In 1761 spirituous liquors were used to such an alarming extent in Sweden that Emanuel Swedenborg presented several measures to the Diet to diminish the number of drunkards. The Diet finally adopted his proposition to limit the distillation of whisky by farming out the right to distill it to the highest bidder, "that is," he adds after making this suggestion, "if the consumption of whisky can not be done away with altogether, which would be much more desirable for the country's welfare and morality than all the income that could be realized by so pernicious a drink."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HIGHT OF WAVES.

How High They Have Been Actually Known to Rise in Storms.

The story of waves that run mountain high is a very great exaggeration. Many important measurements have been made, all of which show that the common estimate of the height of waves is due to imagination and fear. The measurements of Scoresby, which are regarded as very accurate, proved that during storms waves in the Atlantic rarely exceed forty-three feet from hollow to crest, the distance between the crests being 560 feet, and their speed thirty-two and one-half miles an hour. More recent observations taken in the Atlantic gives from forty-four to forty-eight as the highest measured waves; but such heights are rarely reached, and, indeed, waves exceeding thirty feet are very seldom encountered. The monsoon waves at Kurrachee breakwater works were found to dash over the wall to the depth of thirteen feet, or about forty feet above the mean sea level. The greatest height of waves on the British coast were those observed in Wick bay—so famous for the exceptionally heavy seas which roll into it—being thirty-seven and one-half to forty feet. Green seas to the depth of twenty-five feet poured over the parapet of the breakwater at intervals of from seven to ten minutes, each wave, it is estimated, being a mass of forty thousand tons of water, and this continually for three days and nights. During severe storms the waves used to ride high above the top of Smeaton Eddystone tower, while at the Bell Rock the seas, with easterly storms, envelop the tower from base to balcony—a height of four hundred feet.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A peculiar incident of history is the fact that two Jews of Bagdad have bought the entire site of the ancient city of Babel, the great capital of Nebuchadnezzar. The purchasers are two brothers Effendi, one of whom was elected member of the Turkish Parliament which convened in 1878. It is remarkable that two Jews have become the heirs of the gardens of Semiramis and the palaces of Nebuchadnezzar, or what if left of them.

ORGANIZED THIEVERY.

A Peruvian Company Whose Object Is the Plundering of the Dead.

A limited liability company has been formed at Mellendo, with a capital of $40,000. It is called the Compana Anonima Exploradora de Las Huscas del Inca, and its business is to be the searching of the old burial grounds of the Peruvian Incas, for buried treasure in money or other valuables. It has received a concession from the Peruvian authorities, and proposes to go at its work in a systematic, business-like fashion. The field of the company has been pretty well worked over already by the horde of hap-hazard plunderers from all parts of the world, who have flocked to Peru from the times of Pizarro till the present day, but there are yet some very substantial legends of buried wealth that has not yet been discovered. Under the old Castle of Cuzco, for instance, Felipe de Pomanes tells that there is a vault containing figures of all the Incas wrought in fine gold, and that in his own day they had been seen by a certain Dona Maria de Esquevil. She, the story goes, was married to a descendant of the Incas, and reproached him with being too poor to support her properly. This, at last, so irritated him that he led her blindfolded through many winding passages into a room where she saw wealth such as no mortal ever dreamed of, and asked her what she thought of that for a poor man's nest-egg. When Humboldt was exploring in the neighborhood of the Temple of the Sun, at Cuzco, a poor lad, a descendant of the ancient kings, told him the story, which is still current among the Indians, that the golden chair of the Incas was sunk in the baths at Pultamarac, and that there are gardens with artificial trees of the purest gold beneath the temple. These gardens, by the way, are mentioned by the earliest historians of the Conquest. Humbolt's lad, when asked why he did not seek for this hidden treasure, said that it would do him no good if he found it, but would only cause his neighbors to hate and injure him. "We have a little field," he said, "and good wheat." That contented him. This same spirit seems to have animated all the descendants of the ancient race of Peru, and encourages people like those who have just put $40,000 into the Society Exploradora to hope that only a part of the ancient treasure has ever been discovered. It is alleged that the Indians can generally get gold when they actually need it, as at the time of the rebelion of Pumacaqua, in 1814, when, according to the story of an old woman of the Astete family, told to Mr. Markham some thirty years ago, her father having been a colleague of Pumacaqua and present at the time, Pumacaqua entered the council chambers laden with gold and dripping wet, from a journey he had made up the bed of the Huatanay to a cave filled with golden figures. It was always believed then, according to the historians, that the rebel chiefs had some such store to draw upon; and it is certain that after his final defeat Pumacaqua offered the thieves a pile of gold bigger than that of Atahualpa, the ancient chieftain, as a ransom for his life. The offer was declined, and he died with the secret unrevealed, at least to his conquerors.

This Atahualpa, it is a matter of history, when in captivity, offered a room filled with gold as a ransom, but Pizarro demanded double the amount, and the Incas agreeing, sent messengers all over the kingdom to bring it. These messengers, on their way to the capital, heard that Atahualpa had been strangled, and they threw down their loads of gold, and, it is said, buried them somewhere in the mountains of Llanganati, to the northwest of Quito, though no search has ever revealed the spot. Then there is the golden chain of the Incas, every link as thick as a man's arm, and its length so great that it went twice around the great square of Huacapata, and which is said to have been thrown into the deep lake of Urcos to save it from the Spaniards. There can still be seen a drift which the Spaniards started through the mountains to drain the lake, but which was never completed. While these and similar legends do very well to fire the ardor of dubious investors in the stock of the Society Exploradora, it is highly probable that the actual work of the company will be in the less romantic line of digging up the bones of ancient inhabitants for the sake of the trinkets which may have been buried with them. This sort of petty thievery is less attractive to the imagination than the exhumation of forests of golden trees and conventions of golden Incas, but it will probably pay better in the end.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Village Destroyed by Ice.

Advices from the fishing village of Kerschkaranza, in Kola, a peninsula on the White Sea, describe a wonderful phenomenon, new in Arctic annals, which took place on January 5 last. At four o'clock in the morning the inhabitants were awakened by a series of heavy, dull detonations, like heavy artillery. Shortly afterward a great ice wall to the northwest, several hundred feet high, was seen to be moving toward the village, doubtless in consequence of the pressure of the ocean of ice outside. The ice hills came slowly but irresistibly onward, and passed over the village, which they completely erased, and kept onward for a mile inland. The ice traveled a mile and a half in four hours. The villagers saved their lives, but little else.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HIS MASTER-PIECE.

How Flanagan Flanagan Got Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for Eleven.

This is the age of barn-door art—that kind of art which represents a powder-horn, a rabbit and a lot of other things hanging against a barn door in such a way that no one would suppose they were painted at all, but were really hung there.

Over such a picture some people go wild with joy. The naturalness of a nail-head, or the folds in a felt hat carry them away, and make them feel better satisfied with themselves and every thing else.

Flanagan Flanagan had painted many a landscape, to which he conveyed the subtle impressions made upon him by nature. You could feel the crimson leagues of calm in his twilight marine as keenly as you could the musical rustle of his silver birches.

But so great was the rage for photographic painting that Flanagan Flanagan, in spite of his self-respect and professional pride, felt that he would for once have to give the public what it wanted, because he was in need of the ever potent shekels of silver that enable a man to step out into the gloaming through the front door, without stumbling over the wolf.

So Flanagan Flanagan sent a canvas, representing an old one-dollar bill slightly crumpled, to a well-known annual exhibition.

The papers began to rave over it in half-column notices. People who went to the exhibition stood and looked at this canvas, as they looked at no other.

"How natural the eyebrows of Washington look," said one enthusiastic young lady; "and the lace on his collar is just perfectly lovely!"

"I never saw any thing like that before," said a bald man, who looked first at the canvas and then at a one-dollar bill which he held in his hand; "now that's what I call painting."

And so it was with every one. One would become entranced with the hair lines, and another over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury in the lower corner.

After a while it was so much talked about that it was considered the proper thing to see, if only to be in fashion.

Flanagan Flanagan ran the price up until it reached three hundred and fifty dollars, and it was nip-and-tuck between three bar-rooms, four prune merchants and several capitalists to see who should secure the prize.

There is nothing like barn-door art for the United States of Chicago," said Flanagan Flanagan to a brother painter at the fifty cent table d'hote a day or two later; "they don't want the 'Keene Valley,' or the 'Murmurous Megalloway,' or 'Near Gloucester,' or 'Twilight's Soothing Hush,' or any thing that breathes nature in every line. They want pictures of beer bottles hanging on antlers, or any old vest painted in such a way that the buttons look as though they were about to fall off. They will go wild over a neatly painted grease spot on the lapel, or a buckle showing the steel through the japanning. After awhile, instead of visiting Milford or the coast of Maine in summer, we shall all be making studies for future triumphs in old junk shops and second-hand clothing stores. The banjo is our national instrument, and we must paint to suit banjo people."

"But did it not cost you a good deal of patience?" inquired his friend.

"Not a bit," replied Flanagan: "it only cost me ten dollars for the frame, stretcher and all. The one dollar bill was a genuine one, ingeniously stuck on the background of gray paint. That's how I got three hundred and fifty dollars for eleven.—*Puck.*

IN CASE OF FIRE.

How It May Be Confined to a Single Room for Some Time.

In a lecture before the Society of Arts, London, Mr. A. W. C. Ghean gave the following concise and simple directions how to act on the occurrence of fires. Fire requires air; therefore on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air; shut all doors and windows. By this means fire may be confined to a single room for a sufficient period to enable all the inmates to be aroused and escape; but if the doors and windows are thrown open, the fanning of the wind and draught will instantly cause the flames to increase with extraordinary rapidity. In a room a table cloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame and a cushion may serve to beat it out; a coat or any thing similar may be used with an equally successful result.

A wet silk handkerchief tied over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped around the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety. Should a lady's dress catch fire, let the wearer at once lie down. Rolling may extinguish the fire, but if not, any thing (woolen preferred) wrapped tightly round will effect the desired purpose. A burn becomes less painful the moment air is excluded from it. For simple burns, oil or the white of egg can be used. One part of carbolic acid to six parts of olive oil is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should not be removed till the cure is complete, but saturated by the application of fresh outward layers from time to time. Linen rag, soaked in a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil, also form a good dressing. Common whiting is very good, applied wet and continually dampened with a sponge.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—All foundations for farm buildings should be built before frost, in order to avoid injury. It requires time for a foundation wall to give off the water in the mortar, and a heavy frost may damage the wall

SECRETS OF THE TOILET.

Directions for Preserving the Eye-Lashes and Eye-Brows.

The care of the eye-lashes is too little thought of or understood, though they are indispensable to the beauty of the eyes and greatly to the general charm of the face. Long, even lashes are very rare among us, paticularly after the age of thirty, while Eastern beauties very seldom lack them. The mode adopted by them is the one we are so familiar with as regards our hair—the clipping of the split ends with a pair of scissors about once a month. This never fails when tried on a child or young person. The eyes should be closed while the operation is being performed and the scissors used cautiously. This lengthens and strengthens the lashes, which often have a tendency to break or fall out. This tendency may arise from different causes. If the eyes are sticky or gummed together bathe them for several minutes in tepid milk and water. Rubbing makes the lashes fall. Again, many people are troubled with a greasy secretion that lies on the lids and destroys the lashes. In such a case the following mixture is recommended:

Borax, four grains; sirup of quinces, one drachm; black cherry water, one ounce. Mix and bathe carefully. To check the secretions, annoint nightly with sweet oil.

The eyebrows are almost as much neglected as the eye-lashes, and that, too, by persons by no means indifferent to their appearance. They should arch slightly, be rather abundant and lie smoothly. To the latter end they should be moistened slightly with water and cologne and then combed. To prevent the falling of the hair of the brows one of the following recipes is recommended:

1. Apply almond oil at night on retiring and bathe in the morning in tepid water.

2. Five grains of sulphate of quinine and one ounce of alcohol. This wash is also good for the eye-lashes. It should be applied to the roots with the finest sable brush.

3. Bath the brows three times daily in a wash composed of nine grains of borate of soda, one gill of distilled water and ten drops of escence of mint. This will also check any tendency to extreme moisture.

4. Shave and apply sweet oil.

5. Mix one gill of water, one ounce of glycerine and nine grains of chlorate of potassium. This receipe is a cure for dry, crusty pimples in the brows. It should be applied lightly with a soft tooth-brush.

A correspondent gives the following as the result of study and experience in the secrets of the toilet:

"For a greasy skin" use finely powdered gum benzoin and bay rum in solution, or wash the face in sweet milk or liliantus water without using soap.

"For blackheads" a solution of sulphite of soda and water is excelent.

"For a rough, dry skin" nothing can be more simple and effective than a weak solution of carbolic acid (one part carbolic acid, fifteen parts water), and where pimples occur, even as in acne, the most obstinate of all skin troubles, the occasional use of a powder made of alum, borax and cream of tartar (equal parts) will prove an effective remedy.

Glycerine in any form applied to the skin for any length of time will harden and darken the cuticle, and will finally affect the normal functions of sebaceous ducts, which functions are essential to a healthy and clear complexion, likewise any astringent minerals, such as zinc, lead or arsenic, will by reaction injure, unless the skin is attacked by some malignant form of disease, in which case it is better to consult a physician.—*N. Y. World*

How the World Is Fed.

"Even the oldest and best informed man in the trade," said an experienced salesman in the grocery business, "can not begin to tell you any thing about the wonderful extent of the traffic in food. Figures don't seem to express the thing so that any body can realize how enormous the business is. Now every body knows that corn makes only a small part of what any body eats. I mean by that, nobody eats corn enough to make it a principal article of diet. Yet there is one establishment in Maryland—a corn factory, they call it—where there are thousands of cans of corn a week put up and sold. Now, consider that this is only one establishment out of hundreds in this country, and thousands in the world, where food is put up in cans. Then think that corn is only one small item of food even among the canned goods. And then remember that canned goods are merely a fraction of the food supply, and you will be ready to acknowledge that the food industries are too great to be readily grasped by the imagination. More than three-fifths of all the workers of the world are engaged wholly in raising or handling food."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—A young Australian near Bochara, after an unusually hard day's work sheep shearing, went to sleep on the sitting-room couch after supper. Soon he arose, walked out into the darkness, went through four gates, which he carefully closed, to the woodshed, and then hung up his coat and took down his sheep shears and sharpened them. Then he caught a sheep and had just finished shearing it when some of the household came with a lantern. Then it turned out that he had been asleep all the time, and the light of the lantern awakened him. The sheep was sheared as well as though it had been done in broad daylight.

IF WE COULD KNOW

If we could only always know
The heart of him we think our foe,
What love and pity we had shown!
If we had known
The circumstances of his life,
His good resolves, his inward strife!
How tender then our hearts had grown
If we had known!

If we could know that when we pray
God hears and heeds each word we say,
And pities us, and loves us so—
If we could know,
O! what sweet rest the heart would feel!
What sense of rest would o'er us steal!
What loving words from hearts would flow
If we could know!

If we had known while on life's way,
With loved one walking day by day,
Death's shadow hovered 'round our home—
If we had known,
How we'd have sheltered that dear head!
And unkind word had ne'er been said,
How sweet our smile! how soft our tone
If we had known!

If we could only know to-day
That loved ones who have gone away
Still care and love on us bestow—
If we could know
That those who loved us and have died
Are sometimes standing by our side,
Life's journey then with joy we'd go
If we could know.

—*Mrs. M. S. Sutton, in Inter Ocean.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

An Interesting Bit of Advice Imparted by Professor Blackie.

Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as easily and as quietly as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for. Knowledge without love will remain a lifeless manufacture—not a living growth. Be content to be ignorant of many things, that you may know one thing well, and that the thing which God specially endowed you to know. It requires fire to fuse the materials of thinking, no less than to melt the iron in the foundry.

But remember this—however strong you may be, physically, to strike a blow, and however sharp, intellectually, to recognize a fact and discern a difference, your success in the game of life depends on the serious culture which you give to the third formative force in human character—your moral nature; and of the rightful supremacy of this element the comprehensive expression is found in the single word, love. On this all prophets, poets and philosophers are agreed. St. Paul says: "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Burns says:

The heart's aye, the part aye,
That makes us richt or wrang.

And Goethe more largely—

The bazar on splendid trash,
Tempts the buyer to spend his cash.
He who goes to learned college
Comes home crammed with empty knowledge;
But if true bliss you wish to brook,
Learn to live in quiet nook;
If your every vein you strain,
To fill the mind with various lore,
'Tis well; but how to use your lore,
The better wisdom—this to gain,
You must knock at another door.
Nor have you far to search and seek;
Let the God within you speak;
Love all things that lovely be,
And God will show his best to thee.

How is this? For two plain reasons—(1) because it is only by loving or sympathetically laying hold of that which is good in others, that we can enlarge the narrowness and enrich the meagerness of our individual selves; (2) because without love a man is a self-confined mortal and can not stand in any co-operative relation to a social whole, composed of mutually dependent parts. Therefore, let every man measure his value as a social unit not so much by his power of knowing, as by his capacity of loving. Love, no doubt in a reasonable world, must always be accompanied with knowledge; love with knowledge is wisdom; but it is better for all parties in the social system to have much love with little knowledge than to have much knowledge with little love.

But how is love to manifest itself? In the simplest way possible. By carrying out in practice what, as an ethical thinker and a Christian, you must believe in theory; by treating every man as a brother—as good as yourself, and perhaps a little better. Stamp out that bias of mind, so natural to all finite creatures, which leads them to overestimate their own good qualities—real or imaginary—and underestimate those of their neighbor. Avoid criticism, especially that species of it which delights in finding faults. Seek in all things to enjoy what is good, and let the evil drop; and, if you will judge, begin with yourself, following Schiller's rule: "Judge yourself severely; your neighbor leniently." Further, seize every opportunity of performing acts of kindness, however small, to your fellow-beings, especially to your inferiors (Rom. xii., 16). Be like the sun, ever-giving and ever-dispensing, witching blossoms out of the buds, by the light and warmth of its rays, and even, as Shakspeare has it, kissing carrion without offense.

Love, in its common form, exhibits itself in an interchange of kindred sentiments and kindly deeds among equals; when directed towards inferiors, it is elevated into reverence, and culminates in worship. There may be much amiability, but no true greatness of character without reverenee. As we gain a notion of the grandeur of the physical world by looking from the low ground up to the sky-cleaving chains of the Alps or the Andes, so our measure of moral greatness grows by the admiring contemplation of what is above us. This is what Plato meant when he called wonder a philosophic affection. Though any fool may gape at an air balloon, the man who does not cherish a habitual wonder for the grandeur of the universe is like a deaf man who does not hear the thunder, or a blind man who can not see the sun.—*Young Man.*

—In Denmark girls are trained to agriculture, but in America they take more kindly to husbandry.—*St. Paul Globe.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JANUARY 5 1889

A LAND OF ROMANCE.

Luxuries of Life in Paraguay—Bevies of Beautiful Women.

Paraguay is surely one of the most favored lands on earth. There no insane love of gold compels the heart to questionable deeds. No political situation harasses the mind. The very atmosphere breathes peace. The air is soft and balmy, inviting to repose, and prolific nature, throwing about everything her garment of rich vegetation, supplies man with all he needs and beautifies all that his eyes rest upon. Paraguay is, indeed, almost a fairy land of romance, so beautiful are its manifold attractions.

The native portion of the population is a remnant of the tribe of Guarani Indians, one of the loftiest tribes in the grade of civilization of all the American race. But nothing astonishes the visitor to Paraguay so much as the vast preponderance of the female over the male population. The proportion is something like nine to one. This is the result of a long and very fierce war, in which the Guaranians followed and supported a cruel and ambitious ruler through indescribable hardships and sufferings. This war ended only with the death of the man who waged it, and has reduced the whole population to about one-sixth of what it was twenty years ago, leaving only women and boys. These women (this writer continues) are as beautiful and fair to look upon as can be found in any part of the world.

They are of medium height, rather slight and lithe, with finely molded limbs, small, pretty hands and feet and figures of matchless grace and beauty that would serve for models of the sculptor's art. Their carriage is so easy and natural as to be almost the poetry of motion, for the freedom from high heeled boots and tight clothing has left their step light, supple and strong. Their dress is of the simplest form; a short tunic or robe not unlike a skirt falling to below the knees and a shoulder covering not unlike a shawl—both of pure white and adorned with pretty native lace. They are gracefully worn, and bewitchingly serve to half reveal and half conceal the form beneath. In the midday siesta they are fond of lying languidly in their hammocks, sipping their mate and singing in their low, sweet voices, yet sad and with a touch of melancholy, the "marucaros," or songs of the orange gatherers, or those other strange, weird songs of theirs, whose words are all of love. Indeed, what need to do ought else in a land so blessed as theirs?

Living entirely upon fruits and vegetables that are secured with but little effort, unmoved by the ambitious schemes of the money making Europeans, upon whom they look with questioning wonder, and possessed of languid, voluptuous natures that are fostered by the climate, what else should they do save love, and dance, and sing? Dancing is their only pastime, and into that they throw the whole spirit of their joyous nature. The slightest excuse is all that is necessary for getting up a ball, at which the whole neighborhood at once assembles.

The girls and women are dressed only in the robes described. The men wear white linen trousers and red ponchos. The dances are in quaint, original figures, but nearly always very graceful. Sometimes the festivities will be kept up through the entire night, after which the participants will gayly return to their occupations, of whatsoever nature, always contented, always happy. Sometimes there will be a grand contribution picnic at some distant point, where the dancing will be kept up the round of a whole twenty four hours. For truly these people live but to be happy through the livelong day.

After reading this one is not surprised to hear that many visiting Europeans, Englishmen among the rest, have settled down in the country. "Who would not rather become a lotus eater among the lotus eaters, and settle down upon the sunny hillside or shady river banks, amid fragrant and fruitful orange groves, to forget a regretted past and live only in the happy present, waited upon by the simple white robed Indian woman—devoted, affectionate and surpassingly fair?" —Boston Transcript.

The Successful Man's Methods.

The clever person is always practical, always adaptable, always and unchangingly clever. He never misses his chance. Like Coleridge's raven, who "picked up the acorn and buried it straight" and came back and dwelt there when "the acorn was grown to a tall oak tree," the clever man lets no opportunity escape. Men who do not see the acorn or do not heed it are left to grumble in old age because there is no tree to cover them. There are hundreds of chances in a man's life, and clever people grasp them at once and turn them into substantial blessings. Genius too often misses its chance, and is sublime, but a failure. But the man of tact misses nothing, quarrels with none, enjoys life to its latest breath, and, perhaps because of his success, leaves a sweet remembrance to blossom after him.

This is what most people call luck. Grant saw his chance in the late war and grasped it; Lincoln saw his opportunity in the great debate with Douglas and seized upon it, and the world, looking upon their early struggles and drawbacks, are apt to call them lucky. Men who heard the first faint sigh for mustard, cod liver oil, pickles, sewing machines or hair wash have enriched themselves by their practical adaptability to the needs of mankind. Talent and genius are usually mighty uncomfortable to live with, but cleverness goes with the stream and gives us what we like best and what we want. It comes in a white flannel suit in summer and muffled up in furs and on skates in winter. This is the kind of people—and the only kind—to invite to your house to bring their trunks and spend a week or a year.—Berkeley in New York Mercury.

The Popularity of Pictures.

What will be the result of the popularization of the picture? Will harm or good follow, from an artistic standpoint? It seems reasonable to assume that good must come. The newspaper cut is laid before the eyes of thousands daily, who would otherwise take no interest in pictures of any kind. In the columns of their daily paper or their weekly journal these thousands must in time grow to look upon a picture with increased interest, and to value it as expressing an idea, a sentiment, more clearly and forcibly than types can do this. The child, familiarized daily with pictures, must grow to be an adult to whom a picture is a necessity. As a consequence he becomes a judge of pictures and a patron of art, though it may be an humble way. In time real art is the beneficiary. The entering wedge to this state of affairs is the newspaper cut.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

London now has several lines of halfpenny "buses," which connect with the various horse car lines.

WHITELEY'S PLACE.

A VISIT TO THE "UNIVERSAL PROVIDER" OF LONDON.

One of the Wonders of the World of Trade—The Famous Bon Marche of Paris Outdone—A Whole Congeries of Stores.

Whiteley's establishment is one of the wonders of the world of trade. Comparatively few Americans visit it, as it is far away from what is known as the American beat—i. e., from the Langham hotel to the Metropole. Compared to the trade kingdom over which a single proprietor, William Whiteley, rules, such mere overgrown dry goods stores as the Louvre and the Bon Marche in Paris are but simple affairs. Whiteley's is not a store, but a whole congeries of stores, each as accessible to but as distinct from the other as the dining room is from the parlor on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at most but a room—such as the silk department, the linen department, the costume department, etc.—has at Whiteley's a large and imposing store to itself. The jewelry store is a superb establishment, the furniture house is magnificent; china, glass, ironmongery, dressmaking, sewing machines, coiffures, toys, Japanese and Indian curios, each and all have stores devoted exclusively to themselves, large openings giving communication through the entire series of establishments.

ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This would be wonderful enough, but there are surprises at Whiteley's; a provision store of extensive dimensions adjoins an excellent restaurant, the restaurant leads into the aviary, conservatory and live stock establishments. There is a well supplied wood and coal office. Pianos are upstairs in a store of their own; near them is a large hall, decorated with flags, statuary, tables and chairs in profusion. Here a dinner of several hundred covers may be given, or ordered for any place, town or country, with every accessory, from the banquet itself to the waiter who serves it; all provided by Whiteley. I had nearly forgotten to name a charming picture gallery, where many original works of great beauty are displayed, and where orders are taken for copies of any masterpiece on the walls of any of the great galleries of Europe. Whiteley is also a banker. You may buy or sell money on his premises. You may take your passage by any steamer for any port. You may hire a servant; bury a deceased friend; put your belongings up at auction; purchase, sell, build or take down a house. In short, there is not a single transaction in life relating to trade which Whiteley is not willing to make for you. No wonder he calls himself "the universal provider." Such a business as Whiteley's must speedily make a man a bankrupt or a millionaire; and as disaster has not overtaken him, it is presumed that Whiteley has a good account at his own and other banks. His establishment has suffered frequently from fires, whose strangely persistent recurrence irresistibly suggests incendiarism.

In the matter of cheapness I find very little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not especially devoted to wealthy customers, as are Gillow's in the furniture line, and Lewis & Allenby in the dry goods. An honest price prevails, and if an American visitor sees anything he or she likes at Whiteley's, I would advise him or her to purchase it without further ado, as it would be a waste of time to run all over London to try to find the same article at a lower price.

AT THE BON MARCHE.

For one American who has heard of Whiteley's in London, ninety and nine have heard of the Bon Marche in Paris. Persons who know no other single word in French are aware that bon marche means "cheap." This famous store is indeed a marvelous place. Outside of a few little knickknacks known as articles de Paris, the vast establishment is entirely devoted to the sale of dry goods. No wonder the American woman, with her national love for shopping, revels in hours spent in flitting from one counter to another. Gloves are to the right of her, flowers to the left of her, silks are in front of her, lace is beyond. Are these beautiful things really, or only in appearance, cheap? Why, the truth is they are sold at the market price. Examine well anything that is offered below the current rates, and you will discover a reason.

I will call the attention of American ladies to a custom which prevails at the larger shops in Paris, by which our countrywomen are misled, though no deceit is willfully put upon them; it arises simply from a difference of custom between the French and American merchant. When a price is seen upon a remnant in America, the purchaser knows that the marked figure is the price of the whole remnant, while in France the marked figure means per yard or rather meter, according to the French measurement. Thus, if an American lady sees some attractive pieces of lace or silk, marked variously from $2 to $10, and decides to take some or many of these remnants, it comes, as a very disagreeable surprise, to find out that the articles were at so much per yard, and that the shopkeeper will now measure the yards. Often the price is but a few sous reduction per yard on the original figure asked, and the purchaser finds herself with awkward lengths of goods she was tempted to buy only in the Mrs. Toodles spirit. To be sure, at the Bon Marche the privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be dissatisfied with—if no harm has come to them. Even money is, under certain circumstances, returned.—London Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Prevailing Masculine Fad.

A prevailing masculine "craze" is for each man of fashion to wear a distinctive flower. This is a notion from "across seas." The Emperor Frederick wore continually, in his buttonhole, a modest cluster of violets, just as his father was always decorated with the corn flower. A well known society man of today is never seen without a single ivy leaf on the lapel of his coat, and another wears, invariably, a white rose, so small as to be barely noticeable. By fall it is prophesied that military fashions for men will be the rage. This is also a "fad" borrowed from our foreign cousins, who are sporting extensively what they term "La Revanche" styles. The carnation, the emblem of "glory," glows in triumph on the breast of every patriotic Frenchman.—Table Talk.

At the club.

"Jack's just finished a letter to his fiancee."

"Yes, and it was so soft you could hear it swish around in the envelope."—Town Topics.

Their Bearskin Hats.

The London Foot guards are troubled over the threatened abolishment of their showy bearskin hats, which are worn at present by three of their brigades. The supply of bearskin has diminished exceedingly of late, so that now each hat is worth about $38. These bearskins are practically useless, except for the purposes of display, and are even then only suited for cold climates. But they are highly cherished by the soldiers on account of their imposing appearance.—Philadelphia Times.

A Balloonist's Big Jump.

"I have made," said Professor E. D. Hogan, "163 ascensions and three jumps. One jump, made out in Jackson, is the biggest on record—9,800 feet. I shot down 400 feet before my parachute opened. The popular impression is that the parachute opens with a snap, but this is not so. First one section opens, then another, and so on by easy degrees, and as I've watched it opening when it was just above me and was thousands of feet up in the air it reminded me of a rose opening in the morning.

"How did I feel when I made my first jump? Oh, well, rather afraid. I looked down and saw the hills and fields away below me, and the people looked barely a foot high, and the buildings looked like toy houses. I looked down and shivered when I saw the space between me and the earth, and then looked at the barometer and found the distance to be almost one and a half miles; but all the same I jumped. I leaped into space hanging to the parachute, and down I went like a shot for 200 feet. The parachute then began to open, gradually lessening my velocity. I heard the people's applause very faintly. It rose up to me like the merest suspicion of a sound. I afterward learned they clapped and cheered for all they were worth. The parachute was oscillating somewhat, and I came near being banged against several chimney tops. The buildings are our greatest terror. Many an aeronaut has been dashed against a building and killed—more, in fact, than being dragged over rugged ground. I met with one accident. See here," pointing to a big bulb on his right ankle. "I got that in Nebraska in August of 1883 by being dragged over a heap of rocks. I never could bend that ankle since—can't even stand on that foot alone.

"You see a great panorama from a balloon in mid air," continued the professor, "but, of course, the landscape is all in miniature and through a slight haze."—New York Evening Sun.

The Child's Voice in Singing.

Frederick S. Law, in The Voice, dwells at length on some of the dangers of allowing children to sing in public, particularly when under the care of ignorant or irresponsible conductors. One case is mentioned of a girl who was permitted to sing in halls large enough to test the powers of experienced artists, and who, consequently, at the age of 16, although she had started out with great promise, had no voice at all left. "It is," says Mr. Law, "as much of an impossibility for a child to produce full and sonorous notes as it would be to load it down with heavy weights and expect it to walk at once. Many who would regard the latter as an act of cruelty will listen with complacency to a child straining every nerve to fill a large room with a voice that from its nature is not intended for such use."

Mr. Law concludes: "The instruction of children, as regards the voice, should be almost entirely negative—that is, they do not require teaching what to do so much as what not to do. They may be trusted to form their tones as they please, if they do not sing too loudly nor with any undue effort. If these conditions cannot be secured, they should not be allowed to sing at all. Nothing is more painful than to hear a child struggle to fill a large room with a voice crippled from an attempt to wrest from nature what is not there. In no way can we find compensation for such an exhibition. The mind receives no pleasure, as there can be no intellectual grasp of the subject, while the ear is tortured by shrill and distorted sounds which awaken a natural anxiety for the child's future welfare. A healthy child possessed of a good ear is the most natural singer in the world, because the most unconscious. It is only when tampered with by those who should know better that disastrous results are to be feared."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Description of a Turkish Dinner.

Rousseau has said that from the food of a nation you can tell its characteristics; if this is true, no better spot for the study of ethnology could be found than Cavalla. Doubtless, if it be desired, an opportunity will occur of dining with many nationalities. By all means accept an invitation to dine with a Turkish pasha. I had the pleasure of taking a meal with the governor of Drama, who is passing rich for a Turk, seeing that he rules over the plain where the chief tobacco crops are, and his opportunities for amassing wealth are many and varied.

Silence and expedition are the chief characteristics of a Turkish meal. The table preparations are few, but the dishes are many; olives, caviare, cheese, etc., are dotted about, and perhaps as many as ten dishes are handed round on covered brazen dishes, consisting of rice or barley, meat or boiled fish, cakes seasoned with vegetables, roast lamb, beans, a species of rissole wrapped up in vine leaves, the inevitable pilaf and fruits, and, as wine is forbidden, an intoxicating substitute is found in liquors and brandy. Each person has his glass of sherbet by him, and his piece of unleavened bread, for the Turks love half baked dough. It will comfort the European to see every one wash his hands before his meal, for forks are unknown, and each is expected to dip his fingers into the savory morsel as it is handed to him. During the whole of the feeding process scarcely four or five words will be uttered, and at the most your repast will last twenty minutes, but then afterward, with the coffee and the hubble bubble, conversation will flow freely. To the Turk eating is a serious gastronomic exercise, which will not admit of any conversation being entered into during its progress.—Cornhill Magazine.

Can Your Boy Swim?

Can your boy swim? No? Then do not trust him in any sort of boat until he has learned the art, and feels as much at home in the water as upon dry land. You might just as well send him out alone into a crowded street before he had learned to walk. He might possibly creep along all right, and reach home alive, or somebody might pick him up and care for him, but the chances would not be in his favor. So in boating, the boy who cannot swim may get along very comfortably for a while, and not suffer from this defect in his education, but the time will assuredly come when he will have cause to bitterly regret it. It is one of the simplest things in the world, too, and can be learned in three or four intelligently directed lessons, such as can be had in any city swimming school or from the experts in any country village. By all means talk swim to your boy before you talk boat, and stipulate as one of the conditions of his having a boat that he shall first be able to swim a quarter of a mile without resting.—Harper's Young People.

Sighing for Union Square.

"The world is mine," exclaimed the tragedian, in "Monte Cristo," and the comedy man waiting for eight weeks' back salary, murmured faintly: "Cut me off a piece of New York, please."—The Idea.

Suggestion for Railway Companies.

The Boston Transcript wants to know why railway companies do not hang up in several prominent places in stations a plainly printed list of fares to different places. This would save a great deal of time, as many passengers could have the exact amount of money ready. In fact, in large stations like those in this city, a money changing office in addition to the ticket office might be established, so that people could provide themselves with the exact change if they did not have it.—New York Tribune.

Remarkable Change of Climate.

The British consul at Bussorah, on the Persian gulf, in his last report states that a remarkable improvement has taken place in the climate of the country round Bussorah, with the substitution of date and wheat cultivation for that of rice. The malarious fever, to which Bussorah gave its name, is now comparatively rare; and sallow complexions and worn looks, which some years ago were universal, are now no longer seen. The northwest wind, which prevails in the hot weather, instead of being moist and clammy, as it used to be, is dry and hot. The month of September, when the marsh which is formed yearly by the overflow of the Euphrates is drying up, is still the least healthy season. December and January are cold, July and August are intensely hot. The rest of the year is very much like the spring and summer of southern Europe. —Boston Transcript.

His Eye Got Too Hot.

Glass eyes never produce irritation or become painful except when exposed for a long time to a strong flame. This is strictly prohibited. A very amusing instance came under my notice some time ago. A horse dealer, who visited a well known auction and salesroom in this city, purchased a horse, which, to all appearances, was a model of symmetry and perfection, but two nights afterward, while standing in front of a lamppost on Broadway, he suddenly became restless, and darted through the streets in great fury. When stopped his owner became alarmed on discovering the animal's eye blazing hot, but further investigation laid the swindle bare, and the glass eye was at once extracted.—Joseph W. Gavan in New York Press.

War Without Bloodshed.

It is well known that the nitrite of amyl possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent, temporarily, to a paralytic stroke. It is very cheap and plentiful, and Mr. Edward Weston, the electrician, proposes to use shells filled with this chemical instead of gunpowder. He argues that a few gallons of this nitrite dashed on the deck of a warship would soon render her crew helpless. The most powerful ironclads would be even more vulnerable than the light cruisers, for they would be sucking down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators, and the odor would thus rapidly permeate the whole ship. The whole crew being rendered helpless for an hour or two the ship could, of course, be towed into a safe port, while the captors ventilated her and removed the insensible men.—New York Mercury.

More Durable Ink Needed.

President Bayles, of the New York board of health, lately called attention to the subject of the use of more durable ink, and enforced his words by saying that it was of importance to people all over the land. He says that very many of the records of births, deaths and marriages received at the office of the board are written in aniline inks, and that the paper upon which these fugitive fluids are used becomes in ten years perfectly blank, the ink having entirely evaporated. —Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Concerning Eyesight.

The inhabitants of mountainous districts and of dry, elevated table lands may have a better sight than dwellers in low, humid, and level regions, although just the reverse may be the case. Among European nations the Germans are generally supposed to have weak eyes, owing, some imagine, to their excessive indulgence in tobacco, while others attribute the supposed decay to the form of type used in their books, which requires closer looking at than ours in reading.—Longman's Magazine.

What a Philosopher Said.

There recently died in this city a well known Boston merchant of convivial habits, and who was known as a good liver in an epicurean sense. Among those who attended the funeral were two friends, one of whom said to the other: "J—— ought to have lived twenty years longer; he had a constitution equal to it." "Yes," replied the philosopher of the two, an ex-member of the senate, "a man inherits his constitution; but he makes his own bylaws."—Boston Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼ W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼, of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., December, 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 13, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Thos. Fulton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas S. Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o j26

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

Working Csses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.

CERTIFICATE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. ECGLEY, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]

Filed November 28, 1888. P. H MACK, County Clerk.

PALACE SALOON,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a

FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuseday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....		9:15 a. m.	5 35 p. m.
Dayton		10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska		12 45 a. m.	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne		4 30 p. m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning		5:50 p. m.	9:20 a. m
Sels Springs.....		7:00 p. m.	8:10 a. m
Belleville.....		8 10 p. m.	7.05 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar.	8.50 p. m	Lv. 6.30 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville.....		7 37 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Benton		11 00 a. m	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1 10p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Alvord.....		2.00 p. m.	10 35 a. m.
Independence.....		3 30 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....		4 15p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar	5:05 p. m.	Lv. 7:30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

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GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by

JACOB KELLER,
Independence.

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Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Mercha t,

INDEPENDENCE,

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every thing a article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

n252m6

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BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $53,000,000.

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And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $21,000,000

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Specifications

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Furnished.

All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.

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SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5 1889

DIED.

VIEL—At Lone Pine, January 3, 1881, J. A. Viel, aged 31 years.

After years of pain and suffering poor Al. Viel died last Thursday. He was a very kind and genial young man and bore his long torture from rheumatism with patience. He was uniformly cheerful and good natured and for these pleasant qualities will long be remembered by many friends.

Charley Thurston returned home from Reno on Wednesday.

The County Officers elect will take their places next Monday.

Taxes will be delinquent after 6 o'clock p. m. Monday next.

Mr. and Mrs. McLane came up from Darwin and attended the New Years' Ball at Independence.

Henry Giles intends going to England soon to buy and bring back a first-class English race horse.

Messrs. J. C. Crocker and G. Sanger have got back from a visit of several weeks duration to Kern county.

S. P. McKnight is surveying along the line of the Eastside Canal for locators who are preparing to work their land.

Senator Stanford recently sold a suckling colt for $12,500. This is the biggest price so far as known yet paid for a colt of that age.

The *Spirit of the Times*, edited by the private secretary of Governor Waterman, says the Governor will be a candidate for re-election in 1890.

Mr. Sanger brought back from Kern county some buff Cochin China china chickens. The breed will be spread through the Valley.

It is reported that Henry Grover is about to make a sale of a mine at Deep Spring to Mr. Goodyear of the State Mining Bureau at San Francisco.

There will be a footrace at Big Pine tomorrow between Silas Reynolds and Will Sanger. The boys are evenly matched and the race will be very close. The stake is $40 a side.

The ball game on New Year's Day between the Independence Kids and the Georges Creek boys resulted in an easy victory for the Kids. The score was—immense.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr conducted the Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church at Independence last Saturday. On Sunday the services at the Church were very interesting. Mr. De La Matyr will spend the winter in Owens Valley for the benefit of his health.

Miss Barnes, late teacher of the school at Camp Independence, has accepted a position in the school at St. Helena, Napa county. She left here last Tuesday. Miss Kohler, of St. Helena, has been engaged to teach the unexpired term of the Camp Independence school.

Last Monday morning San Bernardino had a good sized fire. Eight saloons and thirteen other buildings just outside the city limits were destroyed by fire, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss, $20,000. The burned district was the resort of low characters.

Tom McDonough heard a few days ago that parties were taking rich ore out of his mine over in Beveridge. He has gone over the Inyo mountains to see what was going on. Mr. McDonough usually comes in from his mine in the winter and stays in the Valley until spring, not leaving anyone at the mine.

Strangers interested about Owens Valley will find the report of the United States Observer at Keeler worth looking at. The report for December will be found in another column. It will be seen that the lowest temperature recorded for the month is but two degrees below the freezing point.

The *Scientific American*, published by Munn & Co., of New York, presents weekly to its readers the best and most reliable record of various improvements in machinery, the arts, and the technical industries, while the scientific progress of the country can in no way be followed so well as by the regular perusal of its pages.

Rev. C. A. Logan, Principal of the Academy at Bishop Creek, has been traveling in the lower end of the Valley during the week in the interest of that institutution. The Academy is an excellent school and young people can get a good practical education there without the greatly increased expense necessary to attend similar institutions in distant places.

The Indians at the settlement in Saline valley have some very fine fig trees; they also have apple, peach and pear trees that bear very fine fruit. They raise vegetables every month in the year and bring considerable quantities across the mountains to sell at Cerro Gordo, Keeler and other places. No doubt is entertained but that orange trees would do well in Saline valley.

A few days ago the taxes of the Southern Pacific railroad were paid at the office of the State Treasurer at Sacramento. The amount was $521,679.89. It took all the Clerks in the office several hours to count the money, which was contained in sacks of $20,000 each. The money was paid in at a time when it was much needed to pay claims against the general fund.

Many farmers are of opinion that a good deal of land in Owens Valley will produce good crops of alfalfa without irrigation. In order to find if this is correct or not C. Mulholland has sowed two tracts at Georges Creek with alfalfa seed. One of these tracts is a swale that was thickly covered with willows; the other is on higher ground where sagebrush grew. In both tracts the land is of good quality.

Bloody conflicts between the whites and blacks continue to be reported from various Southern States. Races so different as whites and negroes will never live in peace and quietness together where law attempts to force an equality between them that their unlike natures makes impossible. Nothing but the exclusion of Chinese would save California from scenes of riot and bloodshed such as curses the South.

An Important Matter.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29, 1888.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the following report of Committee, we hereby extend to your organization an earnest invitation to select three delegates to attend such convention to be held in the Board of Trade rooms at Los Angeles at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, January 15, 1889.

E. W. JONES,
Pres. Los Angeles Cham. of Commerce.
E. GERMAIN,
Pres. Los Angeles Board of Trade.
S. M. CRADDICK,
Orange Board of Industry,
C. HOWE,
Pomona Board of Trade.
W. S. TAYLOR,
Sec. Santa Ana Board of Trade.

Report of Committee to issue calls to Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce etc., for a convention to be held at Los Angeles January 15th, 1889.

At a convention of the various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Southern California held in Los Angeles December 27th, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Southern California stands commercially and agriculturally as a separate community on the Pacific Coast, therefore be it

Resolved, First—That it is the sense of this convention that in all matters pertaining to the common interest of Southern California, united action of all the Southern counties is desired and urged.

Second—That a call be issued of this convention to all Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and other similar organizations of Southern California for a second delegated meeting, whose specific purpose shall be the organization of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce to properly represent and take action to advance the commercial, agricultural and general interests of Southern California as it may deem pertinent to the welfare of said section.

Third—That a committee of five be appointed to issue a call for such a convention, to be held in the Board of Trade rooms at Los Angeles January 15th, 1889.

Corn.

A few days ago the editor of this paper was shown two large piles of husked corn on the farm of Mr. W. L. Hunter, at Georges Creek. One of the piles was from seed corn common to all parts of Owens Valley for many years. The other pile was from seed sent to this paper from Washington two years ago and given to Mr. Hunter. The entire product of the first lot was saved and used as seed, from which this corn is the product. Compared with this imported corn the old native corn is the meanest kind of nubbins. The newer variety has large ears and plump, well filled grains. One bushel of these ears would be worth more than two of the old variety. Farmers make a very great mistake when they do not study to get such seeds as are best suited to the soil and climate. This corn grown on Mr. Hunter's farm was planted and tended to by an Indian who worked for a part of the crop; he made a good thing of it and Mr. Hunter is well pleased with his share. A few days ago we traveled over many acres of land on the farm of Mr. Hunter where the grass stood breast high, and so thick that it was a little difficult to force a way through it. This was perfectly cured hay, standing where it grew. Cattle and horses were pasturing on the land and were rolling in fat. The whole of Georges Creek valley is very fine land and a rich settlement will surely grow up there.

Disgusted Sports

There was unbounded surprise and not less disgust and sorrow among the sporting fraternity at the result of the fight between McAuliffe and Jackson. All bets that were offered were eagerly taken that McAuliffe would easily best the Australian darkey. Several bets were made that McAuliffe would not get a black eye or a bloody nose in the fight. But Jackson had the best of the the thumping match from the start. He lammed McAuliffe on the neck till it was nearly broken, and belted him in the stomach till it hurt awfully. McAuliffe laid down to rest in the twenty-fouth round after a terrifiic whack on the neck, and wasn't rested enough to take any more till the referee said it was too late and awarded the fight to Jackson. It would appear that a black fist may hurt just as bad as a white one, and that a white skin may not be any tougher that a black one.

A Success.

Mr. William Rowan passed through Independence last Wednesday on his way home from Los Angeles, where he had been with a band of herses. Most of the animals he took down were young Normans raised on his stock farm at Bishop Creek. For practical purposes the Norman stock is undoubtedly the most profitable as they can be marketed at an early age at good prices. Mr. Rowan brough back with him two fine Cleveland Bays; both were handsome animals of the best class of so-called "all-purpose" horses yet propagated. Mr. Rowan is making a practical success of horse raising.

Meteorological Summary for November, 1888
Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer....30.088 inches.
Mean temperature .....43°
Highest temperature..... 56°
Lowest temperature.....30°
Monthly range of temperature.....26°
Mean dew point, 31°
Mean relative humidity 65 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, E.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 31 miles S. E. 13th.
Precipitation 0.82
Number of clear days..... 15
Number of fair days 11
Number of cloudy days..... 5

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Gold Ore.

For some time past Isaac Hitchcock and his brother-in-law have been at work opening up a mine in the Alabama Hills near Lone Pine. They now have a quartz ledge opened about 200 feet. The ore carries gold and copper. Worked in an arastra the ore is said to yield sixty dollars per ton in gold. It carries a high percentage of copper. Some parties at Independence are interested in the mine. It is intended to ship a carload of the ore to Dayton to be worked for the copper and see if it will pay to continue the shipment.

Rather Chilly.

The weather last night was rather "bracing," the thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning standing at 10 degrees below zero. At 11 o'cloed the mercury had crawled up to 26 degrees above zero. If this county is jerked bodily into "South Californy" will we have weather?—*Chronicle-Union, Mono County.*

Badly Hurt

Last Sunday morning Mr. G. Sanger was severely kicked by a horse. He was going into the corral adjoining Mairs' livery stable at Independence; a horse stood just inside the gate and just as Mr. Sanger opened it the animal kicked and struck him right in the face. Several of his teeth were knocked out and terrible bruises inflicted.

Fine Colt Killed.

On Thursday a fine colt belonging to Ed. Rose was accidentally killed. The colt had been in the corral back of the Independence hotel. Some horses were taken out and the colt in attempting to follow jumped the fence, coming down on a sharp fence post. The post entered the body of the poor animal and held her impaled until it was sawed off. When the stick was pulled out the intestines followed and the colt ran off with its entrails dragging on the ground. The poor beast soon dropped dead. The filly was a half sister to Jesse James, owned by Ad. Smith, and Ed. had been offered $125 for her the day she was killed.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Trudo, McAfee and Carson have Indians at work making a road from Saline valley up to Cerro Gordo. The object in making the road is to reach a borax deposit in Saline valley and bring the borax to Keeler. The length of the road from the borax swamp to Cerro Gordo is about eighteen miles: from Cerro Gordo to Keeler the distance is nine miles. The road crosses the Inyo range of mountains. The borax is described as being very extensive.

The recent robbery of an express car on the C. P. railroad is said to be partly due to the fact that Wells, Fargo and Company have lost the services of most of their best express messengers. The express company did not deal liberally with men who risked their lives in defense of property entrusted to their care. The old race of messengers has been displaced by clerks, mostly very young men, or even boys, and these are regarded with contempt by robbers, as the recent robbery proves. The express has been penny wise and pound foolish.

A decision recently made by the Suprem Court of the State is of great interest to Sheriffs. The Sheriff of Santa Clara county had been in the habit of charging per diem and mileage for himself and deputies for guarding criminals and insane and taking them to the asylum or to prison. A test case was made and the Supreme Court has decided that the salaries of Sheriffs and deputies cover all remuneration except actual traveling expenses incurred. If Sheriffs employ any deputies for conveying criminals and insane to the State institutions they must pay such deputies for their time, and the Sheriff will not be allowed anything beyond necessary traveling expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

Independence Hotel.
Indepen - - Ca.
M. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.
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INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec15-tf

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13st
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE
A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort
Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling
Colds, Headaches and Fevers
and permanently curing
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.
For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2-pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.
PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $400 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 813, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
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THE WATER CONTAINS
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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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AN ANTIPODEAN TEMPEST.

What an Australian Tornado Is and What It Can Do.

The wind had been blowing softly all the morning from the northwest, and yet clouds, the first I had seen for months, were gradually gathering in the southeast. By noon all that quarter was black, half the heavens to the very zenith were hidden in murky obscurity, and, as though it had been agreed upon by the powers of wind and rain that the clouds reaching so far should be the signal for devastation, the storm suddenly smote us, with no more warning than a few preliminary splashes of heavy rain. In one moment the wind blew a hurricane, and was almost solid; to walk against it was like going through water up to the chin; the dust rose up in one blinding mass, and was instantly smitten to the ground by rain which fell in sheets and was torn into foam and smoke ere it touched the earth; sticks and branches hurtled through the air; the leaves were stripped from the bent trees, and went level in the screaming wind like a solid flight of green parroquets, and even in the most sheltered forest tree after tree came down with a crash, some torn up by the roots, and others, solid and sound though they might be, were smashed and splintered, and their whole crowns thrown yards from the shattered stumps. Our tents lay flat or bellying upon the ground even though we were camped behind the dam we had raised; the slight structure which had been our kitchen suddenly disappeared, while pots and pans, and pannikins rattled and bowled along the ground, as we lay down praying that none of the flying branches might fall upon us. And the rain fell in floods, and in no floods of a figure of speech. This pandemonium lasted just one-quarter of an hour, and then as suddenly as it had begun, so suddenly it ceased; the black clouds flew past us, the sun shone out hotly in a clear sky, and save for the mud, the disordered camp, and our great tank more than than three-quarters full, there was no sign of the squall which had made us fear for our lives, and had taught us what a tornado was and what it could do. But it made the grass grow green again for a few days, the grass that would be so surely needed ere the summer was past, for it was getting toward Christmas, and the thermometer stood higher and higher every day.—*Murray's Magazine.*

—A Vermont minister has preached 121 funeral sermons, with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar.

—About the meanest gag that could be devised was one which an Ohio highwayman used. He filled his victim's mouth with sand.

—Gold dollars are used for bangles and trinkets to such an extent that they have become scarce and command a premium of twenty-five cents.

—The lack of women's restaurants down town in New York is made up in some instances by the janitresses of big office buildings who serve warm dinners to the pretty typewriters up under the eaves.

—Rattlesnakes have been unusually numerous in Georgia during the last year, and their increase is attributed by the newspapers of the State to the enforcement of the stock law, which prohibits the hog, the rattler's greatest enemy from roaming at large.

—In Norway a bucket of water is set down by horses with their allowance of hay, and they take a sip of one and a mouthful of the other alternately. A broken-winded horse is rarely ever seen in that country.

—In many parts of Great Britain it is customary to remove hives of bees from farms to the mountains in the month of August, so as to give the bees an opportunity to collect honey from flowers that blossom late in the season.

A LUCKY SACRAMENTO MAN.

How He Secures a Fortune on a Trifling Investment.

A story spead a day or two ago to the effect that George Lichthardt, the well-known grocery man, at the corner of Eighteenth and M streets, had made a fortune at one swoop, by drawing $15,000 in the October drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company. His friends and acquaintances, while hoping that Fortune really had smiled upon him, were a trifle doubtful about it, and in order to ascertain the facts a reporter of *The Bee* called upon him a few days ago and had an interview.

"Yes, sir, every word of it is true," answered the lucky man in reply to a question, "and" he continued, "I've got all the money safe in a bank."

Mr. Lichthardt stated that for a number of years he had invested his spare change in a Hamburg, German, lottery, but without gratifying results, and then tried the Louisiana State Lottery. He was lucky almost from the beginning and about the first winning he made was $75. Since then he has drawn smaller sums at various times. Not long ago an acquaintance stepped into the grocery and persuaded him to buy a couple of tickets which cost him $2. He laid them one side and had almost forgotten them when his wife induced him to compare his tickets with the list of drawings published in a San Francisco paper.

"Good heavens," was his exclamation, as he made the comparison. "Bless me, if I haven't won $15,000!"

He lost no time in making a further investigation and learned that the good news was true, and within ten days after the public drawing in New Orleans he collected his fortune through Wells Fargo expresss office. The money came in crisp greenbacks.

The winning tickets was No. 46,755.

Lichthardt has since sold out his grocery and will pay a visit to Germany, but he has declared that he will invest his big winning in Sacramento real estate. His good luck has not given him the big head. He proposes to continue to woo dame Fortune through the Louisiana State Lottery—*Sacramento* (Cal.) *Bee*, Nov. 2.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Bishop Foster of the Methodist church was the original boy preacher. He was converted at six and was licensed to preach at fourteen.

—The theological seminaries generally have an increased number of students. The ranks of the ministry are to be filled up and strengthened.

—A new Roman Catholic college has been opened at Tooting, England. Singularly enough, it originated with two American priests; one from New York, the other from Baltimore.

—The controversy on inspiration bewilders some people. A lady, who has heard assertions frequently made that certain parts of the Bible are not inspired, is anxiously inquiring for an "inspired" preacher, so that she may be secure against mistake.

—Among the various "correspondence schools" which have of late come to be, and we trust to stay, is the "American School of Politics," devoted to the study of the science of politics, political history, American institutions, and public questions of current interest.

A Chinese Christian recently asked Archdeacon Moule how many clergymen there were in England. Being desired to guess, he said: "It's a little country; perhaps 1,500;" and being told that there were 23,000, said, in astonishment: "Twenty-three thousand! Then you can well spare one thousand for China."—*Spirit of Missions.*

—According to careful calculations made by a British clergyman of note and just published, Protestants have increased during the last hundred years from 27,000,000 to 134,000,000, or nearly fourfold. Roman Catholics during the same period have increased from 80,000,000 to 163,000,000, or twofold. The Greek church during the century has increased from 40,000,000 to 83,000,000, also twofold.

—Queen Victoria, when at Glasgow a short time ago, paid a visit to Queen Margaret's College, the only college for women in Scotland. She expressed her pleasure at hearing of the prosperity of the institution, and said: "Every movement which tends to raise the position of women, and extend the sphere of their influence, has my warm approval. I trust that the college may long continue to be prosperous." The friends of "higher education" in England are jubilant over this incident.

HOW RINGS ARE MADE.

The Process by Which the Golden Circlet Is Prepared for Wearing.

The workshop where rings are made is a curious place, full of ingenious mechanical appliances. Gold coin is put in a small crucible with flux, and the crucible placed inside of a covered pot, which is subjected to the heat of a powerful flame of natural gas. To increase the intensity of the heat a strong blast is produced by means of a fan, making a constant even temperature. The gold is rolled and converted into convenient shape for use, precisely as iron is worked in a rolling mill. It is passed through grooved rolls of various sizes, one after another, until it is fashioned into narrow strips of the desired width and thickness. There are also other rolls for converting the ingots into sheet gold. For stamping the settings for rings a screw press is used, dies of various sizes being inserted as required. A diamond ring is thick at the center, gradually tapering in size from the top downward. A piece of gold, after being rolled and cut, is laid upon a metal die and a heavy hammer, working in a frame and operated by means of a rope and pulley, is made to descend, thus giving with one blow the desired shape to this part of the ring. Hundreds of different dies are necessary for the various styles and sizes of rings.

After the drop hammer has stamped the gold into shape it is placed in a thin metallic plate containing a hole, in which it fits exactly, and driven through by a punch worked by hand, thus cutting away the gold adhering to the edges, which is carefully saved.

All along the side of the room are workmen seated at benches, some shaping the pieces into rings and soldering them together, others inserting and fastening the stone settings, and still others performing various sorts of equally difficult and delicate work, all necessary in the making of a ring. In another part of the room is a curious bit of machinery which is called a lapidary lathe and used for shaping and cutting down stones when necessary. A round piece of metal, shaped like a small grindstone, is set in horizontal position and made to revolve. To this emery is applied, and the stone being held against it is soon reduced to the proper dimensions. It is then polished on a similar appliance of wood coated with putty powder. Another interesting object is the enamelling furnace. The article to be ornamented, having previously been engraved for the reception of the enamel, is placed in a little oven coated with the enamel in the shape of a powder. It is then heated until the enamel runs, and is then removed from the fire to be cooled and finished.

A peculiar process is that of gilding, or electroplating. The article to be gilded is first thoroughly cleaned by a fine brush of brass wires. A piece of gold is attached to the positive pole of an electric battery and the article to the negative. Both are then placed in the same solution and the electric current does the work, transferring a portion of the gold to the object to be plated.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Exactness Before All Things.

"Now, Georgie, take the message and be sure to get the answer. You'll hurry, won't you?"

"Yes'm."

Georgie went off. At the end of two hours he came back to mamma.

"Georgie, where on earth have you been all this time? I told you to hurry!"

"So I did. But you didn't say to hurry back."—*Tinne.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Analysis of natural gas shows the proportion of each constituent in 100 parts of the gas to be as follows: Carbolic acid and carbonic oxide, 6-10 each; oxygen, 8-10; olefiant gas, 1; ethylic hydride, 5; marsh gas, 67; hydrogen, 22; nitrogen, 3.

—The hand-made time pieces of the Swiss and French, who have so long held the supremacy as clockmakers, are not now regarded as superior to those of American machine make. The American machine-made watch is as finished and accurate as its foreign competitor, and is, of course, vastly cheaper.

—An English fireman writes to the London *Fireman* his belief that fires may be put out by a mixture of plaster-of-paris and alum. His plan is to throw the mixture confined in a combustible bag upon the fire. An incombustible pulley-block, to haul up the bag, must necessarily be affixed to every building to render his plan practicable.

—Dr. Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, has collated considerable evidence which goes to show that the ear is the dominant organ of the mind in some people and the eye in others. Those in whom the ear is the dominant organ are designated as ear-minded; those in whom the eye is the dominant organ are called eye-minded. A dog is usually smell-minded, or nose-minded.

—A new method of weather prediction has been discovered by Ch. Montigny, a French physicist. He has observed that the scintillations of stars increase before many storms, indicating disturbance of the upper atmosphere, hours before the meteorological instruments show any change. The fiercer the storm, the more is the strength of the scintillations increased.

—A belief has hitherto generally prevailed that printing was invented by Gutenberg, about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is said, however, that Professor Karabaceti has recently demonstrated, at a conference at the museum of Vienna, that movable types of wood, both for letter press and ornaments, were in use in Egypt 500 years before the printer of Mayence.

—Prof. Ormond Stone states that only four cases have been found in which the known motions of the principal bodies of the solar system can not be fully explained by Newton's law of gravity. The unexplained discordances are the motion of the perihelion of Mercury, and the accelerations of the mean motions of the moon and of Encke's and Winnecke's comets.

—The tops of pine and spruce trees are now utilized in the manufacture of paper. The discovery is of immense value, as it makes marketable a vast mass of what has hitherto been waste material. Hereafter the branches of all evergreens will be gathered, and after a process of steaming to extract the resinous matter will be ground into dry pulp, which may be shipped to any distance.

—French physicians have adopted a new system of curing consumption, based on sulphuric acid in medicated inhalations. Sulphur slightly moistened with alcohol is burned in a brazier, a little benzoin or powdered opium being sometimes added to make the fumes less disagreeable. The patient is required to stand twice a day in this sulphurous chamber and inhale the medicated atmosphere until his lungs are saturated with sulphuric acid. The treatment is said to be markedly successful.

PAINTING THE TOWN.

A New Version of the Origin of a Very Popular Phrase.

"F. D." wishes to know the origin of "painting the town red." I believe it is the paraphrase of an expression that frequently occurs in an old Irish balladry. In looking over a collection of old Irish war songs and ballads descriptive of the sanguinary conflicts between the Irish chieftains and the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, I have very frequently found phrases closely akin to that of painting the town red. For instance, when the Irish Kernes, under William MacGeoghan, Lord of Kenil Feacha, in the County of Westmeath, overthrew the English at the battle of Ardonocher, A. D. 1328, slaying 3,500 of the latter, the bardic chronicler tells us that the midnight skies were reddened with "torrents of flame from the highlands east and west," in honor of the victory. The towns and hamlets, too, wherein the kindred of the victors dwelt, blazed or were "painted red" with bonfires, and the inhabitants thereof naturally gave loose rein to their mirthful propensities. The fires upon the highlands were the primitive mode of telegraphing a distaff kinsfolk and sympathizers the glad tidings and the exuberant exultation that followed.

In describing the effects of the battle of Ouart Hill, which was the first engagement between the Irish insurgents and the English army in the great Wexford rebellion of 1798 in Ireland, and in which the insurgents came off victorious, the local balladist says:

The hills and skies were painted red
That night with beacon fires,
For Wexford's sons had well avenged
The Saxon's slaughtered sires.

I could cite a score of other quotations showing several other expressions exactly similar to that of "painting the town red." It was a favorite one with the old Irish bards when depicting the scenes that followed a military triumph on the part of their countrymen. Is it then unreasonable to infer that the phrase, "painting the town red," for indulging in the wild antics of unlicensed hilarity, had its origin in the way I allude to? This is what William MacGeoghan says, and I believe him a most excellent authority.—*Cor. Boston Post.*

DO HAMBURG FIGS

Grow in Hamburg? No; but they are composed of the finest fruits and vegetables, so combined that they may be taken at all times and places without changing diet, and so pleasant are they, as well as effective, that the worst case of constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion and piles at once yield to their use. By the use of HAMBURG Figs you are enabled to secure sound and healthy sleep, since they promote digestion without injurious medication. By the occasional use of HAMBURG Figs the system may be kept in perfect health, consequently you should always keep a box in the house. Hamburg Figs cost 25 cents a box. Dose, one Fig.

In any case where the system requires building up, *Dujarid'n's Life Essence* never fails. It will succeed where everything else has failed in bracing up organic function. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

A QUESTIONABLE DISH.

How Charlie's Faith in His Wifey's Cooking Received a Shock.

"Charlie," said a young wife to her husband, "I bought some lovely mushrooms to-day and have cooked them for your supper."

"How do you know they are mushrooms?" said Charlie, suspiciously.

"Why, the man I bought them of said so. Then they were pink on the under side and that means mushrooms—or is it toadstools—well, it's one or the other."

"Humph! they look kind of dingy," sniffed Charlie.

"But they're not toadstools, for I stirred them with a silver spoon and they didn't turn it black."

"Then they *are* toadstools," said Charlie, "because I know mother's mushrooms always turned the spoon black."

"Well, dear, you know if you eat them you can soon tell. If they're mushrooms it seems a pity to waste them, and if they're toadstools——"

"Go on—if they're toadstools you'll soon be a widow."

"How unkind you are! I boiled them in saleratus water to make sure. They wouldn't hurt an infant now," sobbed the little woman.

Charlie had unbounded faith in his wife's cooking but he didn't eat the mushrooms. He told her to make some last years "ketchup" with them, and bottle them down for future use.—*Detroit Free Press.*

British Museum Treasures.

In the manuscript department there is collected such a wealth of interest that it is impossible to speak of its contents except in the most general terms. In the Cottonian, Harleian and Old Royal Libraries are to be found remarkable collections of state papers; and in the 50,000 volumes and the 50,000 charters and rolls which stand on the shelves of the department are contained materials for the history of the whole civilized world, in the handwritings of those who have made history. Some few treasures from the recesses of the department are shown in the King's Library and in the Manuscript Saloon. Admirers of illuminated manuscripts may there feast their eyes on superb specimens of the work of English, French and Flemish artists, from the time of King Edgar down to the present day. Close to these may be seen a complete set of the great seals of English sovereigns, from the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and a series of historical deeds, including photographs of Magna Charta, the original Bull of Leo X, conferring on King Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith, a mortgage deed bearing the signature of William Shakespeare and the Recognitions of Clement of Rome, written at Edessa in A. D. 411, being the oldest dated volume in existence.—*Blackwood's.*

—A young man, a Protestant, attended a Roman Catholic church for the first time on a recent Sunday at Bar Harbor. When he was going out he thought he saw the congregation dropping offerings into a receptacle at the side of the door, so when he reached it he put forth his hand and deposited a quarter in the holywater font.

A Universalist Church is being organized at Omaha, Neb., the first of that denomination in the city.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Though the love of money may be the root of all evil, the lack of it leads to many branches of evil.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The average society belle is much less beautiful than she is painted.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Over $4,000,000 has been put into building improvements at Denver, Col., during the past year.

Leave hope behind,
All ye who enter here!

So ran the dire warning which Dante read on the portals of the Inferno. So runs the cruel verdict of your friends if you are overtaken by the first symptoms of that terrible disease, consumption. "Leave hope behind! Your days are numbered"!! And the struggle against death is given up in despair. But while there is life, there is hope! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured hundreds of cases worse than yours; and it will cure you, if taken in time. But delay is dangerous. No power can restore a wasted lung; the "Golden Medical Discovery," however, can and will arrest the disease.

The Masons of Buffalo will invest $185,000 in a new Masonic Temple.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 337.

CRAMPS OF THE MUSCLES CURED.

John I. Wood, of Stratford, Ont., was cured of cramps in the legs by wearing ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Mr. Wood says:

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LAUNDRYMEN'S HUMOR.

A BACHELOR DESCRIBES SOME FEATURES OF MONGOLIAN LIFE.

A Chinaman Who Became a Slave to His Voice—Hop Wah as a Joker—Fond of a Social Glass—Told in Confidence—"Sam Su" and Chinese Sandwiches.

"The first Chinaman I ever had dealings with," said the old bachelor, "was a little weasened up fellow, not more than five feet high, who had a store on Washington street. Next door to him was an Italian shoemaker. Lee, for that was the laundryman's name, was a most taciturn individual, even for one of his race, but he had a peculiarity. He used to sing, not only in his shop, but also, in a lower voice, when he was walking along the street. It was when he was hard at work upon the bosom of some refractory shirt that he could be heard at his best, or, as some might put it, at his worst. Lee's voice was not a pleasing one, even when exercised on the lower notes only, but when he had got warmed up and essayed to reach the higher key it was positively heartrending. How his subordinates, of whom he had two, stood it, is beyond human comprehension. Lee's voice grew upon him, and when I last knew him he was a perfect slave to it.

"My next laundryman was a character. He was about 30 years old, fairly good looking, judged by the American standard, and spoke English quite fluently. He answered to the name of Hop Wah, but I always called him Hop for short.

SOMETHING OF A JOKER.

"By degrees, and when I had satisfied Hop that I had no intention of patronizing his rival across the street, for whom he entertained a profound yet pitying contempt, he told me some of his history. He had been ten years in America, and about six years in Brooklyn. I asked him one day if his parents were alive. He replied that he believed his mother was, and added, 'Old man dead long time.' Then he laughed quite merrily, as if the elder Hop's decease was a good deal of a joke. He went to Sunday school regularly, and this accounted for his proficiency in the English language. He went to Mott street quite frequently, too, as he informed me, and in his way I think was a rounder. Happening one afternoon to notice a 'God Bless Our Home' motto of the regulation pattern fastened to the wall alongside of a Chinese almanac, I asked him if he was a Christian. He shook his head very emphatically, and then laughed so that I thought he would fall off his high stool. When I said that it seemed queer to find a Christian motto in a heathen place of business, he winked at me with great deliberation and remarked, jerking his thumb in the direction of the card, 'Catch trade; everything goes.' Certainly there were no flies on Hop, and his knowledge of current slang was both profound and aptly applied. By and by he got more noticed, and in a short time the shop inside looked like a mission school.

"One very cold afternoon last winter he was about half frozen when he called at my room with the week's washing. As he laid down the bundle he made some remark about the temperature which sounded vastly like an expression used by unregenerate Christians and proceeded to rub his hands vigorously. Noticing that he looked affectionately upon a glass of hot whisky and water which I had just brewed for myself, I asked him if he would have one. Hop 'didn't mind if he did,' and by the manner in which he got away with the steaming beverage I was led to believe that it was not by any means his first attempt. After this I got into the way of offering him a horn whenever he happened to find me in, and I can't recollect that he ever refused. One of his weekly visits was made the day before last Christmas. I was feeling at peace with the world myself, and when Hop had got away with his customary refresher I suggested that another would not hurt him. He agreed with me, remarking quite airily that he 'would have to go me,' and helped himself to his second drink, an even larger one than the first, and that was no tablespoonful.

GROWING CONFIDENTIAL.

"Not to be outdone in generosity he offered me a cigar, which he took out of his hat, and which I declined, having already had experience of likewise cigars. I think Hop must have struck hospitality in other quarters before reaching me, for after the second glass of whisky he took a chair by the fire and put his heels up on the mantelpiece. He was remarkably good humored and growing confidential. Said he was about tired of work, and thought that he would soon go back to China, where he would marry and settle down to a life of ease. At the reference to marriage he stuck his thumb among my ribs and chuckled after the fashion of Asiatics. When he arose to go I saw plainly that in addition to his large bag of clothes he would have to carry home with him a very well developed jag. He waved his hat at me as he left the room, and I heard him trying to whistle as he went down the first flight of stairs. At the head of the second flight he lost his balance and fell headlong, striking the street door as if he had been shot out of a catapult. He was not hurt, at least he did not appear to be, for, picking himself and his bag up, he let himself out, and from the window I next saw him tacking rather unsteadily down the street in the direction of his home. He made no reference to his mishap when he called again, nor did I say anything, but Hop got no more whisky.

"Early in the new year he called one morning before I was up, carrying with him a bottle of rice brandy, 'Sam Su,' as it is called in China, and some Chinese sandwiches. He said it was some kind of a feast day among his people and he wished me to have a share of the good things going. Finding the Sam Su too rich for my stomach, I placed it on top of a convenient ash barrel in the street. If any one drank it, I pity him sincerely. The sandwiches were quite a novelty and taken before breakfast I found them to be quite appetizing. Instead of bread slices of lemon wave used, and in place of meat or cheese green ginger, slightly sprinkled with salt. These sandwiches, Hop subsequently informed me, were in great demand in his own country by gentlemen who had made a night of it. Last May Hop sailed for Hong Kong, taking with him in the inside pocket of his silk blouse $2,000 in American gold. He called to wish me good-by, and expressed his hope that if he should ever return to Brooklyn, which, however, was not likely, I would again favor him with my custom."—"C. R. C." in Brooklyn Eagle.

Not Qualified to Judge.

Teacher—Now, if you stand facing the west, will the north be to your right or left hand?

New Scholar—I'm sure I don't know, ma'am; I'm a stranger in these parts.—Lincoln Journal.

MILITARY TACTICS.

THE CHANGED CONDITIONS OF MODERN FIELD WARFARE.

Individual Independence, Strategy and Open Order Front in Battle Required by the New Weapons—The Line of Battle—But Little Maneuvering.

When weapons were not so formidable or deadly we depended on the united action and constant co-operation of large, compact masses of men moving as a unit, seeking to crush the enemy by their very weight, and giving to each other that moral support which results from companionship in danger. But new weapons will require less attention to the discipline of the masses and a more perfect discipline for each individual soldier, who must rely more upon himself and regard his weapon rather than his companions as his best and surest defense as well as the means by which he may contribute most to the defeat of the enemy. He must look less to the support of his friends and more to his own individual movements and to the judicious expenditure of his ammunition. He must be taught with more care to take cover, to advance by rushes, to practice the principles of strategy, while exhibiting the same personal bravery as in times past.

The experience of the United States army on the plains in the numerous Indian wars has been of the most practical and trying kind and peculiarly applicable to modern tactics. There are no more wily strategists than the Indians. Their tactics have always been characterized by great personal shrewdness, wariness and strategy. In them individuality is developed to the fullest extent. Their movements are quick and free from all stiffness, while they are celebrated for their ambuscades and ruses, their great endurance, accurate marksmanship and the habits of taking cover and securing every possible advantage for personal safety, with great bravery at the same time. All these principles and peculiarities of Indian warfare with open order fighting find practical application in modern tactics, and the army officers who have fought this foe for many years, learning all their tricks and checkmating them at their own game, are well equipped with ideas that may well be embodied in our new system.

A foreign officer who was sent to witness the grand review of our armies in Washington at the close of the civil war and report thereon, declared to his sovereign that he had never seen an army so remarkable for "moral discipline." In this he referred to the great intelligence of the rank and file—the individual discipline and independence. Many foreign officers were inclined to criticise the peculiarities of our soldiers—their freedom of action, which the foreigner thought too moblike. But the bravery they displayed, the terrible loss of life inflicted and the dress parade precision in masses which they would exhibit whenever it was applicable only proved the tendency to select the methods best suited to the circumstances and the nature of the case, to the ground and the peculiar country in which they fought. They were simply practical, and precision of movement was not always possible nor desirable. But today clocklike movements of masses under fire are not permissible, and it follows that the qualities for which our soldiers were criticised in 1865, as well as those for which they were praised, will be the ones most to be cultivated in the future. In short, the individual intelligence and independence of our soldiers would increase their efficiency under the changed conditions of warfare, and diminish greatly the advantage possessed by foreign armies due alone to their perfection and permanency of organization rather than to the superior intelligence or strategic ability of their officers and men.

The general principles which will govern the new tactics are pretty well understood. On former days the skirmish line was thrown out, under cover of which the troops were deployed and formed in two ranks for battle, the skirmishers being then withdrawn or replaced by the compact line. All this will now be changed, and means will be provided by which troops in any formation may be quickly deployed in three lines for battle. The first line, composed of from one-third to one-half of each battalion, will be thrown forward, as was the old skirmish line, to open the battle, followed at a distance of several hundred yards by a supporting line of about one-third of each battalion, while the remaining force will be held several hundred yards in rear of the supporting line, massed and under cover if possible, ready to be deployed when most needed to cover a retreat, to meet or to make a turning movement, or to join the main body in the final rush. The men in each of the three lines will be assigned to small groups, each with its leader, whose movements and directions they are to follow. Individual freedom will therefore be permitted with the single qualification that the groups be kept intact as far as possible, rallying or deploying, advancing or retreating together, thus insuring control by the officers through the group leaders of non-commissioned officers.

The first or firing line will seldom be withdrawn or received under fire, but will generally remain and fight to the finish, being re-enforced by the two lines in the rear. Ammunition must therefore be carried in as large quantities as possible and husbanded with care. The new small caliber, high powered rifles now being adopted by foreign powers will enable the men to carry many more rounds of ball cartridge than formerly, and, although the smaller and lighter bullets will not kill so often or produce such ugly wounds, their increased velocity and greater range and accuracy will make up somewhat, and the number of wounded will be increased. Wounded men embarrass the movements of an army more than the dead, and in short campaigns cripple it more effectually. Men from the supporting line will be gradually thrown forward into the firing line to take advantage of any weakness of the enemy or to meet a heavy attack, the men always attaching themselves to the groups as they come up. Whole groups from the supports will frequently be thrown into the intervals in the firing line.

There will be little maneuvering under the deadly fire of modern arms; the lines will be able to do little more than advance or retreat, rally by groups to fire volleys, or to carry some point of advantage by a rush. The reserves will be depended on to meet emergencies. Flank attacks and turning movements will be the rule, and strategy must be practiced more in the future than in the past, or at least it will have a still greater influence in determining the result of a battle. The supports will finally become merged in the firing line, giving by their impetus a forward movement to the whole line or enabling it to withstand the enemy. There will thus be a constant push from the rear under the direction of the officers. One side will eventually give way, and the time will come when the victors must make a united rush in a more or less compact body or in a line of groups.—New York Times.

In Chili the paper money is so depreciated that hotel charges are about $600 a day and bootblacks get $10 for a shine.

GOSLINGS AS FISH BAIT.

Remarkable Experience of a St. Louis Sportsman—How to Catch Bass.

A letter from a St. Louis gentleman, who has been for some time up at Green Lake, Wis., has just been received here, and it contains the account of a fishing exploit that is remarkable. "I went out early the other evening," writes the gentleman, "in the hopes of encountering some of the famous pickerel of this resort when they were just coming up from their mossy beds after a morsel for breakfast. I trolled for half a mile without a strike. I was passing a farm house, in front of which were an old goose and a lot of goslings a month or so old. They were swimming around, dipping down under the water, and chattering away in high glee. Just as I was opposite them there was a splash and one of the goslings disappeared. Almost instantly another one went in the same way, the mother goose never seeming to heed their absence. I thought it strange, and pulled over toward the flock, but before I reached them three more were pulled under the water. I stopped rowing close to the spot where the fowls had disappeared, and watched from close range to see if I could discover what agent was at work destroying the farmer's goslings. One of the little fellows was separated from the other three, for that's all that were left. I was close to the single gosling, watching him, when I saw a monstrous black bass shoot through the water, grab the bird. I had my eye on, and give the water a flirt with his tail as he disappeared with his breakfast. Before the surface had become calm or my astonishment had been overcome, the remaining three of the gosling brood were in the capacious maws of the hungry bass.

"By this time the old goose, who had been tranquilly swimming about, began to think that something was wrong, and when no little ones came at her call she became frantic. I stood right there for some time, expecting that some audacious bass would walk off with the old goose, but they didn't.

"I went up to the farm house, told the fate of the goslings, and was met with no expressions of surprise.

"'That's no uncommon thing,' said the farmer. 'I'll bet I've lost a thousand young geese just in that way. I thought those were too big for bass bait. I keep my young geese in a pond back of the house until they get big enough to take care of themselves, as I thought the ones you saw gobbled up were.'

"An idea struck me, and I bargained with the farmer for three goslings from the pond back of the house. I would fool the bass. He soon came in with three nice, downy little fellows, and I took one, tied my line about the center of his body, and fastened a gang of hooks under the goslings's breast so they hung down about three inches. Then I took a long rod from the boat, attached the line and gently dropped the swimming bait into the water. The little gosling swam around for about half a minute, when there was a rush, a tug at the line, and I had my hungry fish safely hooked. It was a whopper, and it took me twenty minutes to bring him up to the boat. The bass had struck the hooks, as I intended, before he reached the gosling, and I succeeded in landing thirty-one big bass with my three before they were used up. They were the biggest bass I ever saw before, averaging a trifle over six pounds apiece, one of them weighing nine and a quarter pounds. When I go after bass now you may be sure I go with goslings for bait." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shopping Manners in Paris.

Mark Twain is not the only American who has been disgusted with the pushing, the scrambling, the incivility of the whole mob in the great French shops, buyers as well as sellers, counter jumpers as well as purchasers. The crowd at the Louvre, the Bon Marche or the Printemps, on any fine afternoon, is something that must be seen to be believed. The manners that prevail! Customers dispute the ownership of various things by pulling them out of each others' hands; toes trodden on; inspectors eye impertinently young and old to discover thieves; then the elbow digs, the flushed faces, the torn clothing! Finally comes the push of the people up to the pay desk, in a line, like pigs to the slaughter house. Your purchases have been taken from you to be tied up.

Mistakes must be frequent in this department. A list of articles is read out by a perspiring clerk and a total is given. You lay down money and it is immediately snatched up. No receipt is given. You have come, seen and had your funds conquered from you. Now you may go or stay; no one heeds you further. Perhaps you will feel disposed to rest a while in the luxuriously furnished salon de lecture of the establishment and read the morning papers. Unfortunately it is crowded, like every other place on the premises. The reading rooms of the great French shops are beginning to figure in the works of the contemporaneous French novelists as a convenient place of illicit rendezvous. A glance around one of them often shows couples of fact, not fiction, whose demeanor favors the supposition that they have met by appointment and not "by chance."—Olive Logan in Boston Transcript.

The Value of Good Ink.

The health department of New York city calls attention to the fact that a large proportion of records of births, marriages and deaths received for filing are written in aniline inks, which will become illegible in a few years. As the originals are now filed as received, certificates written in these fugitive inks will become sheets of blank paper in eight or ten years, and valuable records will then be lost. It is said at the office of the registrar of vital statistics that ministers are more careless in making certificates of marriages than the doctors in reporting births or deaths. On many occasions the blanks have been filled in with a pencil and had to be returned to be written in ink. Ministers are also partial to colored inks, unmindful, doubtless, that the ink will fade away in a few years.

Deputy County Clerk Gilroy said that many of the papers filed in the county clerk's office were written with poor ink, but as a record was made of nearly everything filed their value was retained.

"It is a mighty good idea, however," said Mr. Gilroy, "for the newspapers to call the attention of the people to the necessity of using good black ink in executing legal and official papers. Colored inks are no good and were only made to suit a woman's fancy. I have never seen any court records written with aniline ink. I think black ink is used in every court in the city."—New York Evening World.

Sung the Organist's Instructions.

A noted tenor singer was once rendering a solo in church in Warren's "Te Deum," and, mistaking the instruction to the organist as to the use of the stop for the sacred words, sung out at the top of his voice, "Pedal, great gamba, and swell," to the astonishment of the congregation. He could not account for the uncontrollable and convulsive, though suppressed laughter on the part of the choir, and was not aware of his mistake until it was explained to him, when he was overcome with mortification.—Chicago Journal.

THE JUGGERNAUT MYTH.

MONCURE D. CONWAY PLAYS ICONOCLAST TO THE BLOODY CAR.

The Custom of Self Immolation Under the Wheel of the Hindoo Idol Never Had an Existence—How the Story Might Have Originated.

There is no horror more widespread than that of the car of Juggernaut. No church or chapel or Sunday school room is unfamiliar with the vision of idolators throwing themselves beneath the blood stained wheels. There are few American girls—boys even—who have not shed tears and dimes for the victims of that cruel idol. The dreadful self immolating has added a proverbial similitude to pulpit and platform eloquence. Grim Juggernaut has got into cyclopædias. But the chariot of truth is passing through the world; many cherished fallacies must be cast beneath its remorseless wheels; among them must be crushed this world wide notion about Juggernaut. It is a delusion. Hard as it is to lose one's pet horror, this one must be given up. The supposed custom of immolation under the wheel of Juggernaut does not prevail—never did prevail. On the contrary, Juggernaut is the most humane of all oriental deities, and his cult the most civilized.

I could fill a column with official and unquestionable proofs of this paradox, but reserve the space for some facts of more interest to the reader. It will be sufficient to substantiate the point by a few competent authorities whose testimony has not been disputed.

GAZETTEER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Dr. W. W. Hunter, gazetteer general of India, says in his Orissa (1872):

"In a closely packed, eager throng of 100,000 men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor and all of them tugging and straining to the utmost under the blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have, doubtless, been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances have been rare and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were killed or injured every year; but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were, for the most part, cases of diseased and miserable objects. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu worship than self immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. According to Chaltanya, the apostle of Jaganath, the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently describes the car festival, but makes no mention of self sacrifice, nor does it contain any passage that could be twisted into a sanction of it. Abul Fazul, the Mussulman observer, is equally silent, although from the context it is almost certain that, had he heard of the practice, he would have mentioned it. So far from encouraging self immolation, the gentle doctrines of Jaganath tended to check the once universal custom of widow burning. Even before the government put a stop to it our officials observed its comparative infrequency at Puri."

MAKING PERSONAL INQUIRY.

Being in India eleven years after the above was published, I conversed with Dr. Hunter on this subject, and found that the evidences even for suicide under the car at Puri had diminished since his work was written. The English commissioner at Orissa had in four years known but one death by accident, and two in which the victims had rid themselves of excruciating complaints. This was just after the province passed under English rule which did not interfere with the festival. Professor Bain, of Aberdeen university, says (1876):

"An Indian civil servant, Mr. James Geddes, who had been resident magistrate at Orissa, where the festival is held, informed me, from his own knowledge, that no trace of the practice of immolation could be found in the public records of the district."

According to Wilson, the orientalist, pilgrimages to Juggernaut have been customary for only some 150 years, so that the annals are traceable. Dr. Hunter has gone carefully through them, has conversed with the oldest inhabitants, and found no explanation of the bad reputation of the cult. It is surmised that some early missionary who witnessed the car festival did not understand that the reason why human beings drew it instead of animals is lest one of these should get killed and so pollute the sacred precinct. The man can say if he is ill or exhausted, but not the beast, who might be driven to his death. Shocked by an apparent degradation of humanity, meant to preserve animal life, such surmised missionary, if an accident occurred, might suppose it part of the programme. His physical and moral nerves unsettled might inflate the story, and when this gained currency in missionary meetings and swelled collections, its inflation would hardly diminish. There is an evolution in stories; a survival of the fittest for raising contributions might so develop a Juggernaut accident or suicide that the original witness would not recognize his narrative as told in the tabernacles. Suicide is different from self immolation. There are more religious suicides in England than in India. On the day after the Prince of Wales attended a thanksgiving at St. Paul's for his recovery, I read a paragraph stating that several persons were at one point crushed to death. The item might float like a thistle seed to some far land, and spring up to a belief that in England human victims are offered on the recovery of a prince from illness.—Moncure D. Conway in Boston Herald.

Italians at Summer Resorts.

From what I have seen of well bred, well to do Italians at summer resorts I should say that they take their holidays in ways more sensible than rich Americans. They make far less display in dress and equipage, they keep better hours and avoid excess in exercise and amusements. They show less anxiety to be exclusive in their associations and high toned in their manners. They do not thrust long pedigrees or long purses down your throat. They bravely wear comfortable old clothes. Their kirtles and their titles, their coats and their coats of arms set easily upon them.

Many a fair contessa, whose home in Florence or Rome is an ancient palazzo, with lots of blood curdling family traditions about it, a big gallery of family portraits in it and a family specter or two, takes with her to the baths of Lucca or the seaside far less and less costly a baggage than many a New York belle, with no ancestors to speak of, and only a photographic album of family portraits, going from a specterless boarding house to Saratoga or Long Branch.—Grace Greenwood's Letter.

The wise man keeps a diary. There is no telling when the most obscure person may become suddenly famous, and such a one will find his reminiscences worth their weight in silver certificates.—Harper's Bazar.

THE ONLY FOE.

Wild, threatening sky, white, raging sea,
Fierce wind that rends the rifted cloud,
Sets the new moon's sharp glitter free,
And thunders eastward, roaring loud!

A fury rides the autumn blast,
The hoary brine is torn and tossed;
Great nature through her spaces vast
Casts her keen javelins of the frost.

Her hand that in the summer days
Soothed us with tender touch of joy,
Deals death upon her wintry ways;
Whom she caressed she would destroy.

Life shrinks and hides; all creatures cower
While her tremendous bolts are hurled
That strike with blind, insensate power
The mighty shoulder of the world.

Be still, my soul, thou hast no part
In her black moods of hate and fear;
Lifted above her wrath thou art,
On thy still heights, serene and clear.

Remember this—not all the wild,
Huge, untamed elements have force
To reach thee, though the seas were piled
In weltering mountains on thy course.

Only thyself can harm,
Forget it not! And full of peace,
As if the south wind whispered warm,
Wait thou till storm and tumult cease.

—Celia Thaxter in The Century

THE MAN BEFORE EDISON.

The Original Inventor of the Electric Light—A Lost Idea.

Anybody that chooses and knows how can make incandescent electric lights now. The only person who had any right to prevent them has been asleep for a good many years at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. Most people think Edison invented these lights, and so he did, but he was not the first. Some years ago, a young man in advance of his age, by the name of Starr, came to Mr. George Peabody with a new invention, asking advice and assistance. Mr. Peabody was not only a philanthropist but a shrewd man of business. He saw at once the possibilities of the electric light, and gladly furnished Starr with the means to go to England and take out a patent, after consulting experts and scientists there. In those days every new discovery had to have the stamp of England's scientific approval to make its way elsewhere. Mr. Starr, like many a genius before and since, was by no means an experienced and cautious business man, so Mr. Peacody engaged a man named King to go with him as his business agent and to conduct the negotiations.

The two men set sail for England, had a prosperous voyage, and met with a flattering reception. The invention was exhibited to the first authorities in the kingdom, was carefully scrutinized by them, and was unanimously pronounced to be a brilliant and successful one. The two men remained for some time in England, and received nothing but consideration and encouragement. A patent for the invention was obtained, but by a usage allowed by English patent law, was issued in the name of the solicitor, Mr. King, instead of that of the inventor, Mr. Starr. The unsuspecting inventor does not appear to have observed this, or made any objection, or at least there is no record that he did so.

The two men started on their return to America. They had been at sea but a very few days when Mr. Starr was found one morning in his berth dead, from some mysterious and unexplained cause. His body was buried at sea, and his companion continued his journey, and presented himself to Mr. Peabody with his report. That gentleman listened attentively to his account of the journey, with its various business transactions and its tragic finale. On concluding his narrative Mr. King asked the millionaire if he would continue to back up the invention with his money and influence. Mr. Peabody's reply was to rise, open the door of his private office where the interview had taken place, and sternly point toward it. The discomfited attorney, without a word, went out through the door into oblivion.

And that is the reason why Edison had to invent the electric light all over again. The invention lay in a stale mate, as it were. It was credited to King, and he alone could develop it, but he had disappeared. It was not known till 1876 that Starr was the real inventor, and even then, as he was dead, and the patent issued to another man, nothing could be done. Finally Edison went to work on his own hook, and thought out his scheme; but the highest English courts have just decided that the King patent anticipated his and makes them invalid. And as the earlier patent has lapsed, the idea, under this decision, is common property.—Once a Week.

Unhappy Facility of Expression.

Some people have such an unhappy facility of expression, combined with slipshod methods of thought, that they are likely to indulge in speech which it would "puzzle a Dutchman" to translate. The "History of Weare, New Hampshire," refers to a loquacious townswoman who reversed the old maxim, and "went ahead" without being sure she was right.

One of her stories was to the effect that her husband sowed some flax, which came up and grew, until the frost struck it and blighted every spear.

Then the worms took it and ate it all up; then the drought took it and killed it all, and when they came to pull it they didn't have half a crop. After that they rotted it, and her husband done out some of it, and it wa'n't good for nothing.

Then they let it lay a year, and it was the best flax she ever see. She used some of it to make cloth for her husband's shirts.

"It was cotton linen cloth. It was tow warp, and the warp was filling, and the blue was yaller, and it was dyed in huckleberry, and it was thick as the table. It wore splendiddly, and my husband liked the shirts so well that he wore them all out in a fortnight!"—Youth's Companion.

Benefits of a Merry Mind.

But who gains through any one's grieving and crying for months over anything? Is it pleasant to visit the friend who is always doing the doleful and pumping from lachrymal fount and treating you to tears? The same strength that pumps up tears can pump up smiles. If the boiler bursts and I am blown up sky high and come down in small pieces, and you can stick me together again and put me on a bed, don't stand around it crying and sobbing and wringing your hands as if your hearts would break. I don't want your hearts to break. But call in a fiddler and set him to work on the "Arkansas Traveler," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," or the girl who left me behind in the cold. That'll do me some good.

"A merry heart," saith the Scripture, "doeth good like a medicine." Why? Because a cheerful, merry mind sends from it to you a current of life, health giving element—thought as different from a thought current of gloom as champagne differs from tar. It's a current as real as a current of water—as real as the current of invisible water that in warm weather runs just above the visible water and along with it is drawn from it by the heat of the sun.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

Girls are employed as shingle packers in the mills at Bay City, Mich.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Ups and Downs of Editorial Life Out in the Far West.

APOLOGETICAL.—We hope our readers will excuse the typographical appearance of the inside pages of the *Kicker* this week. We were working them off as usual on Wednesday, having Joe the Digger Indian as roller-boy, when Judge Shackawacksen made us a call and jumped on our collar. Greatly to our surprise we picked the judge up and mopped him all over the office and flung him out doors. His boot heels, hind buttons, spectacles and tobacco-box flew about and alighted on the forms, and in our excitement we failed to notice them.

The big hole in our editorial on the tariff was caused by a boot-heel. The blurr on the poem entitled: "When Baby Wakes Again," was caused by two hind buttons. Such society items as are unreadable owe their present state to the judge's spectacles. We hope it won't occur again.

NOT THIS EVE.—Our name is being prominently mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Arizona. While we are flattered and feel to step high, we must beg our friends to hold up.

In the first place, we are too honest, sober and conscientious.

In the second place, we are needed at home. We propose to run about 10,000 human coyotes out of this Territory during the next twelve months, and put a thousand others behind prison bars.

While we feel tickled all over and can hardly sleep nights, we can't accept the office nor leave Arizona. Just pass the place along to some other man and leave us to do our work.

A DECEIVER.—We owe no grudge to Colonel Hastings because he once cuffed our ears in the corridor of the town hall. We had proved him a liar, a swindler, and an absconder, and he had to cuff to save his reputation. The Colonel is now seeking the nomination for Sheriff, and is promising, in case he is elected, to secure our town a government appropriation of $250,000 to build a public building. We are actuated only by the kindest motives when we say that the Colonel is a blooming deceiver. He can no more secure a dollar from Uncle Sam than we can borrow one of the hinges from the gates of Heaven. All the influence he has in this world of sin and sorrow is confined to the Red Hot saloon and its crowd of reprobates. Do not be deceived in the castor oil voice of the Colonel.

AN EXPLANATION.—The cause of the *Kicker* in opposing the building of a bridge over Red Horse river, to connect our town with Dutch Hill, is being severely criticised by some of our citizens, who declare that we are opposed to progress and improvements. Such is far from being the case. Any open bridge across the river would be an encouragement to suicides and accidents. When a man gets drunk on Arizona whisky, he either wants to kill some one or jump off a bridge. There are fifty men in town who would go over to Dutch Hill, fill up, and fall off the bridge coming back if it had a railing fifteen feet high.

As to a covered bridge, it would at once be taken possession of by all the old soakers in town who tried to get home, and in a month would be voted a public nuisance. While we just holler for progress and improvement, we can't see our way clear on this bridge question, and shall therefore oppose it until we have a change of heart.

NOTICE.—We have in our possession about forty deeds and conveyances belonging to as many different parties which we picked up on the street last night. They dropped from the coat-tail pocket of our estimable and efficient Register of Deeds as he was weaving his way homewards at a late hour. In the East this would be called a piece of gross carelessness, and the Register would be expected to resign. Out here in the glorious West no importance is attached, and the estimable Register takes an extra drink and pulls another wire for renomination. And the worst of it is that we owe genial Henry $14 in cash and daren't go for him until it is paid.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DRESSING A "COP,"

What It Costs to Provide the Equipment of a Police Officer.

"What does it cost to make a man look like that?" asked a reporter of a dealer in military goods, pointing to a gorgeous police captain

"I don't know that I could tell you just what it costs to make a New York police captain, for we don't furnish many things to the Metropolitan office, but I can tell you what it costs to provide the equipment for a rural police officer. I'll give you the chief items and you can add them up for yourself. Here are the items and the figures:

Cap	$2.70
Helmet	3.00
Belt	2.00
Club (locust)	50
Billie	50
Whistle	75
Lantern	2.00
Bull's-eye	1.00
Patent nippers	1.00
Handcuffs	4.00
Total	$17.50

"That," said the dealer, "is a private's outfit. I have not included clothes, because the uniform is often bought at home by the police of small cities and I could not give exact figures. Of course, the upper grade officers buy rather more expensive outfits. There are belts at $3.50, shields at the same price, batons at from $1 to $2, and a great variety of handcuffs, 'nippers,' 'twisters' and leg irons, some of plain iron and others nickel-plated, that run in price from $2 to $6 per pair. Then if a policeman is a bit of a dandy with an eye for the beauties of the area, there is no telling how much he may waste on fuss and feathers. O, we live on the vanity of other men."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

TROUBLE BORROWERS.

Persons Who Make Themselves as Well as Their Friends Very Uncomfortable.

There is an ancient weather tradition about the month of March borrowing certain days from April, which she pays back, not in the same weather that she borrows, but in one of her own glorious gales, at a later date, and this is perhaps the most poetical expression of the borrowing of trouble that we have. Those who borrow trouble, however, are seldom in the habit of paying it back with the scrupulosity of the month of March in the tradition; they keep it for themselves, they roll it over and let it gather accretion, they make much of it, and they grow so weary with the weight of it that when real trouble comes there is no strength to bear that, and the nervous powers fail at the time when they are most needed.

Is there to be that most festive of all festivals in the family, a wedding, the trouble borrower is sure that the bride is a lamb led to the slaughter, or that the bridegroom is now to be lost forever to the family in being adopted into the new wife's family, and that nobody knows where they will all be a year from that day. Or else the trouble-borrower is sure that the church will be cold and they will get their death, or the dress will never come from the dressmaker's in time, or with the lover's well-known dilatory character, he will be sure to be late at his own wedding. Not even a funeral satisfies this trouble-borrower—an occasion when one might feel as if there were already on the spot trouble and to spare; it certainly could not be expected that any one could be late at one's own funeral, in spite of the feelings of the heirs of rich men who persist in living; yet there as well as elsewhere the borrower will be sure to find reason to anticipate disaster. At the christening, again, it is the borrower who, if not the bad fairy of evil gifts in person, is the one who sees that fairy coming, never by any possibility the bright fairy, the good fairy; and a child does not undergo teething in the family where the borrower makes a home, for which, from the first tooth to the last, trouble is not to be extracted. An urchin can not be sent to school from that family where the borrower does not forsee an overtaxed brain and nervous disease, and it can not stay away from school where there is not at once forecast of a dunce. In business matters it is as bad: this debtor is not going to pay, that creditor is going to be inexorable. In all the concerns of life, in short, the borrower is drawing on the future—always a bankrupt future in everything but sorrow; and even when it comes to death, the borrower illustrates this life with the lurid light of the flames of the bottomless pit, although more often concerned in that light for others than for one's self, it may be said. This borrower of ours extends operations even into the outer affairs of nature. There is never a sunshiny, balmy day of south winds but it is a weather-breeder, and the borrower sees no sun to-day for the cloud and storm of to-morrow. Are the first buds early, the bluebirds here, and all things promising a genial spring?—then it is untimely weather, and the premature buds will all be nipped by the frosts to come, and there will be no fruit. On the other hand, has the bad weather held its own till late, knowing apparently, with that strange intelligence of the elements, that everything will come on in the stronger and longer sunshine with about the same celerity as if it had not had its own freer and lingering play, the great law of compensations acting with inanimate as with all other of the departments of nature?—why, then the summer is never going to be long enough to ripen anything, and if there should not be a real famine in consequence, yet prices will put food out of the reach of the poor, and the balance of trade between the continents will be disturbed, and there will be a change in the rate of discount of the Bank of England.

Nobody is made so uncomfortable by all this borrowing of trouble as the borrower himself, although, of course, everybody in the region is disturbed and vexed by the habit. It is a habit that takes on serious freaks sometimes.—*Harper's Bazar.*

BEST FINISHING WOOD.

Why Mahogany Is More Useful Than Cherry, Oak or Ash.

As is known to every wood-worker, mahogany has no equal for durability, brilliancy and intrinsic value for any work which requires nicety of detail and elegance of finish. Cherry, which is a pretty wood for effect and extremely pleasing when first finished, soon grows dull and grimy-looking. Oak, which has been so much used of late, is attractive when first finished, but experience teaches that it does not take many months to change all this, and instead of a light, fresh-looking interior, one that has a dusty appearance is presented, which no amount of scraping and refinishing will restore to its original beauty. What applies to oak is yet more applicable to ash. Mahogany, however, seems to thrive best under the conditions which are detrimental to these other woods. At first of a light tone, it grows deeper and more beautiful in color with age, and, although its first cost is more than these other woods, yet its price is much less than is popularly supposed, and the only objection that has been urged against it has been cost. What is more valuable, however, and what makes mahogany in reality a less costly wood, is the fact that, unlike the cherry, oak or ash, it is easily cleaned, because it is impervious to the dust or dirt, while it does not show wear, and, instead of growing duller, grows brighter and more pleasing in appearance.—*Builder and Woodworker.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JANUARY 12 1889

NO REPEAL

There are evidences that something like a conspiracy is hatching for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Bill. The Examiner and one or two more papers in San Francisco are keeping up a sort of running fire against the bill, and alleging that the fruit and farming interests of the State cannot be run without Chinese. Great landed estates cannot be run without slavery in some form or other. If the laborers on such great estates are not slaves in name, they are in fact. It is a further fact, that when the soil of any country comes to be owned by a few great land holders, free institutions quickly give way to aristocracy and monarchy. This was the experience of ancient Rome; and when the free German tribes that conquered Rome permitted great landed properties to grow up among them, it was not long till all their freedom was lost, and the assaulaged and iron tyranny of feudalism reduced them to the most degrading slavery. If the Chinese are excluded, we may have fewer millionaire owners of great estates, lording it over swarms of vassals; but we will have thousands of comfortable farmers tilling their own fields and gathering the fruits of their own orchards and vineyards with their own hands. It is not the few wealthy and refined, living in luxury, who make states glorious and powerful; but the many living in comfort and intelligence.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

The intelligent, brave and patriotic small farmers of California would soon disappear if hordes of Chinese were suffered to flock into the country. When the Exclusion Act is mentioned, let the cry be "No Repeal."

In most, perhaps all human beings there is some moral trait that correspond to the worst traits in the characters of the lower animals. There are men of so filthy a nature that they take a pleasure in uttering the vilest and most degrading language in the presence of others, particularly of young men. Such brutal men are like skunks, scattering an odor of foulness wherever they go. He is the shallowest and most contemptible of all fools who thinks he is gaining popularity by mouthing strange oaths, or retailing filthy stories to raise the broad laugh that marks minds as empty as his own. Even the ignorant and clownish dolts that appear to be amused by filthy stories and strange, uncouth profanity despise the utterer of such rubbish. Nor rank nor fortune makes the gentleman; he is the finest gentleman who is the gentlest man; and to be such is within the reach of him who in the sweat of his face eats bread as surely as of him who is born the heir of millions. He lives not in vain, no matter how humble his fortune may be, who by word and deed makes those around him have a higher appreciation of the dignity of manhood.

Los Angeles papers report that some time this month a party of capitalists, about twenty-six in number, will arrive at that city. They are mostly head men of banking and other monied institutions of the East, and represent about fifty million dollars. They are also members of the International Loan and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, and propose to establish a California directory of five members, to control their business here, if they find California valuations and securities on a basis that is safe for debenture loans at low interest on long time. There is no better security in the State than Inyo county bonds; and if the proposed plan should be carried out by these capitalists our bonds would readily be taken at lower interest than we now pay. If a deputation shall go from Owens Valley to Los Angeles to attend the Convention called to meet there on the 15th inst. they could perhaps do something useful for the county in this direction.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

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A STUDY OF SUICIDE

WHAT LIFE RESCUER O'BRIEN SAYS ON THE SUBJECT

Observations of a Chicago Man Who Has Saved Thirty Human Lives—People Who Want to Drown Themselves—Methods of the Genuine Self Killer.

"When I am free and at leisure I go to Lincoln park. The lake shore there is my field of operation. Most of the drownings take place in the lake off Lincoln park. Dozens of young people are out boating there every day, and once in awhile a life hater turns up, determined to bury himself in the waves. For one who is really tired of life it is indeed a good place. The water is clear, cool and inviting. The confusing roar and noise of this busy city life is far off. Peace, tranquillity and rest reign all around. The place is just made for life haters who, you know, are often capable of walking miles in order to terminate their life in a shady and green spot. Along that very shore I rescued about a dozen people, and at least five of them were would be self murderers.

"During the many years I devoted to this peculiar occupation of mine—that is, to saving the drowning—I observed that not only place and time but also the weather has a great deal to do with the occurrence of drownings. Those who drown themselves in the spring and autumn usually have a weakness for fair weather. They are visionaries suffering from inborn melancholy, and often poets with ruined, dissipated talents. The great majority, however, are poor creatures for whom sunshine is rather invigorating than productive of a desire to die. They think of dying for a long time, but they do it as soon as the weather changes for the worse. If the weather is too bad, if it rains or snows heavily, they will wait. They do not like too bad weather.

"The days on which the drownings and, I suppose, suicides in general are most numerous, are in most cases those on which the sky is enveloped in gray clouds. Everything then seems gloomy and melancholy. An inexplicable heavy pressure upon the breast makes the blood flow slowly and lulls the brain into a dull stupor. The thoughts get confused. Deep sadness seizes the unfortunate sufferers, and whatever unpleasant and bitter their past life contained forces its way out of the depth of recollection, and bursts forth in one agonizing feeling of despair and disgust with the world. Those who try to plunge into the hereafter on such days offer grim resistance, when one comes to their rescue, and without preliminary precautions to rescue them is a dangerous undertaking.

"Many of those who resolve to drown themselves often come to the spot they select for the accomplishment of their resolve, long before taking the final step. They walk up and down along the shore, gaze at the sky, look around shyly, then they begin to stare at the water, endeavoring to measure its depth. When they are about to make the fatal movement they halt suddenly and listen. The chirp of a bird, the splash of a fish, the whistle of a steamer, any sound, any trifling matter unsettles their resolve. They turn round all of a sudden and walk quickly away. A few days afterward they come back and seem to reproach themselves for having been so cowardly before. Instead of walking up and down they now remain standing on one spot. They stare at the water. In their eyes there is not a spark of a thought. They have the appearance of somnambulists. They can neither see nor hear anything. Suddenly, it seems, something startles them. The hat flies from the head, the coat from the shoulders, and—there—they are struggling with the waves.

"Most of them appear on the surface before they finally go down. A genuine self killer will fold his arms, shut his eyes and go down without any noise. He is half dead already before the unavoidable apoplexy strikes his brain. Those, however, who go into death with some hesitancy, at this dreadful moment are overcome by a powerful fondness of life. They cry and kick and trample with their arms and legs, and when one comes to their rescue they cling to him like a polyp. To die is not so easy a thing after all, and he who attempts to take his own life will not soon repeat his attempt.

"Even the hours of the day are of great importance to the suicides. Generally they choose the afternoon hours, when it begins to grow dusky. Only a small proportion suicide in the morning. At daybreak, when only the street cleaners are at work, in Chicago as well as in other large cities, you can sometimes notice people of all ages and stations of life walk down to the lake or to the river. They look pale and weary, their hair is confused, their clothes in disorder, they look as if they had just come out of their bed. They are gamblers who have lost all their possessions in one night, or embezzlers who have spent the money of their employers in one great debauch, or thieves who are escaping from the police. There they stand at the edge of the water and sigh. Yesterday they were happy and free from all care, today a dreadful end awaits them.

"The darkness vanishes more and more, the city awakens, its noise becomes louder and louder. They sit down and let their legs hang over the surface of the water. Tears fill their eyes, they sob quietly. It is so difficult to die, especially when one is young. The sun has risen high upon the horizon. People hurry down town from all directions. It strikes 8, 9 o'clock—now, perhaps, the embezzlement has been discovered, the police are being notified—another hour passes quickly away. There is no hope left. They look around again and again, then suddenly they shut their eyes and glide down into the water. They think it is all over, but somebody comes to their rescue. When they are brought ashore and they regain consciousness, they send forth shouts of joy. Whatever may come, disgrace or imprisonment—'Thank God,' they repeat, 'I am alive, I am alive!'"—Chicago Journal Interview.

The Musquito a Blessing.

A lecture was recently delivered at Madras, India, on that interesting and familiar pest, the musquito. The lecturer, Mr. H. Sullivan Thomas, asserts that it is only the female musquito that does the biting. He considers the musquito a most useful pest, seven-eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of men and only one-eighth to their annoyance. It exists in the larval state twenty-one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the musquito larvæ are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Advance of Civilization.

Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos of Spain, traveling as "Don Juan de Huelva, Count de Bourbon," is in Turkestan and is astonished at the progress made there along the Transcaspian railway. At Merv, which five years ago was a crowd of felt tents and mud huts, he found brick houses and macadamized and paved streets, and at the railway station at Bokhara was a luxuriously fitted up buffet with a young and pretty Russian barmaid speaking French and German as fluently as her native language. Twenty years ago no Christian would have been safe in Bokhara.—New York Sun.

HOME EDUCATION.

PLAY SHOULD BE A PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD SYSTEM.

Hereafter Education Will Mean the Culture of the Whole Body—Damage Sometimes Done in the Schoolroom—Moral Atmosphere of the Home.

Children should not be compelled to take to the streets for sport. It should be a part of the household system to afford play, and to do it as surely and systematically as books and food. We have a good deal yet to learn about play. We should have our hours for sport and relaxation when the whole household join in games. As home education increases, and it must increase, these hours will be doubly necessary. I would not allow a child to study or read over an hour consecutively. Then let him play and exercise his body one hour. At what age should we cease to play? If fools, we may stop early in life. Only wise people never cease to love and enjoy games.

But the play room is not all. This is the age of manual culture. The grandest of innovations has occurred. Hereafter education will mean the culture of the whole body—handcraft as well as headcraft. It follows that each house that is intended for a home should have its provision for the education of the hand—a workshop, a tool room for every member of the family to find his chosen occupation. If necessary, a separate building should adjoin the house. Where there are five children there may be five separate occupations chosen. One of mine prefers carpenters' tools and engineering, another printers', and a third cares mainly for horticulture.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM FAULTY.

I am now advocating such household appurtenances purely on the score of health. Our school system is a blunder. No child should study from 9 till 12; and especially in rooms where they must sit. A child at study should, much of his time, be on his feet, or reclining if he chooses, and changing about. When you add the books taken home for evening study, you have shown up our common method, whereby, to perfection, we destroy the health, vigor, beauty and character of our children. Every one is damaged, and the majority are spoiled. I insist upon play as a duty, as a part of life, as in fact itself a part of study. A teacher of play would be far more sensible than the piano at $2 to $4 a lesson.

How about dancing? As a matter of health it is generally of no advantage whatever. It is no sooner acquired than night is turned into day, and then the play is carried to such extremes as to be disastrous. I have watched this matter from a physician's standpoint, and object totally to three or four hours and especially to six or eight, devoted to hilarious dancing, and those hours the ones that nature devotes to sleep. There is another point I cannot overlook. It is the close contact of bodies in round dances—a contact unwholesome, purely from a physical point of view. The moral effect others may discuss, but I object to any delicate person being borne so closely into the atmosphere of grosser, coarser ones. The physical effect is not likely to be understood, but it is seriously evil. I do not, therefore, care for dancing, unless conducted as a part of home sport, as it is not likely to be.

A GOOD MORAL ATMOSPHERE.

It is, however, folly to talk of a healthy home that is not charged with a good moral atmosphere. I assure you the moral atmosphere is as real and tangible and efficient as the physical; and those who refuse or neglect to consider it will suffer accordingly. It is impossible for us to have about us, in close intimacy, those of gross temperament and physical sensuality, and not feel the effect on our bodies as well as on our minds. This holds good, of course, of our own relation to ourselves. If we do not sustain a spirit of self-control and manly aspiration in our souls, our bodies are diseased as a consequence. One-half of all disease is the result of unsanitary mental conditions. Uniform honor, good faith, manhood, temperate desire, kindliness, will have a powerful effect in sustaining vigorous physical health.

I have a brother physician who insists that if all people would keep in the best of humor for one hour before eating, during meals and for one hour after, they would never be troubled with any disorders of digestion, or with headaches. He is a trifle crochety, but he is not far from right in his valuation of good temper as a foe to dyspepsia. At meal time it is peculiarly important that all should be decorous and kindly. The fashion of haste and fret at our meals is an indication of nervous irritation, and affects digestion directly. But in all other ways a house should be delivered from the destructive influence of immoral or unmoral habits. An habitual scold is not only a disagreeable ternagant, but a destroyer of the physical health of her children. The effect on moral character is tallied by the effect on the features of the young. I have supposed some to be more sensitive to moral atmosphere than others, but on larger experience I am satisfied that all are influenced in this way, and to their serious detriment. The art of building a healthy home is dependent upon the art of being ourselves pure hearted and honorable, generous, just and adaptable.—M. Maurice, M. D., in Globe-Democrat.

Some Curious Garden Designs.

The art of the florist has made wonderful advances of late. Thousands of persons have visited the Danvers (Mass.) hospital grounds the last few weeks. The object in view by the many strangers is to see the marvelous flower beds designed and arranged by the florist and gardener, Etore Tassinari, which are now in prime condition and rival anything of their kind in the United States.

The largest design is a Chinese pagoda, seventeen feet high, with a dome supported by six pillars, and an archway beneath high enough to pass under without stooping. There are three fountains and thirty varieties of plants. The front of the base has a calendar of growing plants in portable boxes and the back a shield, flags and draperies. Florists from far and near have pronounced this design the best they ever saw. A solar clock or sun dial attracts much attention, as it accurately tells the time of day by a pole of growing plants placed at an angle of 47 degs. and pointing to the north star. The shadow falls on floral numerals in the rim of a horseshoe shaped bed of plants. There are numerous beds of lesser note, and several photographs have been taken of the principal ones.—Troy Times.

Prominent among the flower brooches in plain gold is a large apple blossom in Roman finish. In the center is a handsome canary diamond while fifteen small whitestones are set in an irregular circle around it.

Not an Agreeable Topic.

A Chinaman dislikes to say that his friend is dead, but will tell you that "his name has been added to the muster roll of ghosts," or that "he has become one of the ancients." "He has returned to the shades," "he has taken farewell of the world," "he has gone a long journey," are expressions all very frequently used when speaking of the dead. The matter is not always treated with reverence, however, for they will sometimes say: "He has swallowed his breath," or "slipped his skin." "The mountain has collapsed" refers to a dead emperor, and "the dream is over" means that a prince is dead.—Boston Budget.

THE ARID LAND AREA.

RECLAIMING WASTE REGIONS BY MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

Agricultural Lands of Colorado Which May Be Made Immensely Productive. Atzec Canals and Irrigation Ditches. The Rain Belt—Farmers' Testimony.

Mr. T. C. Henry, formerly of Kansas, and now one of the most prominent men in Colorado, who has been instrumental in building several large canals in the state, in discussing this question, says: "Of the 40,000 square miles of the territory in this state east of the foothills less than 3,000 square miles are actually and systematically formed. It is my deliberate conviction that were all the water of all the streams covering these plains absolutely preserved for domestic and irrigating purposes and applied with the skill and economy displayed even in India or Egypt, we could irrigate and make fruitful every acre of this immense area—an area capable of supporting an agricultural population, urban and rural, of 3,000,000 people, and yet it would be less than one-half as densely populated as Belgium or the agricultural sections of France.

"The area east of the mountains is practically all agricultural land, and if peopled as densely as is Belgium, would contain a population of more than 8,000,000 of people. Or if provided with water for irrigation, skillfully applied, each forty acres would support a family of five persons, aggregating a population of more than 3,000,000, not including the directly dependent urban population. On the same basis, the great San Luis valley would sustain a population of 1,000,000; the San Juan country in the southwest nearly 1,000,000; the Gunnison and the Lower Grande, 750,000, and the White, the Yampah and the almost unknown Northwest, 1,000,000 more. Before the close of another century there will have been elaborated a system of agriculture surpassing that wonderful civilization which Moorish power planted in the irrigated valleys of Spain ten centuries ago, maintaining the millions then populating our grand commonwealth. There are not less than 30,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in this state which only need the application of irrigation to be made as valuable and productive as any already cultivated."

Carry these same predictions into western Nebraska and Kansas, into Wyoming and New Mexico, Idaho, Utah and throughout the west, by utilizing the waste waters saved in reservoirs, and the future greatness of the west is almost inconceivable. These things are possible. The ruins of the Aztecs and Pueblo Indians, and great nations that are only known in the dim past by the desolation of mighty cities, tell us how densely populated were vast regions in the west in an almost unknown antiquity. With these ruins are old canals and irrigation ditches, and in some of them there is said to have been used a kind of cement that is now a lost art. These ruins are found in arid sections where it would have been impossible for a great population and cities to have thrived without vast irrigation schemes. These great nations have been swept away. How? No one knows, but from the dim borderland of that almost hidden antiquity there come up facts that when first considered seem almost like a dream. But it is history, and let history repeat itself. The public domain will soon be a thing of the past, and the present must look to the future, and if this great water question is grasped by our statesmen as it should be, it will lay the foundation for still new and mighty commonwealths.

Is the rain belt gradually moving westward? This is a much disputed question. Irrigating ditches make more surface water, and hence there is more evaporation. That proposition cannot be denied, although it must be admitted that the rain does not always fall in the same locality where the water was taken up by evaporation. It is also claimed by some that tree planting does not materially increase the rainfall.

In the January number of Science, Henry Garnett says: "Over 100,000 square miles of almost treeless prairie in Northern Missouri, Southern Minnesota and parts of Illinois and Indiana have been reforested since their settlement, and furnish an example of reforesting unequaled elsewhere upon the face of the globe, and yet the rainfall has not increased. On the other hand, there have been more acres of land denuded of forest in the United States within a century than anywhere else in the world, yet there is no evidence of a diminished rainfall."

Professor Sargent, of Harvard college, says: "The removal of a forest from any region will not diminish the amount of rain falling upon it; nor can the increase of forest in a slightly wooded or treeless country increase its rainfall. The gradual drying up of countries once fertile, within the history of the human race, but now barren and almost uninhabitable, must be traced to gradual geological changes, of course entirely beyond the reach of human control, and not to the mere destruction of the forest."

But there are able men who have thoroughly studied the question and who state that the rain belt is surely coming westward. Among the number are Professors Wilber, Angley, Snow, and ex-Governor Furnass, of Nebraska and Kansas. The observations taken at Fort Leavenworth during a period of thirty-eight years are said to indicate an annual increase in the rainfall of 5.21 inches; thirty years at Fort Riley, twenty-four at the State Agricultural college, and seventeen years at the State university, Lawrence, Kan., are said to give figures showing an increase in the rainfall of 3.05 and 3.06 inches per annum. The data is very valuable, and seems almost indisputable.

But there is still a stronger authority, the farmers themselves. In Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, farmers are now raising crops on what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. They claim that there is a great future for that section, and they raise crops without irrigation, depending solely on the rainfall. And so while some scientists are doubting the statement that the rain belt is coming west, farmers are raising crops. If, in that section, they can raise the cereals without irrigation, so much the better, but there are many millions of acres of land that can never be made productive without irrigation, and let us have reservoirs and great canals, and from what are now arid regions in the west new empires are possibilities.—Will C. Ferril in Kansas City Journal.

The Cause of It.

First Citizen—Your wife seems to have aged greatly of late. What is the matter?

Second Citizen—She got that way waiting for change in one of our big trimming stores.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Not Truly Converted.

Citizen—Well, deacon, I s'pose the camp meeting was a great success?

Deacon (dubiously)—Well, I dunno; there were forty-eight converts.

Citizen—Why, that's glorious!

Deacon—Ye-es; but thirty-seven of 'em owe me yet for root beer an' sandwiches.—Boston Herald.

Boilers Without Rivets.

A German manufacturer is now making a boiler in which no rivets are used. The joints are welded, and the cost is said to be slightly in excess of the rivet work.

MISCELLANEOUS

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CERTIFICATE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK,
County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. Rogers, Deputy.

[ENDORSED.]

Filed November 28, 1888. P. H. MACK, County Clerk.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	8 15 a. m.	5 35 p. m.
Dayton	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a. m.	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5 50 p. m.	9 20 a. m.
Soda Springs	7 30 p. m.	8 10 a. m.
Belleville	8 10 p. m.	7 05 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 50 p. m.	Lv. 6 30 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7 30 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 00 a. m.	1 45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 10 p. m.	11 30 a. m.
Alvord	2 00 p. m.	10 35 a. m.
Independence	3 30 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4 15 p. m.	8 15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5 55 p. m.	Lv. 7 30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. & C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coach for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adin Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12 1889

John Eddy is so far recovered as to be able to be on the street.

Mr. R. Hessian was down from Big Pine at the beginning of the week.

The Sierras are already covered with snow and a good promise of more.

P. W. Forbes, late District Attorney, intends returning to his old home at Bishop Creek.

Mr. S. J. McMurry came down from Big Pine last Monday and was in town a day or two.

Hon. Trenmor Coffin, of Carson, has been elected Speaker of the Nevada Legislature.

Charley Levy came down from Bishop Creek last Monday and has been in town during the week.

Dimmig was acquitted at San Francisco of the murder of Benhayon. This was the second trial.

Lew Payson has packed out a lot of ore from the Trade Dollar mine, in the Deep Spring District.

A reverberatory furnace for desulphurizing gold and silver ores has been completed at the Reno reduction works.

There will be horse racing at Big Pine on the 22d of next month. Jessie James and Dandy Pat are matched for a half mile.

J. V. Skinner will clear and seed about fifty acres on his location at Georges Creek. His land is watered by the Stevens ditch.

Mrs. Elsie Parish, who has been dangerously ill with pneumonia, is now out of danger. Drs. Woodin have been attending her.

Ed. Walker has been reappointed receiver for the property at issue in the Broder-Conklin case. The case will soon go to trial.

Mr. John McSweeney has gone on a visit to Yolo county and will be absent about three weeks. They say John will bring her back with him.

A land contest between A. J. McMurry and William Blake, of Big Pine, was carried to Washington and a decision has been given in favor of Blake.

Ed Crocker says the alfalfa fields around Big Pine afford fine living for cats. The gophers and mice that the pussies catch keep them fat and sleek.

All the furnaces in Eureka, Nevada, are closed down. The suits begun against the miners and furnace men for cutting scrub pines for fuel is ruining the country.

The trial of Frank McTigue, who shot and killed Charles Lenaman, the Assistant Postmaster at Silver Peak, Esmeralda county, began at Hawthorne yesterday.

The bullion product of the Con. Virginia mine, at Virginia City, Nevada, was for the month of December, $198,713.68. This does not look as if the Comstock was played out.

Mr. McNett, of Fish Lake Valley, was in town at the beginning of the week. The Valley is minus 247 pounds of good solid bone, flesh and muscle while Mr. McNett is away.

Harry Hartshorne has been very ill for many weeks at Bishop Creek. Dr. Woodin was called recently and is now treating him. Harry is improving nicely the past few days.

In a recent letter from Will Graham, dated at Vacaville, he says the prospect for a good season there is excellent. More than half the usual rainfall for the season has already fallen.

A learned professor will lecture the students of the university of California on "the improvement of wild fruits." The next thing in order will be a disquisition on taming wild oats.

Mrs. Mary Tynan came over from Calaveras county recently and is visiting with her father, Mr. Richard Hessian, at Big Pine. Mrs. Tynan looks prove that the climate of Calaveras agrees with her.

The G. A. R., it is said, intend to give a grand ball at Lone Pine on Washington's birthday. A masquerade at Bishop Creek is also on the tapis. A dance and horse race at Big Pine on the same date is talked of.

At his place at George's Creek, Mr. John Shepherd has prepared ground for setting out a new orchard. George's Creek valley will be famous for its fruit; it is one of the very best fruit growing sections of Owens valley.

Travelers over the C. & C. railroad will be much gratified to know that the Nicholson hotel building has been moved down near the railroad station. Passengers who are forced to lay over will now have comfortable quarters.

Hon. A. C. Cleveland, of Nevada, will visit Inyo the coming winter to look after the ranch and ditch property of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Stewart, Mrs. S. being in too poor health to return to Inyo at present. Mr. Cleveland is a brother of Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Stewart likes Inyo climate, and as a farming country thinks it cannot be beat.

Samples of the copper ore now being taken out at the Alabama Hills by Isaac Hitchcock carry 27 11-17 per cent. copper and 28 2-5 ounces silver per ton. This would make the value of the ore about $90 per ton. The ledge continues to show up well and appearances indicate a large ore body.

The owners of the Stevens ditch intend to incorporate soon. This will enable them to put land and canal stock on the market better than would be possible as private individuals. The property is certain to become very valuable. A great deal of improvement has been made on the canal this winter; it is now in fine condition and will carry a large volume of water.

J. C. Colgar was killed last week at Candelaria under suspicious circumstances. The house in which he lived was burned and the charred remains of Colgan were found in the ruins. A bullet hole was discovered in the skull. It is surmissed that Colgan committed suicide and that the house caught fire in some way at the moment he killed himself. The wife of Colgan had gone to San Francisco a few weeks before his death.

Delegates to Los Angeles.

Yesterday morning C. Mulholland and W. S. Enos left Independence for Los Angeles, by way of Mojave. They go as delegates from Inyo county to a convention called to meet at Los Angeles next Tuesday. The object of the Convention is to form a league of all the Southern counties for the purpose of promoting the building of railroads, irrigating canals, placing city and county bonds at low rates of interest, and all such other enterprises and objects as may greatly benefit the Southern part of the State. The capitalists and business men of Los Angeles are very desirous of having railroad connection with Owens valley, and this will be an object to which the delegates will give most of their attention. Another subject they will give a good deal of attention to, will be the establishment of a line of freight teams and mail stages from Mojave. The delegates will do all in their power to secure benefits for the whole of Owens valley; they are not likely to get back home sooner than three weeks.

Farewell.

Four years ago when Mr. S. G. Gregg went out of office a farewell party was given him and his family. That was one of the pleasantest social gatherings ever had at Independence. Now at the close of another term of two years in the same office, another farewell party was given him and his family and Mr. P. W. Forbes, the retiring District Attorney. The company met in Mairs' Hall at an early hour on Wednesday evening. Mr. Bertrand Rhine was Master of Ceremonies, and conducted the dancing, keeping everybody in lively motion up till near midnight, when supper was announced at the Norman House. Of course this was worthy of the occasion and was done full justice to. After supper dancing was resumed and continued till about three o'clock in the morning. Many who had been at the party four years ago were present on this occasion; and pleasant recollections of the past but brightened the enjoyment of the present.

Fruit Pests.

Recently while Mr. Jonathan Brown was trimming peach trees he found some twigs thickly covered with white objects that appeared to be eggs of an insect. A branch was sent to the State University at Berkeley with a request for information on the subject. The following answer was returned.

STATE UNIVERSITY,
Berkeley, Cal.
Jan. 5, 1889

MR. C. MULHOLLAND—*Dear Sir:* The encrustations on the twig which you send are the eggs of the katydid (probably microcentrum retinois). It is an insect very like a grasshopper, from 1½ to 2 inches long and of a green color. The insect eats the leaves of fruit trees but fortunately does not occur in great numbers and therefore does not do much harm. The best thing to do is to cut off and burn the egg clusters. Yours etc.,

E. J. WICKSON,
Entomologist.

Interested Children.

Last Monday at noon Mr. S. G. Gregg, the retiring Sheriff, had $26,000 counted out to pay over to the County Treasurer. Just then the school children were passing and it occurred to Mr. Gregg that the sight of so much coin would interest them. He called them all into the office and let them examine the piles of money till they were satisfied. The children appeared to be much interested in what was to them an unusual sight. Perhaps there are not many men who, when going out of office, would have thought of interesting or amusing a lot of children. It is the never failing kindness of heart shown by S. G. Gregg that wins him so many friends; and once his friend always his friend. Going from Independence he leaves not an ill wisher behind him, but on the contrary the good wishes of everybody go with him and his family.

An Interesting Paper.

The issue of the Los Angeles *Times* for the new Year would do credit to any city in the United States. It is a paper of unusual interest and well worth preserving as a reference on all matters pertaining to the soil, climate, productions and value of land all over Southern California. Speaking of the extension of the C. & C. railroad the *Times* says: "The products of Owens Valley would find a market in Los Angeles and immigration would be greatly increased. Inyo county being on the same side of the great mountains as Los Angeles, possessing many of the same qualities of climate and resources, when the surveyed railroads shall be built between them the interests of the two places will become allied."

An Heir Wanted.

A few days ago the Postmaster at Independence got a letter from S. D. Hurst, Louisville, Kentucky, making inquiry about Leslie Hurst, brother of the writer of the letter. An uncle died some time ago and left some money to Leslie Hurst, and the administrator wants him to claim his inheritance. Any one having any knowledge of the present whereabouts or fate of Leslie Hurst please address S. D. Hurst, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has signed an engagement with Mojeska. She alleges that her husband has deserted her and she is compelled to go upon the stage to earn a living for herself and baby.

What the tenderfoot tourist expends on a trip to California he gets back after his return home in raising poultry and eggs for the California market. San Francisco has consumed 100 tons of eastern turkeys since Christmas, for which she has paid double and treble prices.

Phillip Gehrig is constantly making improvements at the Pioneer Brewery. His latest work is building a large cooling house where he can keep hundreds of dozens of bottled beer in the hottest summer weather. Phillip will be able next summer to supply his customers with beer altogether as good as the best imported.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING.

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. F. CUSACK,
j-12 4t Independence, Cal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after this day I forbid any person or persons, or firm, from trusting or giving credit to my wife, Jenney Symmes, either in the State of California or out of it, for I will not be responsible for any debt that she may contract.

J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Lard,
Sausage.
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All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December, 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 13, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ S e 18, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Thos. Fenton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas S. Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

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CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept tf

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 321, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall, every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAKE, R. S.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "Independent" building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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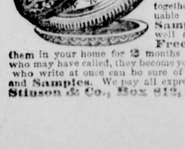

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d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

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THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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English and American Women.

English and American girls bear off the palm among the nations of the world. There is, however, a difference between their respective qualities of beauty. I have elsewhere sufficiently portrayed the sweet and coy beauty of our American girls not to tell them the whole truth on this occasion. The English girl is thoroughly active in her pursuit of healthy exercise; she walks, and runs, and plays lawn tennis a great deal; riding, if she have the means, is one of her most favorite amusements; while boating and tri cycling is eagerly sought whenever opportunity occurs. Our American "rosebuds," on the contrary, have a very trying climate to contend with; they take too little exercise and too much iced water.

The result is that English girls are able to bring a more roseate bloom to their cheeks, to walk longer distances and to stand much more fatigue; they are, in fact, more robust and have better developed figures; and although there are, no doubt, in New York, or in any other large city of the United States, a dozen women as perfectly beautiful in form and face as any chiseled by the greatest artists, our American girls are in the main less bright in color, more delicate and pale than would otherwise be the case if they more steadfastly resorted to the invigorating means of health, outdoor exercise, long since adopted by their English sisters, and to which, doubtless, the latter owe their exquisite forms and also the fact that they remain youthful in appearance much longer than our compatriots; in fact, an English woman of 40 looks younger than an American woman of 30 years; of course I do not now refer to women of the working class.—Frank Leslie.

Russia's New Railway Route.

The Siberian Pacific railroad has not yet been commenced, and already a new Siberian railway is projected. It will be called after the river Obi. Its connection with the bed of that stream and with a suitable port to the west of Walgatz island will open a double new road to Siberia by land and by water. It is proposed to "circumvent" the mouth of the river Obi, the peninsula of Yalmal, and the Kara sea, which are difficult of access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 versts long, taking a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the river Obi to the Walgatz sea, in a bay of which a harbor is to be built. The site chosen for this harbor is sheltered from the wind by the Pae-Choi mountains.

The country being level and well studded with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbor, is estimated at 20,000,000 rubles. Under existing conditions the transport of merchandise to Barnaul, via Tiumen, Perm and St. Petersburg to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western Siberia produces annually 30,000,000 Russian poods of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the west, and be the means of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Bond of a Bank Messenger.

"It would be difficult to convince a person that there was a single walk of business life which was not overcrowded," said the bookkeeper of a down town bank. "But in our business there are always places open for alert young men as messengers. The reason why the demand is always greater than the supply is on account of the large security required by the bank. The messengers, who have certain districts to cover and who handle large sums of money every day, are required to furnish bonds for $10,000. The salary is $600 per year, not counting the bonus which every bank pays all its employes around the holidays and which amounts in their case to $200.

"There are many honest young men who would look upon such a job as a godsend, but they are unable to furnish the bond, while those who can command the security are apt to turn up their noses at a job paying less than $3 per day. The $200 bonus, if collected in a lump, would prove a nice little nest-egg to many of these young men, but I am sorry to have to say that such is seldom the case. There is sure to be a Shylock in every bank who makes a business of advancing on this bonus at exorbitant rates of interest."—New York Evening Sun.

A Business Like Young Woman.

There is a young girl down in Mississippi who is destined to make her mark. Some one gave her 5 cents one day. She went at once to a dry goods store, bought a yard of calico, made it into a sun bonnet, and sold the bonnet for 40 cents. She invested the 40 cents in more calico, made more bonnets, sold them, reinvested, made other garments, and pretty soon had $10. With this $10 she bought a lot of potatoes, planted them, paid for their cultivation, harvesting and marketing, and came out with a clear profit of $40. Let the young men of the south look out for this girl. That $40 is still growing. It may run into the millions some of these days.—Columbus Dispatch.

A SUGARMAN'S FORTUNE.

A representative of the *Courier*, having discovered that one-twentieth of ticket numbered 73,946 which drew the second capital prize of $100,000 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company held Oct. 9, was owned by a man living on North Margin street, thought it would be interesting both to himself and the public to look the matter up and find if there was a man upon that street by the name of Charles Joseph Harkins, who was reported to be the lucky individual, and if so, if he had actually received the $5,000 of which he was said to have so suddenly become the owner. Much more difficulty was experienced in discovering the whereabouts of the obscure and not at all aristocratic street than in finding Mr. Harkins' residence upon it, and even the man himself. At the top of a three-story brick house Mr. Harkins occupies, with his wife and family, a neatly kept tenement, which betrays that its inhabitants are as comfortable as their circumstances will allow them to be; but that poverty has for many years cast its shadow over the little household is also evident. To no one could a windfall of $5,000 have been more welcome. Mr. Harkins received the money through the express company a few days ago and has it now safely deposited to his credit. What he will do with so much money he has not yet decided. His present occupation is that of a laborer in a sugar house on Commercial street, where he has worked for some time, or since he was employed in similar work in East Boston. Although he has bought tickets in the lottery but once or twice before, he is now thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of buying a ticket at least now and then.—*Boston (Mass.) Courier*, Nov. 4.

WELL-KEPT ROAD-SIDES.

Missionary Work That Is Sure to Pay in More Ways Than One.

A law of New York passed last winter, amending that of '78, imposes it as a duty upon occupants of land in the State to cut contiguous roadside brush and weeds, or pay for the work, to be done under official oversight. It is a wise provision, and ought to be cheerfully complied with. Out-of-place and noxious vegetation, scattering seeds to the detriment of the whole country round about, is especially injurious to the owner of the adjacent property. In their place he may grow trees valuable for fruit or timber; by grading and seeding the ground, it may in most cases be made to yield grass, which can be cut with a mowing machine and taken for his use without interference by the authorities; when the land ceases to be used as a highway it reverts to him. The grass of the highways might, with a little labor, be greatly improved, but as it is, it would be worth in most districts twice the cost of cutting and saving if taken in season. Bad roads and neglected roadsides lessen the value of all the land in the neighborhood. People looking for homes make the best headway they can out of a country where tumbledown fences, brush, briars, weeds, withered grass certify to the want of thrift, lack of taste, intelligence and public spirit of the resident population. Good roads bordered with green grass and well-selected trees, carefully cared for, and "vine-covered cottages" would make journeying in the country delightful and profitable. City people needing a vacation would find such journeys cheaper, more healthful, edifying and satisfactory than a sojourn at regular watering-places and other fashionable resorts. Whoever makes the country attractive, whoever and whatever attracts and attaches people to rural life does valuable service. As soon as country people, appreciating their opportunities, bestow reasonable consideration and care on their thoroughfares, their dwellings and surroundings, and on their religious, social, educational, commercial and industrial institutions, the country will be made so attractive that those who live there will want to stay, and those who left will want to get back. People peculiarly susceptible to the dollar argument should be reminded that the dollars they expend on private and public improvements yield a high rate of interest by attracting the class of purchasers who have tastes to gratify and money to expend. Since human support—food and clothing—comes from the soil, agriculture should be the chief occupation of men; they need little that it can not supply. But pride, vanity, appetite, passion, create demands for things costly, superfluous and damaging; to supply these the country is drained of its population; commercial and manufacturing centers, with their abounding abominations, grow in wealth and population while many rural districts decline. Making the country what it should be, and may be, we do missionary work; we show people the right way to live—provided always we live right ourselves. Rural life, as our Creator meant it to be, is attractive and satisfying; as we too often make it, it is repulsive.—*Hugh T. Brooks in N. Y. Tribune.*

DANGEROUS READING.

The Unwholesome State of Mind of the Voracious Novel-Reader.

The mischief of voracious novel-reading is really much more like the mischief of dram-drinking than appears at first sight. It tends to make all other literary nourishment intolerable, just as dram-drinking tends to make all true food intolerable, and to supersede food by drink. The voracious novel-reader of to-day, as we have said, rejects Scott, because Scott's novels contain so much good food that it is not mere story-telling. The genuine novel-reader detests what he calls tame stories, stories in which the interest is not exaggerated and piled up ten times as high as the interests of ordinary life. He wants always to be feeling a thrill of excitement running through his nerves always, to be living in imagination through the concentrated essence of the perils of a hundred adventurous lives, instead of toiling calmly through the ordinary hopes and fears of one. No state of mind can be more unwholesome, because none is more calculated to divert the energies from the sort of quiet tasks to which they should be habitually applied, and to keep them stretched on the tenter-hooks of expectation, waiting for a sort of strain which is never likely to occur, and if it did occur, would certainly not find a man's energies any the better prepared for it for having been worn out previously with a long series of imaginary excitements. The habit of dram-drinking, it is said, leads to fatty degeneration of the heart, i. e., excessive fattening round the heart, and weak action of the heart in consequence. So, too, the habit of exciting novel-reading leads to fatty degeneration of the literary mind, i. e., to an unhealthy and spasmodic action of the imagination, and a general weakening of the power of entering thoroughly into the solid interests of real life. So far as we know, the only effective cure for this habit of literary dram-drinking—a cure not always forthcoming—is a moral shock of some kind which exposes the hollowness of all these unreal interests, and makes them appear as artificial and melodramatic as they actually are. That, however, is a cure which is an extremely painful one, almost cruel in its disillusionizing power.—*London Spectator.*

Care of the Nails.

The finger nails of Americans are likely to be dry and to break easily. Vaseline rubbed on the nails after washing the hands will do a world of good to dry nails. Manicures first bathe the hand a long time in hot water, then with scissors and knives clean and cut the nails, remove the superfluous skin about the onyx, then polish the nails with buckskin and fine powder, washing the hand again in hot water with soap. After drying, the nails are polished with a fine brush and are finally rubbed with a rosy unguent to give them a shell pink.—Good Housekeeping.

LOVE'S HALLOWED GROUND.

Deep in a vale, where rocks on every side
Shut out the winds and scarcely let the sun
Between them dart his rays down one by one,
Where all was still and cool in summertide,
And softly, with her whispering waves that sighed,
A little river, that had scarce begun
Her silver course, made bold to fleet and run
Down leafy falls to woodlands dense and wide;
There stood a tiny plain, just large enow
To give small mountain folk right room to dance,
With oaks and lines and maples ringed around;
Hither I came, and viewed its turf askance,
Its solitude with beauty seemed aglow—
My love had walked there and 'twas holy ground!

—Gosse, from the Swedish.

Dinner Tables, Old and New.

The old English dinner table was a massive thing and was heavily loaded for dinner. There were huge joints, enormous game pies and the carcasses of poultry. It was considered the correct thing for the hostess to carve and to press the guests to gluttony and the host to pass the bottle several times too often. With such display of food there was little room for floral decorations. In the course of time the vegetables were banished from the table and handed by the attendants. Then the made dishes were dubbed entrees and were cleared off the table and brought in by the attendants piping hot.

Finally the meats were taken off, and at last the guests were permitted to eat or not to eat, without any influence on the part of the host or hostess, while at the same time the praising of the viands, which used to be the practice, no longer became proper. The appearance at the table, as well as the conduct at the table, has changed. The table is not so massive and the floral decorations are frequently of the most elaborate and costly description. People who cannot spend much money on floral decorations, yet devote time and taste to them, using such as may be picked wild, ferns, berries, etc., besides such cultivated ones as may be obtained.—Good Housekeeping.

Inventions in Dental Surgery.

The dentists in this city are divided into two parties, one for maintaining inviolate the present code of ethics, and the other for reforming it. The conservative party is comprised chiefly of men of the old school, men to whom professional courtesy is of higher importance than silver certificates. Most of the reformers are young men who prefer dollars to doughnuts. The two elements are at war on the subject of the patentability of modern inventions in dental surgery. The conservatives contend that under the code all inventions are made for the good of humanity; that patents restrict the use of inventions, and, consequently, humanity suffers. The reformers believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that if a dentist spends ten years in perfecting an invention he is entitled to all he can make out of it. The name of Bohnwiel occurs often in the discussions on the subject. He is a reformer of the reformers. The little machine that stands beside the chair of every dentist in Christendom is mainly the creation of his inventive genius, and he has reaped a liberal reward of $60,000 from the patent. Yet no one can say that he has not benefited humanity.—New York Tribune.

Stage Lights and Shadows.

The audience in a theater think as little of the man whose work enables them to witness the stage performance as railway passengers do of the engineer who conducts them safely to their journey's end. They see the show, and if they enjoy it they never trouble themselves to inquire what causes produce such brilliant effects. But for every light in the auditorium, and for every shade of illumination behind the scenes, they are indebted to the humble gasman, who stands by his post in the wings next the footlights. Here, by means of a number of little hand wheels, he regulates every gas jet in the theater. Before him is a plot of the play, and he listens for his cues as anxiously as any actor in the company. A false move on his part, such as the turning of a wheel at the wrong time, may ruin the whole scene—a moonlight effect may be spoiled by a flood of dazzling light, or total darkness may obscure the stage.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Hint to Smokers.

It is remarkable that people smoke so much tobacco, in its various forms, that is impregnated with deadly nicotine, when by a simple method, which would not detract one whit from its good quality, but would remove all that is objectionable, the tobacco could be made free of this poison. Merely soak the tobacco a day in a shallow trough, and then lay it in the sun, if feasible; if not, dry by the most convenient means, and the weed is robbed of all odoriferous properties and of nicotine. It is then so sweet the fumes would not offend the most sensitive lady, because it has no fumes. Besides, the vessel in which it is burned does not become "strong"—a valuable thing for a man who prefers a meerschaum pipe to cigars.—Sergt. McNamee in Globe-Democrat.

Cremation Furnaces in Paris.

Four large cremation furnaces have been declared open at the great Parisian cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise. The question is agitated whether pauper bodies should be cremated by the Paris municipality, but there is such a strong feeling against it among the poor that the idea will probably have to be abandoned. It is usually the wealthy who prefer cremation.—New York Sun.

She Was a Smart Girl.

Young Lady—Have you a position vacant in your store for a——

Old Merchant (with hardening features)—For a——

Young Lady (modestly)—For a sales woman, sir?

Old Merchant (warmly)—I have, miss. You shall have one of the best in the store.—Chicago Tribune.

Taxing Women Who Marry.

In Tashkend, says a traveler, the Chinese have imposed a tax on all women who marry. All merchants who visit Kashbar are obliged to take a wife. As soon as they leave the woman obtains another husband, and thus the tax affords a considerable revenue to the government.—Chicago Herald.

Paris' Cafe Trust.

Twenty of the leading restaurants and cafes in Paris are being united into a company. Its capital will be 7,500,000 francs in 500 franc shares, 13,500 of which are to be offered to the public at par.

A Topeka girl broke off her engagement with a young man because he held an ear of green corn in his hands and plucked it with his teeth. Oh, dear!

WHY

Do Americans prefer HAMBURG FIGS?
Because they cure constipation.
Why do Englishmen prefer Hamburg Figs?
Because they need them while traveling to keep the system in perfect health.
Why do Germans prefer Hamburg Figs?
Because they cure biliousness.
Why do Frenchmen prefer Hamburg Figs?
Because they cure piles.
Why do Spaniards prefer Hamburg Figs?
Because they cure liver complaints.
Why do everybody prefer Hamburg Figs?
Because they are a crystallized fruit cathartic, mild and effective in action.
Hamburg Figs are sold everywhere, 25 cents a box. Dose, one Fig.

In any irritable condition of the sexual organs, Dujardin's Life Essence is the only remedy. It is quick, safe sure. Hundreds of testimonials prove its wonderful power in sexual debility. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

The "Towers of Silence."

Sir Jamsadji Jijibhai, a Persian banker, has sent a model of a "Tower of Silence" to the Anthropological museum at Berlin. The Parsees, or Fire Worshipers, hold it to be a sin to pollute air, water or earth with dead bodies. They, therefore, build high towers on hills, 300 feet in circumference. At the top is a platform sloping toward the center, where a cistern, 150 feet in circumference, is placed. This platform is divided into three sections, one each for men, women and children. Corpses placed here are at once pounced on by vultures, which soon leave only clean bones. These are swept into the cistern, and the water, after the bones are dissolved, is carried through a series of canals and disinfected. The Parsees have never yet been surpassed as a race of clean, pure, manly, energetic people. They reside now mostly in Bombay, but are few in numbers.—Globe-Democrat.

Crafty London Shopkeepers.

The other evening a native born Londoner, during a discussion of the mysterious Whitechapel murders, fell to talking of Petticoat lane. "It is," said he, "merely another name for one side of Middlesex street. The street forms the boundary line of old London town, and while the side next the city is known by its proper name, the opposide side is called, from the large number of second hand clothing stores, Petticoat lane. Very crafty are those dealers down the lane. A man may stroll past their shops and, seeing a handkerchief hanging outside that he fancies, step in and purchase it, then if he will turn and walk back on reaching the end of the street he will find the identical handkerchief in its old position. The thrifty seller has in his employ one or more small boys whose sole duty is to follow purchasers and 'prig' from them their newly acquired property."—Chicago Mail.

A New Calculating Machine.

A resident of Chicago, Mr. D. C. Felt, has invented a machine which will add, subtract, multiply or divide without error. It is said to work perfectly, and will secure a saving of time in commercial operations, quite like a type writer in the hands of letter writers. Babbage's calculating machine, which for generations was the wonder of philosophers, would, if invented now, be only a nine days' talk. Mr. Felt's invention will be of vastly more use than Babbage's, but will draw less oratorical attention. Meanwhile Edison turns from machinery to sanitary discoveries, and proposes by science to cordon yellow fever. Science is emphatically king.—Globe-Democrat.

Fair Client—I wish the utmost secrecy to attend my divorce. Lawyer—Oh, I'll fix that. I'll have the official publication made on the day that the newspapers print the election returns.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Up in Arithmetic—Teacher (of arithmetic class)—Tommy Twaddle may tell us what a league is. Tommy (promptly)—A league is eight base-ball teams.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Things do not always follow as a matter of course. A man who makes puns is not a punsit; neither is one who plays in a band a bandit.

STAMPING AND EMBROIDERY.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging down' pains are just killing me"? "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle wrapper.

No contributions to the "Is Marriage a Failure" discussion have yet arrived from Salt Lake City.

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

116 Centre St., New York, June 25th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day. C. T. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE, RAISIN and FRUIT LAND. 9000 acres in any size tracts. Just the place for a Colony. Special inducement to settlers. Easy terms. SIGNOR, FERRY & SELOVER, San Diego, Cal.

S. F. N. U. (First Series) No. 338.

OUR LITTLE WORRIES AND ILLS

It is the little things of life, the worries of to-day and to-morrow, that make the crow's feet around our eyes. So the little pains of an hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. BEANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two Pills every night is sufficent.

Bright Boy (to visiting pastor)—Now try it on me. Ma says you can put any one to sleep in five minutes.

VERY SENSIBLE "JAPS."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using weapons. But the druggist who introduced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood skin and liver troubles, were, without exception greatly benefitted. The Mikado himself is said to have "toned up" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

Some men go West and get covered with honor, while others get covered with a pistol.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price, 25 cents.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

An opportunity not often placed at the command of people living in the interior districts is offered, for the coming Holidays, by Col. A. Andrews, proprietor of the great Diamond Palace, of San Francisco. In the line of Diamonds, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry he has the largest stock in the State, and intending purchasers can save 20 to 25 per cent by placing their orders with him. Parties in the interior will do well to send their orders direct to Colonel Andrews, stating the article wanted and the price, and leave the selection to his good taste, judgment and honor, and they may be assured of being justly dealt with. If the goods do not suit, they can be exchanged, or the money refunded. Goods forwarded C. O. D. The Diamond Palace is situated at 221 Montgomery street, San Francisco, under the Russ House.

Customer—I see you advertise something new in coffee. What is it? Grocer—Coffee.

DO NOT THINK FOR A MOMENT

That catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to bear it because it would be unpleasant if true, but it is not as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develope into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists

An elephant may lose his grip, but he always has his trunk with him.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

PRICE 50 CENTS.

—FOR—

Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping-Cough, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

J. R. GATES & CO., PROP'S.
417 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PIANOS. 1st Premiums 25,000 in use. 20 years Established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, bend, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action; finest ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL. Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

POWDERED 98% CAUSTIC SODA, TREE WASH. Carbolic Sheep Wash. W. Jackson & Co., 104 Market St., Mfg. Agents.

OVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use

Ferry's Seeds

Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the *Largest Seedsmen* in the world. D. M. Ferry & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. *Invaluable to all.* Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ST. JACOBS OIL

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The Ex-Governor of Ohio writes as follows: "*Indorse the valuable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for Rheumatism and other pains.*"

R. M. Bishop

At Druggists and Dealers.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

LOOK THIS WAY!

And we will show you something worth while talking about in Dried Fruit for Winter use: Choicest Peeled and Evaporated Peaches—perfect beauties, worth sending three thousand miles to get—at 20c; other good Peeled at 15c and 17c, and common Peeled 5c to 10c, that cook beautifully, but are not so pretty to look at. Then, in Unpeeled Peaches we guarantee to suit you at 5c, at 6c, at 7c, at 8c, at 10c—at almost any price, but always 2c to 3c below usual wholesale market. Apricots, Pears, Nectarines, we start at say 6c for good and go to 8c or 10c for choice, with one mark of 'Cots at 15c that would make you feel glad all day to try them. Prunes—well, it is too bad, and the producers all agree with us, but how are we to help it?—in round lots we offer right good at 5c, larger at 6c, fine at 7c, and best in market at 8c and 9c. Order what you want to try them. Pitted Plums only 8c this year, and those with stones in $8 per 100 lbs, and 3½ to 4c for less quantity. You'd think no one would send us any Fruit to sell, but it pours in by carloads. We sell largely East, but have plenty left for home demand. It will be higher after New Years. We never miss it on Dried Fruit, you know. Order soon of Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NO CURE! MONEY REFUNDED!

ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BE RELIEVED OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA or SCIATICA DR. RICHARDS' WONDERFUL CHEMICAL CHAINS worn as bracelets. Perfectly simple and Perfect Permanent. Where medicines have failed, these Chains have effected a Permanent Cure. Send fifty cents for Chains and Circular; or 2c stamp for circular alone. Agents Wanted. B. K. COWLES & Co., 19 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS, From Minneapolis,

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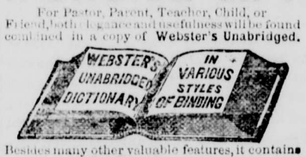

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MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JANUARY 19, 1889

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USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil and spirits of wine.

—For a scald or burn apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil. Lamp oil will do, but linseed is better.

—A cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped into whiting, for cleaning tinware, is much better than any thing else used.

—Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform.

—The *Scientific American* says that hot water applied every hour or two to the hands or other part affected by poison ivy, whenever itching returns, will effect a cure in a couple of days.

—Glue that is delicate and nice for mounting ferns and sea-weeds is made of five parts of gum-arabic, three parts of white sugar, two parts of starch; add a very little water; boil until thick and white.

—Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a pint of water; strain it and put in an ounce of rock candy, some honey and the juice of three lemons; boil again. Result—a nice old-fashioned cough medicine. Drink it hot as you can bear it.

—A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmeg will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried with cooking.

Lemon Cheese—One lb. of loaf sugar; one-fourth lb. of butter; juice of three lemons and grated rind of two; six eggs, leaving out the whites of two. Put all in a saucepan, stir gently over a slow fire until the mixture becomes thick and looks like honey.

—The nicest way to wash bedquilts and comfortables, is to place them on the grass during the rainy days of fall and spring, turning them occasionally. When clean and the day bright, hang them on the line to dry. If a windy day, all the better.—*Housewife.*

—Oyster Macaroni.—Boil macaroni in a cloth to keep it straight; put a layer in a baking dish; season with salt, pepper and butter; then put in a layer of oysters, and so on until the dish is full. Mix grated bread with a beaten egg. Spread over the top and bake.

—Barberries make an exceedingly pretty garnish, and may be very easily preserved for this use, as they need only to be placed in a jar with brine to keep indefinitely. Green grapes, picked while the skins and pulp are still tender, may be pickled in the same way, and have a piquant flavor that suggests olives.

—To make furniture paste to cement or fill in blemishes in furniture, especially mahogany, the following directions are given: Moisten four ounces of scraped beeswax thoroughly with turpentine, then to a quarter of an ounce of powdered rosin add enough Indian red to bring it to a deep mahogany color. Stir all thoroughly together.

—Red coloring, which is often required for jellies, ice cream, syrups and icings for cakes, is made by boiling fifteen grains of powdered cochineal in half a pint of water, to which a piece of alum the size of a hazel nut and a drachm and a half of cream of tartar are added. Boil all together slowly for half an hour, then strain and bottle.

—Cider should stand in large, open casks long enough to ferment and cleanse itself of pumace particles and other impurities. Further fermentation may be prevented by scalding the cider after it has been slightly fermented and settled. The scum made by scalding should also be skimmed off before the liquid is cooled and barreled.

—The terrible pain caused by being severely burned may be almost instantly relieved by applying a mixture of strong, fresh, clean lime water mixed with as much linseed oil as it will cut. Before applying, wrap the burn in cotton wadding saturated with the lotion. Wet as often as it appears dry, without removing cotton from burn for nine days when a skin will probably have formed.

—Cigar boxes may be utilized for many ornamental purposes. As receptacles for trinkets they may be covered with cotton batting overlapped with satin and silk, the edges being sewn to strips of cardboard, to be attached with glue to the sides and base. The exterior may be covered with cardboard, with medallion openings disclosing painted designs. The exterior borders may be covered with silk cord, with ribbons at the upper angles.

—To Cleanse Oil Cloth.—Shred one-half ounce of good beeswax into a saucer, cover it entirely with turpentine, and place it in the oven until melted. After washing the oil cloth thoroughly with a flannel, rub the whole surface lightly with the flannel dipped in the wax and turpentine, then rub with a dry cloth. Beside the polish produced the surface is lightly coated with a wax, which is washed off together with any dust or dirt it may have contracted, while the oil cloth is preserved.

—Ladies, when they purchase kid gloves, should examine separately the fingers of each glove and take none that have broken stitches. Stretch the seams carefully between the thumb and forefinger; if the kid comes away from the thread, leaving a white seam, that is not the pair for you. Elastic kid generally wears well. Stiff and unyielding skins are worthless. They neither fit nor wear well. Narrow gloves never fit or wear well, and disfigure the hand instead of beautifying it. Short-fingered gloves deform the hand.

INSECT UNDERTAKERS.

What a Scientist Learned While Watching the Doings of Burying Beetles.

Nearly every one is familiar with the burying beetle, and many have, perhaps, watched its operations. Noticing that dead moles and other small animals laid on the loose ground soon disappeared, Prof. Gleditsch concluded to investigate the cause. Accordingly, he placed a mole in the garden, and on the morning of the third day found it buried, some three inches below the surface. Though wondering why this service was performed for the dead mole, yet, as he saw only four beetles under the carcass, he re-buried it and in six days found it overrun with maggots. It was not until then that the thought struck him that these maggots were the offspring of the beetles he had seen, and that they performed the burial rites in order to provide a place to deposit their eggs, where the newly-hatched young might have food for their nourishment. Continuing his observations, Mr. Gleditsch placed four of these beetles under a glass case, with two dead frogs. One pair buried the first frog in twelve hours, and on the third day the second one was similarly disposed of. The professor then gave them a dead linnet, and a pair of the beetles set to work to bury it. They pushed out the dirt from beneath the body; then the male drove the female away, and worked alone for about five hours, turning the linnet around in a more convenient position, and occasionally mounting the body to tread it down. After resting for an hour it proceeded, as before, alternately excavating and pulling the bird from below, and then treading it down from above. It was buried by the end of the third day. In fifty days the four beetles had buried four frogs, three small birds, two fishes, one mole, two grasshoppers, the entrails of a fish, and two morsels of the lungs of an ox. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Storing Apples for Long Keeping.

There is a difference in the keeping qualities of apples in different years that nobody has been fully able to account for. Occasionally a year occurs, to all outward appearances not exceptionably different from others, when windfalls will keep as well as carefully picked apples in former ones. Such a difference can not be laid to the handling of the fruit, but must be owing to atmospheric influences. Apples will endure without injury a much lower temperature than will potatoes, and the cooler they are kept without freezing the better. Dry, cool cellars are generally preferred by farmers as a store place for their barreled apples, but of late years some growers claim that this fruit keeps better in moist than in dry places, always providing said place is cool. When kept in cellars, good ventilation is necessary in all cases. When barreled in an orchard and not shipped away at once, the apples are better to be put up in tiers under the trees and protected from the rain and sun by boards than to be put in buildings. Some persons leave the barrels all on the ground in the shade and uncovered, claiming that they keep cooler on the ground than when piled up. Apples raised on rich alluvial lands will prove poor keepers. For the best keeping the orchards should be on high or hilly lands and not too rich.—*N. Y. World.*

The Farmer as a Man.

The farmer in the struggle for existence should not forget that he is a man created in the image of his Maker, and possessed of great capacities and wonderful capabilities. How many men we see devoting their whole energies striving to see how much riches and worldly possessions they can acquire, seemingly scarcely to think of trying to see how much of a man they may become. How seldom we estimate the value of any life experience by the effect it has had in making us more kindly, more considerate of others, more self-denying and more firmly resolved to do right. The building up of a noble, pure, grand character is the grandest work a man can engage in, and one that is often better promoted by what are generally regarded as the reverses in life than by successes. What are generally regarded as the successes in life are often but hindrances to the man's becoming a true man, making him more selfish, more narrow-minded and dwarfing his manhood. Whatever a man's worldly success, or whatever the lack of it, he yet can be a man in the true sense of the word, and as such be the full equal of any other man.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

The Marriage Was Postponed.

"Yes, dear, I love you; but please don't be so impatient. It would be ridiculous to set our wedding day so soon."

Engaged Youth—But why?

"You must remember that a marriage is a great and solemn event in a woman's life, and should be celebrated by a grand wedding, with every thing perfectly lovely and six beautiful bridesmaids."

"All right. You can have a dozen if you wish."

"What a darling you are! Well, that's why I want to wait. Bridesmaids are out of style now, but Mrs. Society says the fashion will be revived in three or four years."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—"Still lying in his grave" is an Eastern paper's reply to the request: "Please inform an archæologist where the body of Ananias now is." A striking instance of the ruling passion strong in death.—*Chicago Herald.*

IMPERFECT STABLES.

How They Affect Live-Stock and the Farmer's Pocket-Book.

On how many farms, should stables be visited by a committee of inspection, would the stables be found so perfect in their arrangements as to call for no criticism? I imagine those which would be graded perfect are few. Yet the stable is a very important part of the farm economy for it is there that a large part of the farm manufacturing is carried on. The hay, fodder and grain are made into butter and beef, and the fertilizers are prepared that are to restore the waste of the farm and enable us to grow profitable crops in the future. The essentials of a good stable are that it should be warm so that in winter no cold drafts blow on the stock confined without exercise, and at the same time it should be well lighted and ventilated; that the arrangements for getting the food to the stock be such as to economize time and labor, and to enable us to clean the mangers readily and quickly; that the stable floor be made tight so as to save all the manure, liquid and solid, and so arranged that the stock is not liable to be soiled, and the manure can be easily removed, and that there be good roomy box-stalls to be used for cows at farrowing time, for mares either heavy with foal or with young colts and for wintering calves and colts. Tried by these standards few stables will be found that fill the specifications. It may not be easy to remodel an old barn so as to get the perfect stables, but in most of them a little planning and a moderate outlay of time and money will result in a great improvement.

Perhaps an enumeration of some things which I have seen, and some suggestions, may be helpful to our readers: First, I suggest that on the first rainy day when you are at leisure you go to your barn and study for a few hours the details of your stable. I will tell you what many of you will find. Cracks between weather boards that will let the cold winds in and the fine snow sift through when there is a blizzard so that your stock will stand and shiver. Stock will be far more comfortable out of doors where they can exercise and seek the lee of a strawstack, or the shelter of a grove, than when confined in a stall in such a stable. To keep animals under such circumstances is an expensive cruelty, for at least one-fourth of the food eaten is consumed in maintaining heat, when it might as well be used in making beef or milk. The thing for those to do who find the stable in this condition is to buy paper and lumber and have the stable double-boarded before winter comes. After you have tried it one winter if you do not conclude this to be good advice, send the bill to me and I will pay it, provided you will agree that if you do and that the advice was good, you will send me a ten-dollar bill as a fee for professional services. Some of you will find a worse state of affairs than this, for in addition to the cracks in the sides of your stable there is no underpinning, and the wind sweeps under the stable and comes up through cracks an inch wide in the stalls. You ought to go around behind the barn and kick yourself on making this discovery, and then if you do not remedy it I would like to tie you in one of those stalls on the birthnight of next winter when the mercury dropped down near zero and the wind was cut on a tear. I think before morning your repentance would be genuine and your resolutions of amendment sincere.

But these cracks are costing you more than merely the extra feed to keep your stock warm. Just listen a moment while I read from a table giving the values of manures, and there is no question of the accuracy of the statement: "The fresh solid excrement of a horse is worth $1.36 and the fresh urine is worth $8.62 per ton. The solid excrement of the cow is worth 86 cents and the urine is worth $3.14 per ton." These valuations are based on the values of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and the potash in them at the same price we are charged for them as commercial fertilizers. The urine then being so valuable, is not a leak in the stable floor worse than a leak in the roof? How many stables have floors tight enough to save the liquid? I was in the stable of a neighbor last spring and saw one of his horses standing in a pool of urine where the floor had been worn hollow and seeing that I noticed it he said apologetically: "I bored some holes in the floor to keep the stall dry but they have got stopped." I said to him: "Don't you know that one pound of urine is worth six pounds of the solid manure?" He answered indifferently as though it was a matter in which he had no interest: "Yes; I believe it is," and the holes I think are still in the floor. Yet this man is in nearly every respect an unusually good farmer. Yet such is the force of habit that while carefully saving his solid manure, although he had a large stack of clover straw from which he had threshed seed, which on a tight floor would have absorbed all this liquid, he bored holes in his floor to get rid of it.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.*

—Italian immigrants to New York live on nine cents a day. They make a soup with a bit of pork and cast-off shreds of cabbage and serve it with black bread. Some Italian laborers who are receiving seventy-five cents a day are growing rich. They can hardly be welcomed competitors in the labor market.

—The hog is omnivorous and is much benefited by the right sort of vegetable food.

CURRENT ITEMS.

—The latest cure for rheumatism, according to a Georgia doctor, is to purchase a Mexican hairless dog and make the animal sleep so that the feet of the sufferer can touch the dog's body.

—For several days the church clock at Harpenden, England, refused to work. On an inspection being made it was found that a swarm of bees had taken up their abode in the machinery.

—And old lady aged one hundred and sixteen years recently died near Campos, Rio de Janerio, leaving 9 children, 109 grandchildren, 300 great-grandchildren, and 100 great-great-grandchildren, making a total of 518.

—If you can contrive surreptitiously to place pieces of India rubber beneath the feet of your neighbor's piano on the upper floor you will spoil half the performer's enjoyment, but add years to your own.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

—The champion absentminded man of East Union, Me., is he who bedded his horse with shorts instead of sawdust the other night. He found out his mistake when his horse had eaten up his bedding and it became necessary for his owner to rise in the middle of the night and walk him up and down the road for exercise.

—A horse met his death in an odd manner in Choctaw County, Ala. He stepped on the end of a short pole that was in the road, when the other end raised and stuck in his abdomen. Becoming frightened, he then made a lunge forward, and in doing so drove the stick "nearly through him," causing death in a few minutes.

—A Mormon from Idaho, who gave the name of Hyde, as he always does under certain circumstances, spent $18,000 in New York not long ago on a spree. He was arrested for drunkenness, but one of his wives came on after him, took him in charge, and promised the officers to take him home and make a Dr. Jekyll out of him.

—In one of our street cars the other day a rural rooster entered and seated himself without attempting to pay his fare, says the New Orleans *Picayune.* The driver said: "Captain, put your nickel in the box, please." "Oh, no," said the rooster with a knowing smile, "it didn't play no music when the man ahead of me put in his nickel. The thing's out of order and don't work. I've traveled, I have. No music, no nickel."

—The Birmingham *Age* tells of a Redding man who has had his confidence in bloodhounds cruelly betrayed. A negro stole a pair of trousers from him, and he let loose three bloodhounds and started in pursuit. The negro backtracked, the dogs lost his trail and took after the pursuing white man, whom they finally treed, and kept him in that predicament from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock the following day.

—Quite a romantic wedding is reported to have taken place five miles west of Denison, Tex., the happy couple, minister and all, standing knee-deep in the Red river while the wedding ceremony was performed. The intention was to cross the stream and have the knot tied on the opposite bank, but when the party had waded out a short distance it was learned that the "old folks" were in pursuit, so the lovers were made one forthwith.

—The Portland *Oregonian* tells of a peculiar sight witnessed the other day by passengers on the ferry from Vancouver. A seal was in pursuit of a salmon. The fish darted hither and thither, and frequently leaped out of the water. The passengers became very much excited in watching the race. Finally the fish darted up to the boat and jumped on board. A member of the boat's crew sold it to a farmer, to the great indignation of the passengers, who wanted it taken to a safe distance and restored to the water.

—There is one old-time habit, says an exchange, that used to be widely prevalent in the United States, especially in the West and South—the tobacco chewing habit—that has certainly declined in the present generation. The manufacturers of chewing tobacco say that the trade in it has not grown with the growth of our population, but that in many States it is less than half as large as it used to be before the war. In the New England States it has become of very slight account. The States in which it now has the greatest hold are Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas. It is an unwholesome habit, offensive to decent people, and ought to disappear.

—Orange Sirup.—Squeeze the juice of the orange through a sieve and to every pint add a pound and a half of powdered sugar with a little of the grated orange peel and the juice of one lemon. Boil the sirup for fifteen minutes and skim as long as scum rises. If it does not look clear when taken off, strain it. Next bottle and seal up tight, and it will keep for a long time. Two tablespoonfuls of the sirup mixed with a quarter of a pound of creamed butter makes a nice sauce for a pudding, or a pleasant flavor for custards and ices. Mixed with cold water and ice it makes a delicious drink and can be safely given to invalids.

—A good breakfast dish may be made with the remains of any cold fish. Free them from bones and flake into quite small pieces, add pepper, salt, a little bread crumb or a cold potato and two or three well-beaten eggs; form into balls or small oval cakes, and fry a light brown in boiling butter; drain them by laying on paper. Cold tongue grated and laid pretty thickly on hot buttered toast is also a very good breakfast dish.

THE SOUTHERN TORTOISE.

Prof. Shaler Describes Some of the Habits of This Queer Reptile.

Here and there, but rarely, perhaps, in one amid a hundred of these mounds, we find the place where the reptile entered the ground. This opening is at once seen to be quite separate in character from the mounds which first attract the eye. It consists of a clearly-defined tunnel, the sides commonly somewhat smooth and compacted by the energy with which the body of the creature has been driven through it. The passage inclines steeply downward, descending at the outset at an angle of from twenty to thirty degrees, then turning at the depth of two or three feet to a horizontal position. On the surface, a little beyond this entrance, is a heap of *debris*, which consists of the sand taken from the passage. A few feet in from the opening the passage appears to be closed by loose material which was not ejected from the mouth of the tunnel. Although I have been unable to catch these tortoises at work, I have succeeded by tolerably safe inferences in tracing their method of operation. When they begin the burrow they endeavor at once to penetrate downward to the level in which they obtain their food. At the outset they manage, by frequently backing out of the passage and thrusting the earth behind them in their retreat to clear a considerable opening. When they have advanced a few feet in the excavation, they cease to discharge the material excavated in their advance, but thrust it behind them, and leave it lying in the chamber, which it entirely closes. With this storage-room provided, the gophers are able to advance through the earth for the distance of some yards; but as the earth compacted by its own weight, by the pressure exercised through the expansion of roots, and the action of the rain, occupies less space than the same material loosened in the progress of the burrow, they soon become hampered in their movements. They then turn toward the surface and continue the excavation until they have attained very nearly to the open air. They then use the great strength which they clearly possess to thrust a quantity of the burrowed material upward until it rises above the surface in the form of a cone, and by the space in the burrow thereby gained they are able to go a few feet further in their tortuous line of advance, when they must again seek to discharge a portion of the earth in the manner just described.—*Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Popular Science Monthly.*

Love in a Cottage.

Love in a cottage. How sweet that sounds! When we think of it we see a cozy little dining-room with a cozy little dining-table, seated before which are the loving young couple. She engineers the tea and coffee pot, while he in a manly way wields the carving-knife. Have they ever quarreled?

No, for they have only been home from their wedding tour a few short blissful days.

Will they quarrel?

S—h! Yes, in a few moments. A fresh clean spread has been placed upon the table, and in a moment she will discover the gravy that he has carelessly spilled upon it. Then the music will begin and the quarrel will be just as warm as if they resided in a great big house.

And will she go home to her ma?

Oh, no, they have not been married long enough for that. They will soon get over their quarrel, kiss and make up, and then live in bliss till another fresh cloth has been likewise soiled.—*Peck's Sun.*

Indian Sense-Training.

A powerful argument in favor of training the senses is the following account of the skill with which Indians judge of distance and direction. It also shows how this ability is acquired. It is remarkable how correct Indians, of all races, are in the adjustment of their work. I have seen other men, mechanics, with plumb, rule and level, fail in laying an accurate horizontal or perpendicular; but with the help only of their eyes, the Indians are invariably successful. This accuracy in straight lines, while it must always elicit admiration, will cease to excite wonder if we remember that, even with an imperfect bow, an Indian will pierce any given leaf on a branch thirty or forty feet high. An Indian, in my presence, in an emergency, once took up a pointed stick and a child's bow made from a part of the wooden hoop of a barrel, and pinned a large snake to the ground, just when it was crawling in an uneven course.—*Youth's Companion.*

Adulterated Food in Paris.

The municipal laboratory in Paris appears to be doing solid work in the way of inspecting, making analyses of and passing judgment on the various articles of food that enter into the daily consumption of the metropolis. The inspectors visit the public markets, the wholesale magazines and the retail stores. Last year 364,000 pounds of meat and fish were condemned, about 1,000,000 pounds of beans, peas, other similar vegetables and fruit and an immense quantity of mushrooms. In July, 1886, out of 100 samples of beer examined, 55 were reported adulterated. At the close of the year the percentage of adulteration was found to have fallen to 7 per cent., and, out of 1,431 examinations made last year, only 39 samples showed adulteration. The improvement in the quality of the milk drank in Paris has not been very considerable in the last year.—*N. Y. Post.*

FAMOUS SITTING BULL.

The Character of Sitting Bull, the Great Chief of the Sioux.

Probably when the facts are all known it will be discovered that Sitting Bull had more to do in influencing the Indians against signing the treaty at Standing Rock than any other man. Bull is an Indian of large brain, as the writer ascertained while traveling with him for three months in the East. He is diplomatic in his nature; not a great warrior, but rather a safe counselor, and as such he has great influence with the Indians. He is a thoughtful savage, and his travels in New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, in 1884, taught him the ways of the whites to such an extent that he is now well able to cope with them. He is especially good in making a bargain. Indeed, the writer considers him intellectually one of the most powerful Indians on the American continent. That he has had much to do in shaping the opinions of the tribe there can be no doubt.

Sitting Bull's Indian name is Ta-ton-Ka-i-a-ton-Ka, and he was born on the banks of Grand river, within the boundaries of the great Sioux reservation and about forty-five miles southwest from the present Standing Rock Agency in Dakota. He is fifty-five years of age, has a very large head, is cool and thoughtful, very decided in his ways, and yet will listen to argument and will answer with argument. His original name was Wa-Kan-you-nagin, or Standing Holy, which name he retained until he was fourteen years old, when his father, whose name was Sitting Bull, took him along with him on the war path in the Crow country (the inveterate enemies of the Sioux), and he, the fourteen-year-old boy, counted his first victory by killing a Crow Indian. After returning to their home his father "threw away" three ponies, i. e., killed them in honor of his brave son's achievement, at the same time announcing that he had changed the name of his son from Standing Holy to that of Sitting Bull, bestowing his own name upon him.

In person, Sitting Bull is a solidly built Indian, not quite so tall as an ordinary savage, yet heavier in many respects. His features are strong, and when he walks he turns his toes inward, strikes the ground with a heavy, jarring tread, and moves rapidly like a man of business. His general look is heavy, while that of Little Crow, the leader of the great Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1861, and Hole-in-the-Day, the great Chippewa chief, were more refined, but none the less true Indians. The Dakotas believe that they must imitate Hay-o-Kah, the undemonstrative god, who inculcates the idea that it is not dignified, or manly, or great to evince lively emotions of grief or joy, but under all circumstances, even of torture and death itself, the Indian must show a stoical, impassive face, and hence the immovable features of Sitting Bull or any other Indian who lays claim to power among his tribe. The principal characteristic of this great medicine man—for he is known among his tribe as such—is his stubbornness of character, the same element which made Grant the greatest warrior of modern times. With judicious management Bull could, no doubt, be won over to the whites, but you can't drive him.—*Cor. Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

FIRST POLO GAME.

Something About the Most Exciting and Exhilarating of Sports.

Polo, or hockey on horseback, as it is sometimes called, is the national game of the people of Gilgit, a mountainous country to the north of Cashmere. Reports had reached India, by way of Cashmere that the Gilgittis were a race of blue-eyed Kaffirs (unbelievers in Mohammed), and it was suggested that they were probably the descendants of one of Alexander's settlements, and to solve this question the Punjab government, in the spring of 1886, depated Dr. Gottlieb Leitner to visit the country and inquire into the history and language of the people. As far as concerns that matter, the language of Gilgit was proved to be a sister language of Sanscrit, and not like Hindi or Greek, a daughter language; but the point of interest for us is that Dr. Leitner took as much interest in the national game of polo as in the language, and persuaded three natives of the country to return with him to British India and bring their polo sticks and ponies along with them. The party reached Sakon, the capital of the Punjab, some time in August, 1886, and the game having been discussed at Government house a couple of teams were got up and the day fixed for the trial games, which all the European residents turned out to witness. The teams were composed of Captain Charles Marshall, Lieutenant Pemberton, Lieutenant R. Nicholetts, Mr. C. F. Amery, Dr. Lietner, Serdan Mohammed, Hyath Khan, the three Gilgittis, and one other, and the game thus inaugurated rapidly acquired popularity, clubs being established promptly at all the military stations. The game was played with an energy, and with such speedy ponies of Arab stock that severe casualties were frequent, so much so that considerable pressure was brought to bear on the army authorities to put a stop to it, but they wisely forbore, and the game was soon transplanted to English soil, where it flourished freely, throwing off vigorous shoots for transplantation in America and the British colonies. It is perhaps the most exciting and exhilarating game known, but it is only Centaurs who can play it creditably and enjoy it thoroughly.—*C. F. Amery, in Chicago Inter Ocean.*

SHE TOOK DELSARTE.

The Unfortunate Display of the Gracefulness of the Frenchman's System.

Wife (addressing her husband who, after dinner, has settled down to a quiet smoke)—My dear, I forgot to tell you I have joined a Delsarte class."

Husband—What sort of class is that?

Wife—Why, a class to receive instruction in the Delsarte system of expression; in short, it embraces intelligent expression without the use of words.

Husband (with enthusiasm)—Good. Any thing that teaches or even advises a woman to avoid the use of words is pointing toward the ideal civilization. But supposing you want money, for instance, how can you make your wants known without the employment of soft and honeyed words.

Wife—You don't understand. The system does not teach us to make known our wants, but to express certain feelings, such as love, tenderness, scorn, and so forth.

Husband—Does it say any thing about the better management of servant girls?

Wife—Of course not.

Husband—Throw any light upon the baking of bread?

Wife—How provoking.

Husband—Well, then, I don't see that it is much use after all.

Wife—It teaches gracefulness and in all ages gracefulness has been held as one of the finest outgrowths of civilization. Now, for instance, what is more graceful than the act of sitting down properly? You must not sit down in sections, but with a sort of lithe swing; and furthermore, you must not look at the chair although you must know that it is there. It is vulgar to look at a chair before sitting down on it. Now, I will walk out of the room, come in, and sit on this chair. See, I will place the chair this way.

[She goes out of the room. The husband turns the chair around. She enters the room, bows gracefully and—sits down on the floor.]

Husband (springing forward and skillfully knocking over the chair to prevent the detection of his crime)—My gracious, did you hurt yourself?

Wife—I—I—fear that it is necessary to look at the chair.

Husband (lifting her up)—Yes, I think so. It is all right to sit down on a prairie without looking at it, but I think that closer observation is necessary with regard to a chair. Delsarte may have had many good points but I fear that he was sometimes wrong.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE METER AT WORK.

A Humorist Tells How the Busy Thing Is Made to Run.

Every other day a man comes from the gas works and after we let him in, he goes down to the foot of the basement stairs and holds a secret conference with the meter. He opens a little door in it and takes a poker and stirs it up inside. Sometimes during the executive session we overhear him sort of growling away to himself, and complaining about the way the meter acts. He will explain to it that it isn't doing as well as Brown's, and that Robinson's is 'way ahead of it. Then he will punch it again with a poker, and we can hear the wheels buzzing around in it. He says meters are like other folks, liable to shirk and not 'tend to business. Then he will hit it another whack, and ask it pointedly if it wants to bankrupt the company. When he gets it running with a low, study hum, he will shut the door and take down some figures in a blank-book, and as he comes up the stairs we will hear him saying: "Three and four and one are eleven, and five are eighteen, and seven is twenty-nine, and six is forty-one, and four to carry is fifty." Then he will go around and look at our burners, and dig away at them with a screw-driver and an old jack-knife, and try to sell us some new jet tips which look like old-fashioned open-top thimbles. He said one day that the superintendent told him that the company wasn't making nothing. I asked him how the stock was selling, and he said he understood there wasn't any on the market just at present. He thought it had been withdrawn to be watered or something like that. Probably they would be awful glad to get rid of it after that.—*F. H. Carruth, in Texas Siftings.*

The Prisoner Was Acquitted.

"Gentlemen," said the Arkansas lawyer to the backwoods jury, "it is a fact that my client was caught fooling around another man's span of mules. But while he may be mistaken when he says that he took the mules out of the stable to water them, because their brutal owner had neglected to attend to their wants, I tell you, gentlemen, that my client can out shoot with a rifle any man within the sound of my voice."

"That's a lie!" yelled the jury in a chorus.

"Very well, gentlemen," said the lawyer. "If you send my client to prison you give him no chance to prove his claims. If you are generous and want to see some of the best shooting ever done in the Ozarks you have only to acquit my client and set up a mark for him to shoot at."

The prisoner was found not guilty.—*Chicago News.*

—The native Hawaiians are said to be disappearing very rapidly, and it will not be long before the race is extinct. Their language is still quite generally spoken, but as English is the language of the court the native dialect is bound to fall into decadence.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PRO IETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JANUARY 19 1889

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The Los Angeles papers say that that city alone pays out over a million dollars annually for butter, eggs and poultry brought from the Eastern States. The same is said to be true to a less amount of many other places in California. San Francisco, for instance, imported over a hundred tons of poultry for use during the holiday season. One cannot pick up a paper of any importance in the State without finding Salt Lake potatoes, Oregon apples and other products from abroad offered for sale. Yet, likely enough, in the same papers will be found accounts of the fine quality and large crops of apples, potatoes, etc., raised in many parts of California, while as for butter, poultry and eggs—why, everybody knows that these can be produced cheaper and more easily here than anywhere else in the country. Why do you not produce enough for your own consumption? is the natural query of any one who is a stranger to some of the peculiar methods of farming which prevail here. There are a good many things which strike a stranger as being peculiar. When he goes out into the country and finds the Chinese vegetable and fruit peddler driving from ranch to ranch and selling his wares at a round profit he thinks it strange that the owner of hundreds of acres should not be able to find a corner somewhere to raise a garden. When the farmer is seen driving to town for supplies of butter, potatoes, etc., the stranger wonders what farms are for if not to produce just such things as these. When he sees carloads of poultry, eggs and butter roll in from the Mississippi valley and finding ready sale at good prices, he looks around at the hundreds of people who complain of hard times and that they can find no profitable occupation, and wonders why they do not try their hands at poultry raising for instance.

When the stranger sees thousands of acres of fertile foothill and mountain land, adapted to the production of the finest apples and potatoes that were ever seen, lying idle and unproductive while thousands of dollars are sent to Oregon and Utah and elsewhere for these very articles, his wonder still increases, and he is not to be blamed if his estimate of the industry and enterprise of the farmers of California reaches a very low ebb.

There is not one of the branches mentioned but offers to-day a fine opportunity for at least a comfortable subsistence for the man who shall engage in it intelligently and earnestly. There is absolutely no element of chance in it. Men can be shown to-day who for twenty years and more have made a good living and saved money from the cultivation of fifteen or twenty acres of mountain land, and that, too, in an isolated locality, where everything for years had to be packed on burros ten or a dozen miles and then hauled twenty miles farther over bad roads to market. If money can be made under such circumstances, why should any one hesitate to undertake the same pursuits now that the extension of railroad facilities and the building up of towns in all directions has made a dozen marketing points where ten years ago there was but one? All through the foothills and mountains are quantities of land still unentered that are the best apple and potato locations to be found. While those crops raised in the valleys are sometimes not profitable, it can truthfully be said that those produced on mountain ranches have never in the history of the State failed to sell readily and at good prices. Here, then, is an opportunity for profitable employment, which should not, for the credit of the State, be left unimproved until the entire cessation of the importation of poor products into this State shall have ceased.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intent on to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

A STUDY OF SUICIDE

WHAT LIFE RESCUER O'BRIEN SAYS ON THE SUBJECT

Observations of a Chicago Man Who Has Saved Thirty Human Lives—People Who Want to Drown Themselves—Methods of the Genuine Self Killer.

"When I am free and at leisure I go to Lincoln park. The lake shore there is my field of operation. Most of the drownings take place in the lake off Lincoln park. Dozens of young people are out boating there every day, and once in awhile a life hater turns up, determined to bury himself in the waves. For one who is really tired of life it is indeed a good place. The water is clear, cool and inviting. The confusing roar and noise of this busy city life is far off. Peace, tranquillity and rest reign all around. The place is just made for life haters who, you know, are often capable of walking miles in order to terminate their life in a shady and green spot. Along that very shore I rescued about a dozen people, and at least five of them were would be self murderers.

"During the many years I devoted to this peculiar occupation of mine—that is, to saving the drowning—I observed that not only place and time but also the weather has a great deal to do with the occurrence of drownings. Those who drown themselves in the spring and autumn usually have a weakness for fair weather. They are visionaries suffering from inborn melancholy, and often poets with ruined, dissipated talents. The great majority, however, are poor creatures for whom sunshine is rather invigorating than productive of a desire to die. They think of dying for a long time, but they do it as soon as the weather changes for the worse. If the weather is too bad, if it rains or snows heavily, they will wait. They do not like too bad weather.

"The days on which the drownings and, I suppose, suicides in general are most numerous, are in most cases those on which the sky is enveloped in gray clouds. Everything then seems gloomy and melancholy. An inexplicable heavy pressure upon the breast makes the blood flow slowly and lulls the brain into a dull stupor. The thoughts get confused. Deep sadness seizes the unfortunate sufferers, and whatever unpleasant and bitter their past life contained forces its way out of the depth of recollection, and bursts forth in one agonizing feeling of despair and disgust with the world. Those who try to plunge into the hereafter on such days offer grim resistance, when one comes to their rescue, and without preliminary precautions to rescue them is a dangerous undertaking.

"Many of those who resolve to drown themselves often come to the spot they select for the accomplishment of their resolve, long before taking the final step. They walk up and down along the shore, gaze at the sky, look around shyly, then they begin to stare at the water, endeavoring to measure its depth. When they are about to make the fatal movement they halt suddenly and listen. The chirp of a bird, the splash of a fish, the whistle of a steamer, any sound, any trifling matter unsettles their resolve. They turn round all of a sudden and walk quickly away. A few days afterward they come back and seem to reproach themselves for having been so cowardly before. Instead of walking up and down they now remain standing on one spot. They stare at the water. In their eyes there is not a spark of a thought. They have the appearance of somnambulists. They can neither see nor hear anything. Suddenly, it seems, something startles them. The hat flies from the head, the coat from the shoulders, and—there—they are struggling with the waves.

"Most of them appear on the surface before they finally go down. A genuine self-killer will fold his arms, shut his eyes and go down without any noise. He is half dead already before the unavoidable apoplexy strikes his brain. Those, however, who go into death with some hesitancy, at this dreadful moment are overcome by a powerful fondness of life. They cry and kick and trample with their arms and legs, and when one comes to their rescue they cling to him like a polyp. To die is not so easy a thing after all, and he who attempts to take his own life will not soon repeat his attempt.

"Even the hours of the day are of great importance to the suicides. Generally they choose the afternoon hours, when it begins to grow dusky. Only a small proportion suicide in the morning. At daybreak, when only the street cleaners are at work, in Chicago as well as in other large cities, you can sometimes notice people of all ages and stations of life walk down to the lake or to the river. They look pale and weary, their hair is confused, their clothes in disorder, they look as if they had just come out of their bed. They are gamblers who have lost all their possessions in one night, or embezzlers who have spent the money of their employers in one great debauch, or thieves who are escaping from the police. There they stand at the edge of the water and sigh. Yesterday they were happy and free from all care, today a dreadful end awaits them.

"The darkness vanishes more and more, the city awakens, its noise becomes louder and louder. They sit down and let their legs hang over the surface of the water. Tears fill their eyes, they sob quietly. It is so difficult to die, especially when one is young. The sun has risen high upon the horizon. People hurry down town from all directions. It strikes 8, 9 o'clock—now, perhaps, the embezzlement has been discovered, the police are being notified—another hour passes quickly away. There is no hope left. They look around again and again, then suddenly they shut their eyes and glide down into the water. They think it is all over, but somebody comes to their rescue. When they are brought ashore and they regain consciousness, they send forth shouts of joy. Whatever may come, disgrace or imprisonment—'Thank God,' they repeat, 'I am alive, I am alive!'"—Chicago Journal Interview.

The Musquito a Blessing.

A lecture was recently delivered at Madras, India, on that interesting and familiar pest, the musquito. The lecturer, Mr. H. Sullivan Thomas, asserts that it is only the female musquito that does the biting. He considers the musquito a most useful pest, seven-eighths of its existence being devoted to the service of men and only one-eighth to their annoyance. It exists in the larval state twenty-one days, and during that period engages in sanitary work with ardor and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the musquito larvæ are to be found in hundreds, voraciously devouring the contaminating matter.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One Way Out of It

Lieutenant (waking up)—Donnerwetter! Already 10 o'clock! John, why did you not wake me when I ordered?

John—I have already wakened you several times, but perhaps you have not heard me.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Another Mean Man.

One of the meanest men on record was a Missourian who had a personal grudge against his neighbor, the coroner, and committed suicide when the latter was away from home on a two weeks' visit.—Chicago Tribune.

MARBLEHEAD NECK.

The waves beat idly, with a ceaseless roar,
And to and fro the seaweed bends to me,
Kissing the great red rocks along the shore,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The sun goes down in glory in the west,
Bathing in crimson every flower and tree,
The white sails redden on the ocean breast,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The twilight gathers and the moon rides high;
I watch its silver track and think of thee;
God keep thy path as bright from earth to sky,
When I, beloved, am not here to see.
—Sarah K. Bolton in Home Journal.

When Sunstroke Is Prevalent.

We generally find that when sunstroke is prevalent the atmospheric conditions are of a certain and definite character. These are found not only in an elevated temperature, but a great degree of humidity or moisture of the air. As long as we have dry air the degree of heat that we can endure without much discomfort is very considerable compared to that when the air is full of moisture. The explanation of this is simply due to the fact that evaporation and loss of heat from the skin and lungs is markedly interfered with, the already moist air being unable to take up and relieve us of the usual amount of moisture. This, coupled with the increased heat, is placing us in a position where our internal production is very apt to be decidedly increased. The only way we have of compensating under these conditions is by lessening exertion, light or modified diet and light clothing. These, coupled with the ever present influence from the heat center, under normal conditions, will usually protect us.—Globe-Democrat.

Not an Agreeable Topic.

A Chinaman dislikes to say that his friend is dead, but will tell you that "his name has been added to the muster roll of ghosts," or that "he has become one of the ancients." "He has returned to the shades," "he has taken farewell of the world," "he has gone a long journey," are expressions all very frequently used when speaking of the dead. The matter is not always treated with reverence, however, for they will sometimes say: "He has swallowed his breath," or "slipped his skin." "The mountain has collapsed" refers to a dead emperor, and "the dream is over" means that a prince is dead.—Boston Budget.

Advance of Civilization.

Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos of Spain, traveling as "Don Juan de Huelva, Count de Bourbon," is in Turkestan and is astonished at the progress made there along the Transcaspian railway. At Merv, which five years ago was a crowd of felt tents and mud huts, he found brick houses and macadamized and paved streets, and at the railway station at Bokhara was a luxuriously fitted up buffet with a young and pretty Russian barmaid speaking French and German as fluently as her native language. Twenty years ago no Christian would have been safe in Bokhara.—New York Sun.

The Skeena Indians.

The Skeena Indians are described as of low stature and degraded morals. They are all heathens and sturdily refuse to embrace Christianity. They are wild and lawless, with no more notion of fairness than a wolf, whose character they exactly parallel, inasmuch as when they come to the store alone they are almost vexatiously meek and lowly, but when they collect in numbers they are loud mouthed and menacing. Their faces consist mainly of mouth and cheek bones, with small, flat noses.—Chicago Herald.

Theory of Mind Reading.

The English Society for Psychical Research does not hesitate to accept the theory called telepathy as an approved and demonstrated fact. It is unanimously accepted as the simplest method of explaining a great many psychological phenomena. Brushing away a vast amount of fraud, these men of science do not hesitate to say that it is demonstrable that mind can act directly on mind, apart from such organic communication as is furnished by the body.—Globe-Democrat.

Watching the Heart.

A novel case has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine. A man's breast bone was nearly all removed, with parts of several ribs, in order to stop the progress of bone disease. The experiment resulted not only in saving the patient's life, but has given several physiologists an opportunity for direct investigation of the living heart and great artery, parts of which have been made readily accessible.—Arkansaw Traveler.

How Mrs. Shaw Whistles.

"The vocal chords, which act as vibrating reeds, form, in conjunction with the mouth as a resonateur or hollow reverbrating sphere, the only musical apparatus that can boast of perfection, and it is certain that this instrument, so sweet and effective in speech and singing, can be made equally so when its sounds are made to issue at the self adjusting lips." This is The Saturday Review's explanation.—Home Journal.

Egypt's Movable Types.

Now that they have demolished Columbus' pretensions we are quite prepared to hear that Gutenberg did not invent printing. A Professor Karabaceti has recently demonstrated, at a conference at the museum of Vienna, that movable types of wood, both for letter press and ornaments, were in use in Egypt 500 years before the printer of Mayence.—Boston Transcript

Not Truly Converted.

Citizen—Well, deacon, I s'pose the camp meeting was a great success?

Deacon (dubiously)—Well, I dunno; there were forty-eight converts.

Citizen—Why, that's glorious!

Deacon—Ye-es; but thirty-seven of 'em owe me yet for root beer an' sandwiches.—Boston Herald.

Boilers Without Rivets.

A German manufacturer is now making a boiler in which no rivets are used. The joints are welded, and the cost is said to be slightly in excess of the rivet work.

When a man is deemed reliable out in Montana they say, "He'll stand without hitchin'."—Omaha Herald.

The man who ruleth his own house is greater than he who painteth a town.—Texas Siftings.

There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breed.

Flies don't bother the busy man.—Philadelphia Call.

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A NEW DEAL!

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Sold for $400 outright lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 342, PORTLAND, MAINE.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

The Skeena Indians.

The Skeena Indians are described as of low stature and degraded morals. They are all heathens and sturdily refuse to embrace Christianity. They are wild and lawless, with no more notion of fairness than a wolf, whose character they exactly parallel, inasmuch as when they come to the store alone they are almost vexatiously meek and lowly, but when they collect in numbers they are loud mouthed and menacing. Their faces consist mainly of mouth and cheek bones, with small, flat noses.—Chicago Herald.

Theory of Mind Reading.

The English Society for Psychical Research does not hesitate to accept the theory called telepathy as an approved and demonstrated fact. It is unanimously accepted as the simplest method of explaining a great many psychological phenomena. Brushing away a vast amount of fraud, these men of science do not hesitate to say that it is demonstrable that mind can act directly on mind, apart from such organic communication as is furnished by the body.—Globe-Democrat.

Watching the Heart.

A novel case has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine. A man's breast bone was nearly all removed, with parts of several ribs, in order to stop the progress of bone disease. The experiment resulted not only in saving the patient's life, but has given several physiologists an opportunity for direct investigation of the living heart and great artery, parts of which have been made readily accessible.—Arkansaw Traveler.

How Mrs. Shaw Whistles.

"The vocal chords, which act as vibrating reeds, form, in conjunction with the mouth as a resonateur or hollow reverbrating sphere, the only musical apparatus that can boast of perfection, and it is certain that this instrument, so sweet and effective in speech and singing, can be made equally so when its sounds are made to issue at the self adjusting lips." This is The Saturday Review's explanation.—Home Journal.

Egypt's Movable Types.

Now that they have demolished Columbus' pretensions we are quite prepared to hear that Gutenberg did not invent printing. A Professor Karabaceti has recently demonstrated, at a conference at the museum of Vienna, that movable types of wood, both for letter press and ornaments, were in use in Egypt 500 years before the printer of Mayence.—Boston Transcript

When a man is deemed reliable out in Montana they say, "He'll stand without hitchin'."—Omaha Herald.

The man who ruleth his own house is greater than he who painteth a town.—Texas Siftings.

MISCELLANEOUS

SYRUP of FIGS

NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling
Colds, Headaches and Fevers
and permanently curing
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 13, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½, E ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December, 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 1, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Thos. Fulton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPT ON PROOF.

D. S. No. 1383.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL
JANUARY 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on February 25, 1889, viz: CHARLES A. SKINNER Pre-emption D. S. No. 1383, for the S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Jenkins, Thomas B. Scovil, Hiram C. Hamilton and Augustus C. Stevens, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

CERTIFICATE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, and the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, the full names of all the members of said partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Inyo.

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK,
County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court.

By A. K. EGLEY, Deputy.

(ENDORSED.)

Filed November 28, 1888.

P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

Working Cisses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland Maine

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal, any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a. m	5.35 p. m
Dayton	10.45 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Wabuska	12.45 a. m	2.25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4.50 p. m	10.40 a. m.
Luning	5.50 p. m.	9.20 a. m
Sodа Springs.....	7.0 p. m.	8.10 a. m
Belleville.....	8.10 p. m.	7.0 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.50 p. m	Lv. 6.30 a. m
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m
Benton	11.00 a. m	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek	1.10p. m.	11.30 a. m
Alvord	2.00 p. m	10.35 a. m.
Independence.....	3.30 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4.15 p. m	8.15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5.05 p. m.	Lv. 7.30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

S. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
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GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted.

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed by
JACOB KELLER,
Independence.
Former Superintendent of the Painting Department of the Palman Palace Car works at Chicago.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most everything in my line, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

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BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
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DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Collmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
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Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
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Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
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Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19 1889

Bar silver is quoted at 92¾.

Mr. J. E. Reynolds, of Lone Pine, was in town yesterday.

Mr. J. E. Moffet, of George's Creek, was in town on Thursday.

A son of the famous John Brown died at Pasadena last week aged 76 years.

A stage will leave Bishop Creek next week with passengers for Mojave.

N. G. Fairman came up from Panamint and was in town several days this week.

Mrs. Gould, wife of the great banker, Jay Gould, died in New York City on the 13th inst.

Messrs. Harvey and Castro, of Lone Pine, were at Independence at the early part of the week.

Quite an excitement was caused Monday evening by the burning out of a stove-pipe in the Pioneer Brewery at Independence.

There is a Western man who is bound to make his fortune. He is selling an adjustable engagement ring, warranted to fit any finger.

Mr. J. C. Eddy has so far recovered from his recent illness as to enable him to return to Darwin to attend his many business interests there.

The Camp Independence school is very much overcrowded. There are forty-three pupils attendance with seating capacity for but twenty-six.

Miss Eugenie Meysan, of Lone Pine, has gone on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Julian, at Los Angeles. She will remain during the winter.

The mother of Sunol, Stanford's $50,000 two-year-old filly, is a sister to Albenton, the fine trotting stallion owned by W. S. Enos, of Camp Independence.

N. Rhine is having a large amount of corn ground at his warehouse at Independence. The greater portion has been sold to Mr. McIver of the Eastside Canal.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow—Sunday—at Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.; Independence 7 o'clock, evening. Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. M. Grijalva died at Lone Pine last week. Mr. Grijalva was a quiet, retiring man who was respected by all who knew him. His death is deeply mourned by many relatives and friends.

Quite a number of mining claims have been located during the past few days. Some are new claims and others are mines upon which the assessment work had not been done and are relocated.

A San Francisco man has asked to have a guardian appointed for his wife. She is laboring under the hallucination that he has been converted into a pig, sometimes in the Buddhist order. Queer, ain't it.

There is talk of instituting a lyceum at Independence. This would certainly be a most agreeable way of spending an evening each week, aside from the good that may be accomplished, and the matter should be encouraged.

G. H. Palmer, the Lone Pine Road Master, has been doing some good work at George's Creek. Quite a stretch of road at that place has been plowed and raised so as to render it dry and hard at all seasons. It is a much needed improvement.

Under the guidance of the pastor, Rev. E. McEvers, a Sunday School has been established at Lone Pine. Whether the dogmas of the faith are accepted or not the effort is certainly conducive of good and should be assisted in by the entire community.

The Crocker Brothers, of Big Pine, have made vast improvements in their property during the past six months. Barns, corrals and fences have been built, willows and sagebrush cleared away, in fact, everything about the place denotes energy and enterprise.

There was a light fall of snow 1st Sunday evening, enough remaining under the hedges to afford the amusement of snow-balling early in the morning. The "beautiful" disappeared by noon, however, much to the disgust of the younger population to whom the pleasure of "washing faces" does not often occur in Inyo.

The Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad scheme has a powerful backing in New York City, and will result in a connection with a road coming East, which will give Los Angeles another transcontinental railway. It will traverse a region abounding in cheap coal and valuable ores, and will make Los Angeles a great smelting and manufacturing center.—*Herald.*

The road between here and Olancha must be in a very bad condition. Ed. Walker left the latter place for Independence last Sunday but we hesitate to say how long it took him to make the trip. It might injure our spotless reputation for veracity, because everybody don't know what an attractive place Lone Pine is.

On Friday evening of last week the little schoolmates of the Gregg children tendered them a delightful surprise party. The evening was passed in mirth and jollity which was not a little contributed to by the efforts of the teacher, Mr. Dan. Crough. It will be a delightful reminiscence of their last stay in Independence for the children.

Mr. S. Zaun, the veteran tailor of Lone Pine, has sent up two varieties of wine that he has made from his vineyard at Lone Pine. Considering the limited means at his disposal Mr. Zaun has certainly perfected an excellent article. The wine is new and of course has not that mellowness that age alone can give. As an experiment it is most successful and proves that Inyo wines will become a valuable market product.

There seems to be no limit to the eastern cyclone belt. The most terrific storm that has occurred for a long time swept through Pennsylvania last week. A funnel shaped cloud swept over a path about 200 feet wide destroying everything in its way. A great number of lives were lost and much damage resulted. The spring zephyrs of Inyo may be disagreeable, but they are surely preferable to the all-destroying storm demon of the East.

ARTESIAN WATER.

The subject of well boring has been so often discussed throughout the valley that a lengthy article upon that head could not fail to be a repetition. Some time ago an outfit for well boring was sent for by Messrs. Anger and Partridge, of Camp Independence. At his ranch, four miles south of town, Mr. Henry Clark was desirous of sinking a well to obtain water for household purposes. He could not wait until the arrival of the well boring machinery so he rigged up a contrivance of the most primitive kind and started in. The house stands on the dividing line between the sagebrush land of the valley, and is on the gradual slope from the mountain side and not on any wash or arroyo. In the yard, about twenty feet from the house, a circular hole four feet in diameter was sunk to a depth of fourteen feet. This carried the tube through the dry surface ground and hardpan into the first gravelly water-course. A lever loaded with heavy weights was fastened to the tube, forcing it into the ground. A piece of four inch heavy pipe, one end of which was sharpened and fitted with a drop valve was let down the inside of the six inch tube by means of a rope. By constantly raising this pipe and letting it fall the earth was cut loose, passing to the inside of the pipe, where it was retained by the valve. Whenever the pipe was full it was taken out and emptied and the work resumed, the tube sinking as rapidly as obstructions were removed. This was continued until the top of the tube, which is twenty-four feet in length, now stands about eighteen inches above the surface. Several stratas of gravel were struck, the last of which, as soon as the tube entered it, threw a jet of water out of the top of the tube, which has since then continued to flow, though only a small stream, as, of course, no great pressure could be obtained at that slight depth. Regarded as an experiment, this is certainly a conclusive proof that artesian water can be found. The question to be determined on the arrival of the well boring plant is whether or not the flow would be greatly augmented as depth is attained. In the light of all previous experience this should certainly be the case, and with such a vast watershed as Owens valley boasts will undoubtedly prove true. A spring can be regarded as only a natural artesian well, and no county on the coast has so many springs as Owens valley, the largest of which at Black Rock flows with a strong current through an aperture six feet wide by four feet deep. Nearly all of these, however, come to the surface low down in the valley through cracks made by the great earthquake and flow upon land that is already too wet. It is certainly no more than a reasonable supposition that if an outlet could be found higher up on the valuable foothill land, the water would rise there and render thousands of acres fit for vineyards and orchards that is now valueless. Certainly every natural indication proves there is a great artesian belt in Owens valley.

Mojave.

Mojave is steadily growing. Some half a dozen new buildings have just been completed and more are under way. The Coleman Borax Works, now idle, are expected soon to resume operations on a large scale. The Charlton Borax company delivers three eighteen-mule loads of borax weekly—perhaps thirty tons. Much is expected from the revival of the borax and mining industries of the desert when the narrow-gauge shall have been extended from Keeler. About two miles east of Mojave, fairly in what is called the desert, an artesian well, now 195 feet deep, is going down with appliances equal to putting it 800 feet. The soil will raise anything, and the climate farms everything if water can be had.

Should Attend

It is proposed to call an informal meeting for Wednesday of next week for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a local Board of Trade to affiliate with the State Board at San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing to public notice the extent and value of the resources of Inyo county. In view of the fact that it is proposed to organize a Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles to promote the interests of the entire Southern portion of the State it will perhaps be more advantageous to us to link our interests with the latter place. However, as there is a greater probability of doing not too much but too little Wednesday's meeting should be well attended and the matter fully discussed.

Hotel Opening.

Mr. and Mrs. Swindells the worthy host and hostess of the new Railway Hotel at Belleville, celebrated the opening of their hotel last Tuesday evening with a dance and general housewarming, the guests coming in large numbers from many of the surrounding towns; the dining room, which is of large dimensions, made an excellent ball room. Everyone present entered into the enjoyment of the occasion with zest, making a merry and most pleasant evening, carrying on the affair till the departure of the early morning trains for the north and south.

Has Returned.

Mr. S. H. Bigland, of San Francisco, is visiting Independence and vicinity. Mr. Bigland visited Owens Valley about three months ago and was so pleased with the appearance of the country that he determined to return for the purpose of seeking investment. He has a large acquaintance in San Francisco and his report to them may induce a number of people to come here. He has opened an office at 39 Sutter street with the intention of bringing Owens Valley lands to the notice of the home seeking public.

Lone Pine School.

The Board of Trustees of the Lone Pine School District, were engaged during most of Wednesday and Thursday examining into the charges preferred against the teacher. After an investigation of the most searching kind, the Board by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution freely and entirely exonerating him from any and all the charges.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Inyo County, Cal., will soon prove the adaptability of her soil and climate for grape culture. Several thousand cuttings passed through Reno for that county Friday morning. Many of the foothills of Nevada are adapted to the vine, and are awaiting the needed enterprise to give them a test.—*Gazette.*

A Valuable Work.

A literary enterprise which may well be ranked as one of the greatest, and, for the mass of intelligent readers, one of the most important of the century, is the publication of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature. The names included in the list of ninety-five eminent authors represented in Vol. X., serve to illustrate the scope and the popular character of the work. Nationalities represented are: Italian, French, Scottish, German, American, Swiss, English, Persian, Canadian and Irish. Each author is presented in a concise and brightly written biographical sketch, following which is a specimen of his or her writing, translated into English, if a foreign author. Guicciardini writes of the trial and death of Savonarola; Guizot, of the Crusades; Caesar in Caul, the St. Bartholomew Massacre, etc.; pious Madame Guyon, of God, the Fountain of Love; through John Habberton, Bugge explains; Hafiz presents a Persian Song; Sir Matthew Hale gives Counsel to his children; Haliburton, Sam Slick's Opinion of Britishers; Hallam treats of Mediaeval Booksellers, Early Copyrights, etc.; Alex. Hamilton, of the Necessity of a National Bank; John Hancock gives his Oration on the Boston Massacre; Bret Harte, a number of characteristic short stories; Nathaniel Hawthorne occupies 33 pages, and his son Julian, 4 pages; Hegel, German philosopher, is given 7 pages, and Heine, the poet, 13 pages; Patrick Henry speaks of the Abolishment of Slavery, etc., and George Herbert sings of Paradise. Even this list does not adequately illustrate the variety, since from it are omitted Rider Haggard, sensational novelist, and Helmholtz, popular scientist, and so the list might be continued. The work is, emphatically, ode for every home library; it is handsomely got up and being sold at Alden's characteristic *Literary Revolution* price, of 50 cents a volume, it is easily within the reach of every lover of good literature. Address the publisher for his free catalogue.—John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 218 Clark St., Chicago.

A recent visitor to Owens valley arrived at Independence late one evening and departed early the next morning, declaring there was too much sagebrush for him. He had ridden through the uncultivated portion of the valley, east of the river, on the train. Had not visited a single ranch and made no inquiries. He was from the East and we sincerely hope he has returned. Such an erratic course would warrant the supposition that he had stopped over in Utah and made experiments on himself with loco weed.

At about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last a quiet wedding took place at the farm of Mrs. Ada Stewart, near Bridgeport, the high contracting parties being Mrs. Stewart and ex-Supervisor Harvey Boone, of Bodie. The ceremony was performed by Hon. O. F. Hakes, Superior Judge, in the presence of the near relatives of the bride. The happy ones soon after departed for San Francisco on a bridal trip.

A very rich mining region is reported to have been struck about three days drive from Phoenix, A. T., in the Harqua Hala mountains. Different correspondents writing from there describe it as being immensely rich and of course people are flocking there from all directions. But since the Coeur d'Alene fizzle the prospector's bump of caution should be well developed.

Independence Hotel.

Indepen e - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

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INYO MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

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J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.

J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.

J. D. BEATY, R. S.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

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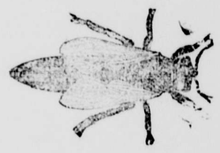

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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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THE BOWSER FAMILY.

Epistles Which Turned the "Old Man's" Wrath Into Confusion.

Some time since I referred to the fact that I had carefully preserved, arranged and filed all of Mr. Bowser's love letters, and I advised every bride to do the same thing. I now desire to reiterate that advice. I really don't know how I could get along with Mr. Bowser if I did not have this leverage on him. Like all other husbands he has his sudden fits and his hours of forgetfulness. He wanted a pair of pincers to use for something, and because they were not right at hand he made a gesture of despair and exclaimed:

"O, of course, I must get used to it, I suppose. Such a housekeeper as you are Mrs. Bowser!"

"Here they are. You left 'em on the lounge yourself last night."

"Lay it to me, of course. What's that young'un bellowing about now?"

"He fell down."

"Doesn't he know enough to stand up? Did the wood come up?"

"No."

"It didn't." I ordered it the first thing this morning. This is the worst run house in Detroit."

"Do I run the wood yards?"

"But why didn't you tell me it hadn't come up? It's a wonder the girl hasn't quit to climax our troubles."

"She went an hour ago."

Mr. Bowser sat down and looked at me a long time. Then he sighed deeply and said:

"Well, I suppose I must stand it, but it's hard, very hard. This is what comes of marrying a girl who has been brought up on caramels and novels."

I went up-stairs and brought down the package of letters. Selecting one marked: "Exhibit A—filed September 10, 1884," I began to read:

"MY ANGEL ONE: I send you another box of caramels and five of the latest novels, and I hope you will thoroughly enjoy them. You were lamenting the fact that you knew so little of housework. I am glad of it. Angels are not expected to fry pork and wash dishes. You shall have a dozen housekeepers when we are married, and you shall never know a household care."

"That's a base forgery!" shouted Mr. Bowser as I finished reading.

"Oh, no, it isn't. I expected the day would come when you would say so and so I prepared for it. See here: My mother attests it as a witness."

"Well, if I wrote it I must have been asleep."

"And only the other day, Mr. Bowser, when I got a new dress home, you said I hadn't any more taste than a clam, and that my ideas of harmony wou'd stop a clock."

"Yes, and I meant it. You were always that way."

"Was I?"

I selected a letter marked "Exhibit A—2—filed September 18, 1884," and read:

"MY BEAUTIFUL: The picture of my dear one as she appeared to me last night has been with me all day. You have the taste of a queen in your toilet, and harmony is second nature with you. Oh! my little angel, you—"

"I wrote that, did I?" sternly demanded Mr. Bowser.

"Of course."

"Never! The man who says I was ever fool enough to write such stuff must die!"

"It is duly attested, Mr. Bowser, and you can't deny your writing. I haven't changed a bit in my tastes since our marriage. Indeed, I think I have improved."

"There goes that young'un again! He isn't happy unless he is bellering like a calf mired in a ditch."

"But see here, Mr. Bowser."

And I selected a telegram marked: "Exhibit B—1—original," and attested by father, mother and nurse, and read:

"CHICAGO, November 20th, 1887.—*My Darling:* Thank God for the news of the birth of our son! My heart swells with love and gratitude. It is our bond of love. Heaven has surely blest us. Again, thank God. Will be home Tuesday night. Bowser."

"I never sent it," shouted Mr. Bowser.

"Yes, you did! Here is the proof to convict you. There isn't a mention about 'calf' in this, and as for 'bellering, you never dreamed of it."

"Oh, well, have it your own way. You'd have the last word if I was dying. Some wives are built that way. If I was like some husbands I'd assert my authority."

"But you are not, Mr. Bowser, as this will prove."

And I selected a letter marked: "Exhibit C—1—original," and attested, and read:

"MY DEAREST LOVEY: In reference to our conversation last night, I wish to say that I have always held and always shall hold that husband and wife should be equal in authority. Neither has the right to dictate to the other, though if either had that right I would give it to you. We shall never have a word of dispute—not one. If there is any 'bossing' you may do it."

"And do you dare charge me with writing such stuff as that!" gasped Mr. Bowser.

"I do. Here is the proof, and you can't wriggle out of it."

"I wrote 'Dearest Lovey,' did I?"

"You did. Indeed, Mr. Bowser, you were far gone about those days."

"I was, eh! Well, you can't make me believe that I ever wrote any such infernal bosh as that! You'll next charge me with writing you up in verse."

"You even did that, sir. Just wait."

I selected a letter marked: "Exhibit C—1—very choice," and read:

"The twilight softly cometh down,
As sinks the sun away,
And little children go to bed,
All weary with their play.

Where is my love this glorious eve?
Where doth her proud foot rest?
And where that head of golden hair
Which I shall ever bless?"

"And you say I wrote that!" whispered Mr. Bowser.

"You did. It's a beautiful thing, too. I can see those little children going right to bed. You spoke of my 'hoofs' the other day, and you had a slur about red-head! Only four years ago it was my 'proud foot' and my 'golden head.'"

He was silent.

"Do you want any more, Mr. Bowser?" I asked.

"Mrs. Bowser, I don't say that you are not as good as the average wife, but I do say that you have a mighty mean streak in your composition. It may be possible that while I lay burning with fever, or while suffering a nervous attack, I may have written a portion of those letters. The rest are base forgeries, of course, and you are holding them over me as a menace. Is that wifely?"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, do you deny your own hand-writing?"

"I haven't seen the writing and don't want to. Don't threaten me, Mrs. Bowser. I can be coaxed, but not driven. Cases have been known where husbands walked out and never returned."

But that was only his way of wriggling out of it. The next day he sent me up a new dress, took baby for a long walk, and at present is the most docile husband in Detroit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TOQUES AND TURBANS.

The Various Styles in Which They Are Made by Fashionable Milliners.

Toques, turbans and walking hats are made in various styles for young ladies to use for general wear, and are adopted for morning hats by those who are older. Paris milliners are sending over round toques in contrast to the long oval-crowned toques imported from Regent street, which English women of fashion adopted at first merely to wear with tailor gowns, but which they are now using with their handsomest costumes. The round French toques are made of velvet or of cloth in three soft puffs around the head, separated by folded bands of gros grain ribbon, and have a soft wrinkled crown which is covered and flattened on the right side by a very large rosette of the ribbon, with its longest loops coming forward almost to the front. This style is youthful, and is excellent for hats of a single color, the velvet and ribbon being all brown or all black or gray, as best suits the gowns of the wearer, a black toque being now appropriate with dresses of any color. Other velvet toques have fur tips for their only trimming, as short tails of sable with a miniature sable head set in the front of the soft crown. Ribbon toques are also new, and are in the long English shape; two kinds of ribbon are used, velvet in one row draped along the brim, and ending in two rosettes in front, while the crown is covered with three lengthwise rows in loose folds of the new satin ribbon that has raised cords in it, or else gros grain ribbon; these form standing loops in front between the velvet rosettes. Black velvet ribbon with a green ribbon crown makes a stylish toque, or cream velvet with fawn robbon crown, brown with cardinal, or olive with red, matching the two colors that are combined in the costume. The handkerchief turban is a pretty caprice, with the crown draped with a square of black velvet on which white gros grain is set like a hem or binding half an inch or more in width. Rosette turbans have soft rosettes of doubled silk thickly gathered set in front of shirred velvet crowns. Other velvet turbans have a frill falling on the lower edge, with a gathered band, and above this a soft puffed crown. Embroidered cloth turbans may be merely scalloped on the edges, but many are covered with embroidery. There are also very rich embroidered cloth leaves and bands that are used to trim the sides of velvet and plain cloth turbans. Braiding and cording are also fashionable on these small hats. Long slender oxidized silver pins, daggers, and clasps are fashionable ornaments. Ribbon bows are very tightly strapped with long loops, and these rival rosettes in popularity.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fish That Annoy the Diver.

As to the fish the diver sees, they are legion. They swarm all around him. Hideous sculpins peer into his eye-windows and grin horribly, and snake-like eels glide over his feet and squirm round his legs, and crabs and lobsters claw at his clothing and make themselves familiar in a cordial manner that would make anyone except a stoical diver go out of the water. But it's the simple, every-day perch, the little fish that the boys catch at the wharves that bother the divers the most. They seem to think his fingers are bait, prepared by an overruling providence for there special appetite, and accordingly they nibble and gnaw the bare flesh with the same persistency that they employ in devouring angle-worms sent down on fish-hooks. You see, it's not fashionable among divers to wear gloves when diving in warm water. Gloves would greatly decrease the delicacy of touch with which the diver examines the slimy pile in search of worms.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—"What's the matter, Darringer? You look dispirited." "I'm troubled with too much mother-in-law." "That's bad, old boy. How often does she visit you?" "Twice a year." "That isn't often, Darringer." "No, it isn't, only that she stays six months at a time."—*Time.*

—Mrs. Cleveland has become an expert lawn tennis player. She is able to serve a ball with skill and energy, and her volleying is remarkably effective.

—Proprietor (to recently engaged waiter)—"You will have to go; I can't keep you." New waiter—"What's the matter?" Proprietor—"Whenever a customer asks you if the fish is fresh you get red in the face. You'd break up the whole business in a short time."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"How many sons have you?" "Three, and two of them are right good boys." "What's the matter with the third?" "Well, you see, Tom and Bill stuck to the farm and worked hard but Jim he went to the city, and he's never done a lick of work." "What business is he in?" "He's a champion of the laboring man."—*Lincoln Journal.*

—Attorney (to colored witness)—"Mr. White, I understand that you detected a discrepancy between the two statements made to you by the prisoner." Mr. White—"No, sah, I didn' 'tec' no 'screpancy. What I said wuz dat de fust time he done tole me he crib dat ham, an' de nex' time he sayed he nebber saw de ole piece ob meat."—*Drake's Magazine.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—A charter has been granted to Rutgers Female College, empowering it to confer the usual college degrees.

—Oberlin College gets $60,000 by the sale of the Maplewood property in Pittsfield, Mass., which was generously donated to it several years ago.

—The authorities have already decided upon the Sunday-school lessons for 1890. The entire year will be occupied with the life of Christ as recorded by Luke.

—At Juju, Africa, the converts have erected a house of worship for themselves, and the two leading heathen priests have thrown aside their idols and left the idol-house to decay.

—The largest salary received by an American bishop is that of the bishop of New York, which amounts to $10,000 a year. The bishop of Maine, who receives $1,300, has the smallest.

—One hundred years ago the Presbyterian church consisted of 178 ministers and 18,000 communicants. The last minutes show that there are now 5,654 ministers, 6,436 churches and 696,757 communicants.

—There are now in this country at least thirty institutions to train men and women for distinctively Christian and church work among the Germans. The greater number of these are supported by the Lutherans.

—Since the Methodist bodies in Canada were united several years ago, their polity has been more nearly Presbyterian than Episcopal or Congregational, so much so that the subject of the union of the Methodists and Presbyterians is by no means considered hopeless. The Methodists now have no "Bishops," but "Superintendents."

—In the past ten years the increased enrollment in the public schools of the United States was nearly 32 per cent., while the children from six to fourteen years of age increased but 29 per cent. In the South Central Division the increase in children from six to fourteen was about 30 per cent., while the increased enrollment was nearly 109 per cent., and the increase of expenditures was about 74 per cent.

—The "Pacific Garden" mission of Chicago is in one of the worst neighborhoods of this city. It has been in operation eleven years, and the annual report just issued shows substantial vitality. It provides services every night in the week and on Sunday mornings. These services have been attended in the eleven years by some 600,000 people of various races. In one meeting representatives from thirteen different nationalities took part. Thirty thousand have in that time professed conversion.

For the Neck and Sleeves.

A novelty for the neck is a *gorgerette*, or short ruff of lace, plaited very full, to be worn high about the neck and tied with a bow of ribbon. It is used in all colors as well as in black and white, and costs one dollar. Longer ruches of raveled silk are to be passed around the back of the neck, and pointed in V shape in front. Pierrot collars of wide lace in fine plaits are widely turned down around the neck, and are also made of lisse and of silk muslin in white and colors. Standing collars are covered with folds of silk muslin, and have a knife-plaited jabot down the front to fill in the space between the wide revers now worn on dress fronts. A very large cravat bow without ends is made of lace in two great loops, and is worn with the fashionable tea gowns, jackets and house waists. Colored ribbon edges with a bow on the left side are seen in the neck of French dresses, also in the sleeves. There is, however, a great tendency to use laces again as a finish to the neck, the front of the corsage, and the sleeves, especially the small-figured sprigged Mechlin laces and the tiny-dotted point d'esprit lace that now has a wide leaf or flower pattern in its scalloped edges. Lace three or four inches wide is again gathered inside the sleeves to show about an inch falling on the wrists, then allowed to drop its full width through a slit two or three inches in length up the outer seam. This is reversed in other dresses, the lace being caught up outside the sleeves on the inside seam. Double jabots of lace are wide at the throat and taper to a point at the waist line.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Feminine Vulgarisms.

Girls are actually chewing gum again, and in public places, too! If they could look accidentally into a mirror, while tasking the lower part of the face so unmercifully and see themselves for a moment with unrecognizing eyes, the vulgar habit would die on the spot, as will their beauty if they persist in it. I wonder if the man exists who could connect romance with a gum-chewing girl? There's something intensely prosaic in any thing that suggests eating, even if it be only the munching of candies at matinees, concerts and lectures. The vulgarity of the act, in any public place whatever, is apparent at a glance—vulgarity of a bad taste, of appetite, and of the display of eating, as well as the scattering of the redolence of the candies upon the atmosphere in many instances; the habit, also, being one which has inspired the witty pencils of many among our eminent caricaturists. But gum-chewing is infinitely worse than candy-munching, and has not even the advantage of satisfying the appetite. Don't transgress in this way at all, girls; but if your mind insists upon being engrossed by some sort of chewing, at least draw the line at gum.—*Christian at Work.*

Farmers fine Phosphate (free from fictitious frauds) for fertilizing fruit farms, $25 ton; $1.50 per 100 lbs. Smith's, 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Up in Arithmetic—Teacher (of arithmetic class)—Tommy Twaddle may tell us what a league is. Tommy (promptly)—A league is eight base-ball teams.

Dujardin's Life Essence is very valuable where the stomach is unable to extract from the food the albumen and phosphorus. The Life Essence is immediately absorbed, and nourishes the nervous system, without any aid from digestion. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

THE 19TH ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes of Two Thousand Dollars and over, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1888, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1887.

Harrison W. Vickers, Chestertown, Md.	$75,000
F. Poppendick, Omaha, Neb.	12,500
S. W. Graybill, Lancaster, Pa.	10,000
James Thompson, 36 and 37 Union Market, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000
Wm. Norris, Kansas City, Mo.	10,000
Wm. Gassom, St. Andrew near White St., New Orleans, La	5,000
D. G. Baldwin, for New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., on acct. of a depositor	5,000
L. C. Atwood, Benicia, Cal.	5,000
C. Fredericks Morse, Boston, Mass.	5,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	5,000
John McDermott, Vicksburg, Miss.	5,000
Peter Thompson, Biloxi River, Miss.	5,000
Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
H. Sheffreen, 2 Russell Place, Boston, Mass.	5,000
E. B. Walker, Youngstown, O.	2,500
Second Nat'l Bank of New Haven, Conn.	2,500

DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 1888.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
State National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	15,000
Fred Jarvis, Empire City, Oregon	15,000
Memphis National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	15,000
V. Schmidt, Petaluma, Cal.	15,000
J. F. Stevenson, Bay Horse, Idaho	15,000
N. W. Nichols, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Anglo-California Bank (Ltd.), San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Miss Augusta Filene, 2,037 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ills.	5,000
W. W. Culbertson, Ashland, Ky.	5,000
John Trimble, 315 S. Walter St., Aurora, Ills.	5,000
August Hunzelmann, 126 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
Miss Kitty Dillon, 105 Bienville St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati	5,000
Ed. Miller, Guadalajara Jalisco, Mex.	5,000
Chas. A. Treanor, san Diego, Cal.	5,000
N. Tostevin, Union Stock Yards, Chicago	2,000
A. McLeish, Jersey City, N. J.	2,000
Fort Worth Nat'l Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.	2,000
T. C. Tucker, Pearl, Tex.	2,000
Jacob C. Shafer, Indianapolis, Ind.	2,000
State National Bank, Lincoln, Neb.	2,000
Ira F. Ebert, Muchachinock, Iowa	2,000

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

A correspondent at San Francisco, through Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La.	45,000
John C. Pohl, Michigan City, Ind., through First Nat'l Bank of Michigan City, Ind.	15,000
Robt. Poutz, Frankfort, Mich., through First National Bank of Manistee, Mich.	15,000
Mrs. V. Gilly, 206 St. Philip St., New Orleans, La.	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
M. Simonl, Camerons, Cal., through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Geo. J. Johnson, Baraga, Mich., through Wm. Coach, Baraga, Mich.	15,000
Mathew Gee Stedman, Harrison St. Police Station, Chicago, Ill.	15,000
Peter W. Harrison, 740 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La	5,000
E. L. Cammack, Lulu, Miss.	5,000
Southwestern Nat'l Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000
C. H. Soudley, Abbeville C. H., S. C.	2,000
Joe Decluc, Bonne Terre, Mo.	2,000
L. F. Cooper, Cleveland, O.	2,000
A. G. Drobish, Lincoln, Ill., through German-American Nat'l Bank of Lincoln	2,000
John B. Truitt, Winchester, Ill.	2,000
L. Carter, Santa Clara, Cal.	2,000
D. Meier, Denison, Iowa, through Crawford County State Bank of Denison, Ia.	2,000

DRAWING OF MARCH 13, 1888.

A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
L. D. Morelock, 111 Olive St., Adams Express Office, Evansville, Ind.	15,000
M. N. Mock and Frank B. Godard, 413 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich.	15,000
Eli Newman, through First National Bank of Helena, Ark.	15,000
E. H. Woodson, 1025 Main St., Lynchburg, Va., through Lynchburg National Bank	15,000
I. N. Woolcock, Sidney, O., through Citizens Bank of Sidney, O.	15,000
John Murphy, Seneca, Ill.	15,000
R. Lynn, Conservatorium, Pa.	15,000
W. T. Ridgway, 142 Sixth Ave., New York	15,000
Parties at Petersburg, Va., collected through Southern Express Co.	15,000
Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
Fred. Bressler, 3,423 Locust St., St. Louis	15,000
Fred Hofer, Taylor Ridge, Ill., through Citizens National Bank of Davenport, Iowa	15,000
American Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y.	15,000
Capt. James Williamson, Greenville, Quebec, Canada	15,000
Mrs. Elize Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	15,000
B. Kirk, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	10,000
C. T. O. Smith, Manitou Springs, Col.	10,000
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Chas. L. Milier, care of Albert Kelly & Co., 37 Wall St., New York	10,000
A depositor, through Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.	10,000
A depositor, through New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.	5,000
A depositor, through National Exchange Bank of Dallas, Tex.	5,000
Max Haefner, 176 Greenwich St., New York	5,000
J. P. Peterson, Ellsworth, Minn., through Lyon Co. Bank of Rock Rapids, Ia.	5,000
A depositor, through Traders National Bank of San Antonio, Tex.	2,500
C. W. Johnson, Lowell, Mass.	2,500
H. Gluck, Tuscaloosa, Ala., through First National Bank, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2,500
Frank Hall, 208 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.	2,500
Alf Libert, Lake Charles, La.	2,500
A depositor, through Germania Bank of New York City	2,500
Chas. Stratton, Mexico, Ind., through First National Bank of Peru, Ind.	2,500
A depositor, through the Defiance National Bank of Defiance, O.	2,500
A depositor, through Arkansas National Bank of Hot Springs, Ark.	2,500
Miss Clara Wisdom, care of Haymarket Theatre, Chicago, Ill.	2,500
Ernest Thiemer, 35 Oliver St., Cleveland, O.	2,500
P. A. Joyce, New York	2,500
Ignatz Isakowitsch, 86 Willett St., New York City	2,500

DRAWING OF APRIL 10, 1888.

Geo. Gregg, 2,958 Alter St., Philadelphia	75,000
W. H. Barclay, Pittsburg, Pa.	75,000
Chas. F. Morse, 880 Harrison Ave., Boston	5,000
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Wm. Severance, Lebanon, Ky., through the Nat'l Bank of Lebanon, Ky.	5,000
W. A. Francis, Salem, Va., through Farmers National Bank of Salem, Va.	5,000
Thos. Fair, Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
J. P. Weies, Detroit, Mich., through Detroit Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.	5,000
A. L. Carson, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
J. Hall, through R. L. Hall, Richmond, Va. National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C.	5,000
Party of Santa Rosa, Cal., through Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Raoul Deavernine, 52 Beaver St., New York	2,000
Nashville Savings Co. Banking House, Nashville, Tenn.	2,000

DRAWING OF MAY 8, 1888.

M. A. Kelly, Pittston, Pa.	30,000
Mrs. G. E. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
J. W. Yates, 612 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	15,000
A depositor, Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.	15,000
The City National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	15,000
Dr. H. Quinney, Anderson, Grimes Co., Tex.	15,000
Geo. H. Ashe, Galveston, Tex.	15,000
American National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.	15,000
A. Phillips, thro T. W. House, Houston, Tex.	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Mrs. P. T. Robinson, 428 Dryades St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
Col. R. H. Porter, Birmingham, Ala.	5,000
J. B. Bilner, Dennison, O., through Farmers & Merchants Bank, Uhrichsville, O.	5,000
Mrs. Frances A. Hoke, Emmitsburg, Md.	5,000
H. Bunning, Moweaqua, Ill.	5,000
John Harrington, Hougaton, Mich.	5,000
Benj. W. Cook, Jamestown, N. Y.	4,000
City National Bank of Cairo, Ill.	4,000
M. Waligurski, New York	4,000
S. Morganstern, San Francisco, Cal., through Anglo-California Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
A correspondent, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
Collected through Merchants & Planters Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark.	2,000
C. T. Stanly, 512 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.	2,000

DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1888.

J. J. Zelnicker, Bonham, Tex.	30,000
Purdy & Nicholas, 43 Beaver St., N. Y. City	30,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, (L't'd) San Francisco, Cal.	30,000
Peoples Bank, New Orleans, La.	15,000
A. C. Schneider, Texarkana, Ark.	15,000
Moore, Spaulding & Co., Boston, Mass.	15,000
Mary E. Clark, Boston, Mass.	15,000
Ball, Hutchins & Co., Galveston, Tex.	15,000
A depositor through Canal Bank, New Orleans, La.	15,000
Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Raphael M. Govern, Modesto, Cal.	15,000
Two depositors through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
L. Morell, Tallahassee, Fla.	5,000
Jas. F. Walsh, Charleston, S. C.	5,000
J. A. Crichlow, Santa Fe, N. M.	5,000
Jos. Brailey, Paris, Texas	5,000
W. B. Lewis, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.	5,000
F. W. Lebin, 977 North Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.	5,000
Anderson Simmons, Gainesville, Ga.	5,000
Brewer & Sansing, Blossom, Tex.	5,000
Frank W. Ransome, Jackson, Mich.	5,000
C. J. Burrill, Waterville, Me.	5,000
J. D. Houston, Hot Springs, Ark.	5,000
David W. Stanley, Sebago Lake, Me.	5,000
J. Levy, Memphis, and Sam Fibenthal, Jackson, Tenn., through First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.	5,000
A. T. Waite, through Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited), San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
J. A. Johnson, Weldon, N. C.	2,500
Miss B. C. Clark, Oxford, N. C.	2,500
L. A. Loring, 3 Batchelder St., Dorchester, Mass.	2,500
Walter A. Tonne, Boston, Mass.	2,500
C. L. Rothenburg, 46 La Grange St., Boston, Mass.	2,500
Geo. W. Chamberlin, Middletown, Md.	2,500
F. V. Fuller, Taunton, Mass.	2,500
J. T. Freshwater, 65 Galennie St., New Orleans, La.	2,500
Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.	2,500
Tim. H. Ryan, Jackson, Mich.	2,500
D. H. Brock, San Marcial, New Mexico	2,500
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
J. Gehrig, New York City	2,500
Elias Schattman, 176 Bowery, N. Y. City	2,500
H. J. Freeman, 159 E. Broadway, N. Y. City	2,500
Dr. W. Wilbur, Lynden, Wash. T	2,500
Z. M. Woodruff, Gainesville, Ala	2,500
John Johnston, 309 Ninth Ave., N. Y. City	2,500

DRAWING OF JULY 10, 1888.

Jacob Pohley and Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited), San Francisco, Cal.	30,000
B. H. Pendleton, Estherville, Iowa	30,000
Josiah C. Mitchell, Boston, Mass.	15,000
Andrew Gallagher, 131 Hampshire St., Boston, Mass	15,000
The City National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	15,000
Fourth National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	15,000
Welden Van Steinburgh, 69 Columbia St., New York City	15,000
Chas. Emmerich, 68 Columbia St., New York City	15,000
Chas. F. Caffey & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	10,000
A depositor, Peoples Bank, New Orleans	10,000
Barnett Hodes, New York	5,000
J. J. Beyelle and Frank McKeon, Mobile, Ala.	5,000
C. B. Richards & Co., New York City	5,000
First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.	5,000
Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	5,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Jas. M. Jenkins, Rome, Ga.	5,000
Anchor Savings Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	2,500
Southwestern National Bank, Philadelphia	2,500
J. W. Patterson, Haverhill, Mass.	2,500
Moses Diselets, Haverhill, Mass.	2,500
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	2,500

DRAWING OF AUGUST 7, 1888.

Aug. Hartdegen, Columbus, O.	15,000
Ellis Richardson, Fort Worth, Tex.	15,000
Vasillio Grissaffi, Front St., near Jackson St. Ferry, Gretna, La.	15,000
Joseph Fishbough, 129 First St., Elizabeth, N. J.	15,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Mary L. Cullender, New York City	15,000
Amos Marsh, Orange, N. J.	15,000
Joe Rivard, Homestake Wood Camp near Bronsville, Dak., through First National Bank of Deadwood, Dak.	15,000
Charles Wiess, Altoona, Pa.	15,000
Frank L. Dant, Rowland, Ky.	15,000
Peter Klein, 99 E Kinsey st., Chicago, Ill.	15,000
H. McManus, 612 So. 27th St., Omaha, Neb.	12,500
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
J. M. Woolridge, Gilliam, Mo.	5,000
Stewart & Bradway, Bridgeport, Ind.	5,000
Alonzo Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y.	5,000
S. Goldfarb, 192 Division St., N. Y. City	5,000
A correspondent at Oxford, Miss., through Bickham & Moore, 218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
J. Spiro, Michigan City, Ind.	5,000
O. C. Trepagnier, Bonnet Carre, P. O., St. John the Baptist, La.	5,000
Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.	5,000
J. Beltramini, New York City	5,000
American Express, Chicago, Ills.	5,000
Merchants Bank of Atlanta, Ga.	2,500
A depositor through Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.	2,500
Hugh Leddy, New York City	2,500
Henry Hildenbrand, New York City	2,500

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

Jacob Shipsey, New York City	75,000
John H. Howald, Columbus, O., through Commercial Nat'l Bank of Columbus, O.	10,000
Chas. H. Sewall, Adams Express Co., Boston, Mass.	5,000
Merchants National Bank of Newburyport, Mass., through Maverick National Bank, of Boston, Mass.	5,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank of Savannah, Ga.	5,000
J. O. Roman, St. James Parish, La.	5,000
Ohio Valley Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O.	5,000
B. L. Bennett, care of Southern Bank of Ga., Savannah, Ga.	5,000
Jas. Helm, for State National Bank, New Orleans, La.	5,000
Bank of Maysville, Maysville, Ky.	5,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Clarence Howard, Washington, D. C.	2,500
C. C. Graham, Marysville, Mo.	2,500
Jno. Falk, Baraboo, Wis.	2,500
Edward Holman, Emigrant Gap, Cal.	2,500
First National Bank of Temple, Tex.	2,500
Israel Seligman, New York City	2,500
A depositor through Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.	2,500
J. S. Ayer, Lewiston, Me.	2,500
Sam'l Wolf Eden, New Mexico	2,500
First Nat'l Bank of Sulphur Springs, Tex.	2,500
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	2,500
John Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,500

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 9, 1888.

George Lichthardt, Sacramento, Cal.	15,000
F. M. Heathcote, Derrick City, Pa.	15,000
Aug. F. Rose, Sepena, Kas.	15,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank of Helena, Mont.	15,000
J. D. Rhodes, Eufaula, Ala.	15,000
H. R. Childs, East Boston, Mass.	15,000
Ben S. Collins, Skowhegan, Me., through First National Bank of Skowhegan	15,000
John T. Claver, Murray, Ia., through Murray Bank	15,000
J. C. Froebstet & M. C. Hanell, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.	15,000
F. M. Locke, Coldwater, Miss.	15,000
J. W. McGhee, Oskaloosa, Kans.	15,000
A. Willard, Agt., Gunymas, Mex.	12,000
C. S. Wood, Eutaw House, Baltimore, Md.	5,000
King, New Orleans, La.	5,000
E. M. Casey, 22 Olivier St., Algiers, La.	5,000
H. Clark, Charleston, Tex.	5,000
Wm. S. Haley, New York	5,000
R. King, New Orleans, La.	5,000
Chas. Joseph Harkins, 70 N. Margin St., Boston, Mass.	5,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Chas. Golchart, Greenville, Mich.	5,000

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

P. C. Minor, Plattsmouth, Neb.	15,000
Lydia Behme, 348 6th St., New Orleans, La.	15,000
Ed. Clayton, 932 8th St., Louisville, Ky.	15,000
E. J. Curtin, care of Dunham, Morris & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.	15,000
Mrs. M. Ansel, 76 W. Houston St., New York City	15,000
Wm. Rowan, 414 Laml St., St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Mrs. C. York, care of A. S. Blake, agent, 309 Canal Street, New York City	15,000
Casper Weaver, Waverly, Mo.	15,000
Elmond C. and Geo. C. Albert, 165 West Maple Street, Dayton, O.	15,000
A depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Alfred E. Wackford, Springville, Mass.	5,000
Thos. McGovern, Coburgh, Iowa	5,000
Wm. Mattinius, 185 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.	5,000
Daniel O. Sullivan, Markham, Cal.	5,000
L. B. Campbell, Purcell, Ind. Ter.	5,000
B. Kahn, 113 Bleecker St., New York City	5,000
S. R. Casper, 328 E. 19th St., New York City	2,500
Casey Chapman, Morganfield, Ky.	2,500
A. W. Moss, Jersey City, N. J.	2,500
W. L. Hanman, Galion, Ohio	2,500
Ed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... JANUARY 26, 1889

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A VAST REPUBLIC.

The New Nation Which Is Growing Up in the South Seas.

Our own lack of enterprise in permitting Germany to seize Samoa brings to mind the fact that Great Britain also has been derelict in the management of her Australasian affairs. When it is remembered that fifty-three years ago the only Europeans in the colony of Victoria were a few whalers and squatters we can readily comprehend the self-reliant and enterprising qualities that have been exercised in order to elevate Australia to the position which she occupies to-day. And it is only natural that the people, believing implicitly in the greatness of their future, should become alarmed when they see France sending her convicts to the South Pacific and witness other aggressions in the Australasian seas. Although Great Britain has at last taken formal possession of New Guinea and of the Cook, or Hervey, group of islands, the vacillation which she has shown in this matter is inexplicable. Two years ago the colonial Government of Queensland took possession of unoccupied land in New Guinea in the name of the Queen, subject to ratification by the imperial Government. But when the question had been brought up in the House of Commons pressure was put upon the Government to repudiate the annexation, and while the matter was being held in abeyance Germany stepped in and took possession of one-half of what might have been British territory. Holland and Germany have now the greater portion of the country, and England has had to be content with what was left, the indistinctness of the boundary lines being likely at any time to lead to serious disputes. Besides these grievances, which come from without, there are also internal difficulties that may yet have great influence in shaping the future of the Australian colonies. The people of North Queensland want that colony divided. They realize that they have developed its resources and created its trade, and that they ought to be allowed to frame its laws. They complain of undue centralization and demand an extension of the existing powers of local government, but so far their petition has been unheeded. Movements such as these are significant. Great Britain has the power to weld her Australian colonies into a compact and harmonious whole, and she would be aided in such efforts by the loyalty which has always distinguished her people, but she has already committed grave blunders, and the bond of sympathy is constantly becoming weaker. As Mr. Froude has said, the cord will wear into a thread and any Governmental accident might then break it. When that time shall have come there will be another added to the world's republics.—*Philadelphia Record.*

HABITS AND LONGEVITY.

Researches Bearing on the Prolongation of Human Life.

The information which the blanks give on the subject of habits coincides with the opinion of most people, formed from observation, that longevity without regularity of habits is rare. Those old people, men and women alike, are put down as early risers and retirers, almost without exception, and fully nineteen out of twenty have observed this custom throughout life, except perhaps at some short period in youth. Meals have been eaten regularly, three each day, with dinner at noon, the exceptions being so rare as to indicate nothing. Exercise in most cases has been hard work up to sixty-five or seventy, and after that period has consisted (when the regular occupation has been given up) of walking, gardening, or both. Except in cases of sickness these old people are as a rule as active and as fond of constant occupation of some sort to-day as most men and women are at thirty-five.

One of the most significant facts gathered in this canvass is that regarding occupations. Out of 1,000 men, throughout life, 461 have been farmers; 92 have been carpenters; 70, merchants; 61, mariners; 49, laborers; 42, shoemakers; 41, manufacturers; 23, clergymen; 23, masons; 16, blacksmiths; 16, bankers; 12 each, ironworkers, mill-hands, physicians and lawyers; and the balance are divided among nearly all the other trades and professions. The list includes only one each of the following: Hermit, hunter, chemist, professor, soldier, broker, auctioneer, jockey, contractor. Nearly all, however, began life upon the farm.—*C. M. Hammond, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Future of Africa.

Africa has been long known as the Dark Continent. At the present rate of research it is soon to be properly known as the Light Continent. It is already as well known as South America; and there is no small section of North America still unexplored. Africa is not only being well traversed by explorers, but the progress of Arabic invasion from the East, although accompanied by some evils, is nevertheless laying open the land to commerce and a certain degree of civilization. Add to this the impulse given by the enterprise of Emin Bey and the fate of Stanley to send out European armies with the purpose of opening the land to travel and trade, and the probabilities are that no portion of Africa will remain secluded from the world at the end of another decade. It is not improbable that the end of the twentieth century will leave Africa the most important continent on the globe. The proportionate influence of Europe already wanes.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ROMANCE OF ROYALTY.

An Emperor Who Preferred the Madcap Sister to His Stately Fiancee.

Caroline, the eldest and perhaps the most beautiful of the daughters of the Duke Maximilian in Bavaria, was, while still a child, selected as a fitting bride for the heir to the Austrian crown, and although there was no formal betrothal, her father was informed that she must be educated in such a way as would fit her for future grandeur. This was more easily said than done, for money was scarce in the ducal palace; but the whole family, from the Duke himself to his youngest child, seem to have thrown themselves con amore into the work, and to have cheerfully economized for the sake of the fortunate Caroline. She had professors and teachers of the best, and she well repaid all the care that was lavished upon her, for at nineteen, clever, accomplished and regally beautiful, she was the very ideal of what a Queen should be. But,

The best-laid plans o' mice an men
Aft gang a-glee.

When the time for the marriage drew near the young Emperor Joseph came on a visit to the Duke in Bavaria (the family title is "in," not "of,") that he might make the acquaintance of his future wife. He gazed at the stately young creature who had been so carefully trained for him with respectful admiration, but he fell violently in love with her madcap younger sister, Elizabeth, who, regarded in the family as a mere young child, and one, too for whom no high destiny was in store, had been allowed to pass her days on horseback scouring the country side. Ministers and courtiers stood aghast, but argument and persuasion were alike wasted on the Emperor, who refused to see that a lack of accomplishments was a blemish in the one whom he loved, and a few months later Elizabeth, though child as she was, knowing no more of the etiquette of courts than the veriest little gamin, entered Vienna in state as Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary.

Although this happened more than thirty years ago she has not yet learned to submit with patience to the restraints that hedge in the lives of sovereigns; and the Viennese, in spite of their love for their beautiful Empress, openly mourn that the Emperor should have chosen one who regards a court ball as a penance and a state ceremony as a thing scarcely to be lived through. From the day of her marriage it seems to have been her constant endeavor to shake off the fetters of her station, and perhaps the happiest hours of her life are those in which, while following the hounds in England or hunting the chamois in her native land, she is able to forget that she is Empress-Queen.

For her age the Empress Elizabeth is the youngest looking woman in Europe. When one sees her slight, graceful form, eyes brilliant with life and vigor, and complexion that flushes and pales with every passing emotion, it seems absurd that she should be the grandmother of big boys and girls.

Caroline, the forsaken one, seems to have met her fate with true royal equanimity. Perhaps she thought that as her sister gained what she lost it did not really matter. If one may judge by her face her life has not been a happy one. When she was about twenty-four she was married to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who died some nine years later.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Naturally Reduced Iron.

A notable example of naturally reduced iron is said to be found on the North Saskatchewan river in the Northwest Territory of Canada and near Edmondton. It appears that along the river bank a lignite formation crops out for several miles, overlaid by clay shales and soft argillaceous sandstones, containing nodules of clay ironstone, these nodules being similiar to others found at Edmondton, and proved by analysis to be carbonates of iron, containing about thirty-five per cent. of metalic iron. It also appears that this Saskatchewan seam of lignite has at some time or other been burnt, leaving a bed of ashes, clinkers and burnt clay in places twenty feet thick, and now covered by a dense growth of grass and underwood. From this mass of burnt clay, pieces of metalic iron are picked out weighing in some cases fifteen or twenty pounds, and which have evidently been reduced from the nodules abovementioned by the heat of the burning lignite. Most of these pieces of iron are very much rusted, but on being scratched with a file they show a bright surface.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Origin of the Mosquito.

Mexico is in a quandary as to where the first mosquitoes came from. It is claimed that before 1885 no mosquitoes were ever known in our sister republic. We do not believe that the little scavenger has such a respect for national boundaries. It swarms at the North Pole. It lunches off the ice at the South Pole. It sails across the equator, to and fro, on every floating chip. It is on the top of the Alps and Andes, and at the bottom of the valleys of the Indus and Nile. There is no spot on the earth unknown to the mosquito, yet Mexico declares that it has always remained an exception until three years ago, but now the whole land is covered. Efforts are made to trace the invasion to a load of pineapples sidetracked for a few days at Queretaro. This explanation rises out of popular prejudice against railroads. The mosquito is a problem; it always was a problem. Pass it along: Where did the first mosquito come from?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHINESE QUARRELS.

How the Pig-Tails Act When They Think They Have a Grievance.

Among a population of such unexampled density, where families of great size are crowded together—three or four generations, with all the wives and children under one roof—occasions for quarrel are all pervasive. The sons' wives and children are prolific sources of domestic unpleasantness. Each wife strives to make her husband feel that in the community of property he is the one who is worsted; the elder wife tyrannizes over the younger ones, and the latter rebel. The instinct of the Western with a grievance is to get it redressed straightway; that of the Oriental is, first of all, to let the world at large know that he has a grievance. A Chinaman who has been wronged will go upon the street and roar at the top of his voice. The art of hallooing, as it is called in Chinese, is closely associated with that of reviling, and the Chinese women are such adepts in both as to justify the aphorism that what they have lost in their feet they have gained in their tongues. Much of this abusive language is regarded as a sort of spell or curse. A man who has had the heads removed from his field of millet stands at the entrance of the alley which leads to his dwelling and pours forth volleys of abuse upon the unknown offender. This has a double value—first, as a means of notifying to the public his loss and his consequent fury, thus freeing his mind; and, secondly, as a prophylactic tending to secure him against the repetition of the offense. Women indulge in this practice of "reviling the street" from the flat roofs of the houses, and shriek away for hours at a time until their voices fail. Abuse delivered in this way attracts little or no attention, and one sometimes comes on a man or a woman thus screeching themselves red in the face, with not an auditor in sight. If the day is a hot one, the reviler bawls as long as he (or she) has breath, then proceeds to refresh himself with a season of fanning, and afterwards returns to the attack with renewed fury. A fight in which only two parties are concerned usually resolves itself into mere hair-pulling; the combatants, when separated by their friends, shout back to each other maledictions and defiance. The quarrel between Laban and Jacob, recorded in the thirty-first chapter of Genesis, when the latter stole away from Laban's house, is a "photographically accurate account of the truly Oriental performance which the Chinese call making an uproar."—*North China Herald.*

GOING A-COURTING.

A Glance at Men and Women Before and and After Marriage.

Most boys, when they reach the larger figures of their teens and can feel the first approach of a coming mustache, deem it incumbent upon them to "go to see the girls," and these same girls are equally impressed with the idea that it is their duty to be seen. Both parties instinctively, though perhaps unconsiously, put themselves in a course of deceiving and being deceived. The boy tries to conceal any roughness that may adhere to him, and exercises a studious anxiety to "put the best foot foremost." If he be habitually vulgar or profane of speech, he is careful to keep them from appearing. Should he be easy to give way to anger or addicted to indulge in slanderous or sarcastic speeches, he strives to keep these failings from the knowledge of the girls. In one word, his first purpose in courting is to please, and he is far more solicitouous to appear what he thinks the fair one would have him be than to make known what he really is. He wants to be voted a nice young man. We fear that, in many instances, he cares less about being than about seeming this.

The girls, on the other hand, are equally anxious about how they will seem. They wear the sweetest smiles, and express the most amiable sentiments. They carefully hide it away that they are ever impatient, or fretful, or disposed to give way to any ugly passion—that they are ever perverse in temper or given to slang in speech. Thus the courtship is carried on by each with the determination to put forward whatever will please, and to keep back whatever will displease. Each one goes, more or less, masked, and each produces an impression more or less false. After marriage—if marriage should be the ending of the courtship—the disguises are dropped, and the disillusioning is often very painful. Many a wife finds that he whom, as a beau, she admired for his gentleness and sweetness of disposition, is a coarse tyrant; and many a husband finds that the amiable belle does not always make an amiable wife. But it is no certain proof of hypocrisy that we find persons different from what they once appeared. Change of environments make great changes in people, and circumstances do alter cases.—*Cor. Sunny South.*

—Suspected a Trap.—"Here's an article headed 'Marvelous Escape of a Distinguished Citizen from a Horrible Death,'" said the dutiful daughter, who was reading the morning paper to her invalid father. "'The friends of Mr. J. Alpheus Bramble were shocked on learning a few mornings ago that——'" "Jane," interrupted the irritable parent, "before you read any more of that you will oblige me if you'll look about half way down to the bottom of the article and see what patent medicine it's advertising."—*Chicago Tribune.*

SCOTCH FISHER-FOLK.

Sights and Scenes in a Prosperous Fishing Village of Scotland.

Many fishermen with their bags were on their way to the station, for the fishing season was almost over. So they said. But when one thousand boats came in, and twenty thousand fisher-folk were that day in Fraserburgh, to us it looked little like the end. In all this busy place we heard no English. Only Gaelic was spoken, as if we were once more in the Western Islands.

It was the same in the streets. The day's work in the curing-houses was just about to begin. Girls and women in groups of threes and fours were walking toward them. In the morning light we could see that the greater number were young. All were neat and clean, with hair carefully parted and well brushed, little shawls over their shoulders, but nothing on their heads. They carried their working clothes under their arms, and kept knitting as they walked. Like the men, they all talked Gaelic.

When they got to work we found that those strange stuffs which had glistened in the torchlight were aprons and bibs smeared with scales and slime, that the white head-dresses were worn only for cleanliness, that the shining masses at their feet were but piles of herring. I have never seen women work so hard or so fast. Their arms, as they seized the fish, gutted them, threw them in the buckets, moved with the regularity and the speed of machines. Indeed, there could not be a busier place than Fraserburgh. All day long the boats kept coming in, nets were emptied, fish carted away. The harbor, the streets, the fields beyond where nets were taken to dry, the curing-houses, were alike scenes of industry. If the women put down their knives it was only to take up their knitting. And yet these men and women, working incessantly by day and night, were almost all Western-Islanders, the people who, we are told, are so slovenly and so lazy! No one who comes with them to the east coast for the fishing season will ever again believe in the oft-repeated lies about their idleness.—*Elizabeth Robins Pennell in Harper's Magazine.*

NEEDLESS NOISES.

A Strain on the Nervous System Which Often Has Serious Results.

One of the injurious influences of a city life is the nervous derangement often caused by the incessant noises that a lax or cowardly municipal government tolerates, through ignorance of the effect or fear of offense to certain voters. It is a mischief operating so subtly and imperceptibly that it is not commonly suspected till its worst effects have become almost immovably fixed. It is doubtful if any nervous system ever becomes so used to this incessant strain upon it as to feel no harm, though it is a rare case that the victim of some undefined disorder, nothing serious, nothing certainly traceable to any specific cause, nothing to require medical treatment, and yet withal a condition different from that of a hearty country life, recognizes it as the never-ending, constantly-changing uproar of a city. The yelling of steam whistles, the hiss of steam pipes, the rattle and clash of wheels on stone covered streets, the clangor of bells, the howling of hucksters, keep up a condition in which a healthy nervous system of natural strength and sensitiveness is impossible. And there is not one of these agencies that is not suppressed more or less completely in most of the great cities of the world. In Berlin heavy wagons are not allowed on certain streets. In Paris any cart load of rattling material must be fastened till it can't rattle. Munich allows no bells on street cars. In Philadelphia church bells have been held a nuisance in certain neighborhoods by judicial ruling. Steam whistles are forbidden in nearly all the larger cities of this country and Europe. Milkmen and bakers are not allowed to use bells or horns in some cities; In others the abominable yelling and howling of hucksters, for which there is no excuse at all, are prohibited. Our city might make a trial of one or two cases as an experiment.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Latest in Tea-Gowns.

Cloth is used for new tea-gowns, and pale shade of green are the favorite choice, with white or Suede cloth for the fronts. The edges of the cloth are cut in deep leaves and pinked. The mediæval tea-gowns, with corset waist and full skirt of six or seven breadths, are beautifully made of bengaline, or of soft brocades in pale blue, old-rose, yellow and Russian green, with great puffed sleeves of white lace, and showing a petticoat of white lace where the skirt is lifted on the left side. Rose-colored or Suede camel's-hair gowns are trimmed with black moire ribbons, and have large flower-like pieces of black lisse underlet in the skirts and edged with purling. Round waists gathered behind and belted in front are newer than the pointed back and flowing front formerly used for these gowns. The full sleeves are made in most varied designs, but the mutton-leg sleeves pushed up full about the arm-hole are most liked.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Nothing Delicate About Him.

Crackelsby (who is lunching his out-of-town Uncle at Delmonico's)—Bring little neck clams for two, waitah.

Uncle Peleg—Hold on, Lemuel, 'f it's all th' same to you, I'll take big neck oysters. I'm hungry ez a bear.—*Time.*

SOLDIERS' COURAGE.

Lord Wolsely Discusses the Various Kinds and Their Effectiveness.

In his famous *Fortnightly* article on courage, Lord Wolsely discusses a subject which he may reasonably be supposed to understand as well as any man alive; and he does so in a manner that is not only interesting, but amusing and humorous as well. Courage, whether active or passive, may be divided into three kinds—that which arises from pure insensibility to danger; the inability to feel fear, which is characteristic of men like Nelson; that which comes of pure ignorance, such as may often be seen in young soldiers, and was observed among the raw British levies at Quartre Bras; and lastly, that which springs from a sense of duty or a sense of honor overcoming and suppressing the emotion which the individual feels at the proximity of death, and enabling him to face it with as much coolness as one who does not feel it at all. The difference between the two is constitutional, and many would say that the last kind of courage—the courage of the man who knows and appreciates the peril and would shrink from it did not higher motives urge him forward—is in realty the more worthy of respect. But if we can trust Lord Wolseley, it is not this which makes soldiers mount the deadly breach or charge up to a battery of guns with light hearts and desperate determination. It is the fiery and impetuous leader who has never known fear, or the coolly impassive one who moves about among a shower of bullets, regarding them no more than if they were snow-flakes, who excites the enthusiasm of his men. According to Lord Wolseley, these different kinds of courage manifest themselves in different manners, and the soldier knows by instinct which of the two he is in presence of. Between the officer who conquers fear and the officer who has none to conquer he never makes a mistake. He will respect the first; but the second is the one in whose company he will rush on death.

We can easily understand that the courage of a martyr at the stake, or the splendid calmness of the soldiers who went down in their ranks with the burning vessel, would have less effect for active purposes than the example of one who rushes sword in hand on overwhelming numbers, or seems to court death by exposing himself recklessly to fire. This was what Nelson did; and Lord Wolseley gives some interesting examples of this kind of daring from his own observation. He mentions Captain Sir William Peel, of the Royal navy, as a singular example of cool, deliberate intrepidity. During the bombardment of Sebastopol he always walked just behind his battery, where he was more exposed to fire than the men working the guns, and where his presence made it impossible for any of the gunners to flinch. He was always courteous. But under a heavy fire he became more than usually urbane and gentle. This the men always noticed. The hotter the fire, they used to say, the more "polite" he became. As an instance of downright insensibility to danger, Lord Wolseley mentions Sir Gerald Graham, who, when relieved from duty in the trenches, used to walk straight back to camp, exposed to the Russian bullets for many hundred yards, because it was the shortest cut and he was too lazy to go round where he would have been under shelter.—*London Standard.*

Inventor of the Bell Punch.

"The oddest case of an inventor of whom I have a personal knowledge," said George L. Chapin, "came to me in 1868 or 1869 with the model of a bell bunch. It was one of the original base patents, and I saw good promise in it for him. I pointed this out to him and advised him strongly to wait for a good offer, but he sold the invention to a company in Buffalo for $300, whereas it was worth thousands of dollars, and the company at no time would have sold it for less than $50,000. They made a big fortune out of it. Afterward, when they found that their patent was not quite so valuable as might be, they made him reissue the patent and paid him $50 for it. Even for this reissue he might have got several thousand dollars, perhaps more. And he did all this against my advice. He was the queerest man I ever knew. He had made a fortune in Canada with wells, but had taken to inventions as a profession, and had spent all his fortune and time at it. He has made more inventions in his life than any man out West, and all of them have been good and serviceable. He was continually in need of money, and when he had perfected an invention he would sell it outright for just enough to meet his immediate needs. But the curious thing about it is that he has never invented any thing worth much since the bell punch. He missed the opportunity of his life then, and is now a mere day laborer right here in Chicago."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Difficult Commission.

Lady—You know, sir, I wish my portrait to be a total surprise for my husband.

Artist—Yes, madame, I understand.

Lady—And you will try not to have too strong a likeness, as I would not wish him to recognize it at the first glance.—*Life.*

—German savants have been discussing the duration of dreams. They conclude that, while most dreams are momentary, they may be extended sometimes to the length of a minute.

COUNT THE COST.

Advice for Mechanics, Which Certainly Is Worth Following.

Every thing, no matter how small, has some value. Every thing used about any shop, mill or place of business costs something, and no matter how small it is, or how little its cost, it should in some way be accounted for. The old Scotch saying, "mony a mickle makes a muckell" should always be kept in sight. Every thing purchased should be thoroughly weighed and its value noted. The price paid for a thing is not an exponent of its value. Its value consists in the return it brings. A book, paper, machine or appliance is of no kind of value to its owner unless it gives him something in return, or renders an equivalent for time or money expended, and we should "count the cost." A thing we can not use, and consequently is of no value to us, is dear at any price; we should "count the cost" before buying.

Before buying any machine we should see it, or its duplicate, working under all the conditions the machine is calculated to work under, and in no case buy a second quality of tool, or one that will do a small amount or an inferior quality of work. The cost should be counted, and if more is paid for it than it will return to us in work performed, it is a dear purchase.

The cost should be counted in buying belting. A poor belt is costly at any price, for it never runs well or pulls well, and costs more in time to lace and relace and patch than two or three good belts in the end. Lacing should be carefully selected. If you trust to the dealer to select hides of lacing for you, he always has a few hides of poor quality, and it is to his interest to get rid of this poor stock, and if you leave the selection to him, you will probably get one of these poor hides, therefore it is best always, before cutting them up, to see how much it will cost you to use it.

The first cost of any thing is a small item, and not a single thing should be bought because it can be bought "for a mere song." What will it cost to use or run it, comparatively? If it is a machine, count the cost of oil, belting, time spent in repairs, and amount and quality of work done in a given time, and compare it with another machine doing the same kind of work.

In buying files there should be a close discrimination, for files are curious things to buy. There are thousands of them so poor that a junk dealer would not run the risk of stealing them, for the cost of carrying them to his pile of old iron would be more than they were worth. The only way to get good files is to count the cost of using, and get hold of some firm who always furnish a first-class file, and stick to them. Don't ever buy, or beg, or even borrow, an acid re-cut file.

Count the cost in hiring labor, and be careful in selecting it. A man may be a good man for somebody, but not for you. A man to be of value in any particular business must be adapted to it, and be able to do it with ease and dispatch. Simply because he is a man is no sign that he will be of value to you as an employe. Count the cost of every thing in the sense of what value it will be to you in using.—*Wood Worker.*

ELECTRICITY IN JAPAN.

A Possibility That We Will Soon Have Oriental Electrical Experts.

Although many similar societies have been formed of late, both in the United States and in England, yet the pleasing information is just heard that an institution, having for its object the furtherance of electrical research, has been inaugurated in Japan, with a membership of nearly eight hundred.

"This evidence," said a well-known electrician, "would indicate that Japan has gone much further in electrical study and research than any one in this city would have supposed. It is furthermore stated that the admission to the society is based on the most liberal rules and regulations, that would put to shame some of our own institutions whose narrow-mindedness is reflected in the cast-iron rules which preclude the possibility of only a favored few being admitted. At the present time the ranks of our American engineers are largely and valuably reinforced from England, France and Germany, but we may expect before long that Japan will be supplying us with experts for our old and younger companies in every branch of work. It is to be hoped that this new Japanese society will be growingly useful and prosper."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Neatness Better Than Beauty.

A woman may be handsome or remarkably attractive in various ways, but if she is not personally neat she can not hope to win admiration. Fine clothes will not conceal the slattern. A young woman with her hair always in disorder and her clothes hanging about her as if suspended by a prop, is always repulsive. Slattern is written on her person from the crown of her head to the toes of her feet, and if she wins a husband he will, in all probability, turn out either to be an idle fool or a drunken ruffian. The bringing up of daughters to be able to work, act and talk like honest, sensible young women is the especial task of all mothers, and in the industrial ranks there is imposed also the prime obligations of learning how to respect household work for its own sake, and the comfort and happiness it will bring in the future. Housework is a drudgery, but it must be done by somebody, and had better be well than ill done.—*Sunny South.*

THE VALUE OF TACT.

A Most Important Factor in the Attainment of Popularity.

A story is told of a dignitary of the church who somewhat astonished an audience of young clergymen by taking the words "Rub Lightly" as the text of an address, in which he impressed upon his hearers the importance of tact in dealing with their lay brethren. Speaking generally, it may be said that in every walk of life delicate treatment and gentle handling are often the secret of success in dealing both with persons and things. The great gift of tact, so difficult to define, so easy to appreciate and admire, is nothing more than the art which enables its possessors to "rub lightly" in all the relations of life. The instinct which helps us to undersand characters widely different, which gives us a quick perception of the susceptibilities and peculiarities of others, is essential to all who aspire to deal successfully with their fellow-men.

Even in the most commonplace duties of everyday life the art of rubbing lightly will often enable us to overcome difficulties and obstacles which have resisted all rougher methods. The servant who posses a "light hand" is indeed "a treasure" in the eyes of her mistress, and will succeed in many little domestic duties where clumsy fingers would utterly fail.

Though of most importance, and seen in its highest form in the world at large, there is ample scope for the exercise of the narrower circle of home-life and social gatherings. And here it may be observed that this natural instinct and insight into character, connected as it is with the finer feelings of our nature, is seen more commonly and in a higher degree among women than among men. Who does not admire the ready tact which enables a popular hostess to make a mixed party "go off," or, in other words, to harmonize the somewhat discordant elements of a miscellaneous assemblage. "What can equal woman's tact," says Oliver Wendell Holmes; "her delicacy, her subtlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature, as the warm and cool currents of talk blow by turns?"

If we consider the importance of tact in the wider relations of life, we shall find that those who can rub lightly achieve a large measure of success in dealing with others.

Perhaps the value of tact will be most readily and most commonly recognized in the region of diplomacy. And while it may be said to attain its highest development in the successful ambassador who carries on negotiations of the most delicate nature, on which the issues of peace or war may depend, it is of almost equal importance to the great party leader, the popular bishop, the eminent physician, the successful head-master. One and all of these in their different spheres carry out more or less unconsciously the principle of rubbing lightly in their intercourse with their fellow-men. If it be too much to say that "tact is success" in life, it may at any rate be safely asserted that to those whose work consists mainly in managing or influencing others, the art of rubbing lightly is a most important factor in the attainment of popularity.—*Chambers' Journal.*

JEFFERSON'S WORK.

He May Safely Be Called the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

The struggle of the American colonies against Great Britain was begun without any general idea of pushing the matter to a separation from the mother country. Though the idea of forming an independent government was favored in New England, it was so distasteful to the other colonies that Congress formally disavowed it, July 6, 1775. However, the idea gained ground largely during the following year, and no one thing aided more in its spread than the publication of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense." This struck the keynote of the situation by advocating, with forcible logic, an assertion of independence on the part of the colonies, and the formation of a republican government. The Pennsylvania Legislature so well appreciated the value of Paine's pamphlet that it gave him a grant of $2,500 in consideration of it. As Jefferson was a reader and an admirer of Paine, it is possible that he received more or less inspiration from the pages of "Common Sense," for there is no question as to Jefferson's authorship of the immortal Declaration. In May, 1776, the Virginia convention instructed its delegates to propose a resolution for independence. This was done June 7 by Richard Henry Lee, and after some debate the resolution was referred, June 10, to a committee of five, which was empowered to draw up a declaration. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson was no orator, but he was known to be an able writer, and he was appointrd to make the draft. When submitted to the others his draft was accepted, with a few changes, and was then laid before Congress (July 3), which body, after some debate, passed it without alteration. The changes made by the other members of the committee were omissions rather than alterations, so that the whole document, as we have it now, contains hardly any words which were not those of Jefferson. There is every reason to believe that the words, "Author of the Declaration of Independence," placed on Jefferson's tomb at his own request, assert a just claim.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY JANUARY 26 1889

One of the most certain prognostications of the future prosperity of Owens Valley is the fact that its possibilities are being discussed by capitalists in large cities; that the value of its future trade is deemed worthy of serious consideration. In bringing the Valley to the notice of the home-seeking public, and to those who have money to invest, many serious hindrances are met with. To reach here it is necessary to make a tedious journey over a sandy desert, which to a casual observer might much resemble the general appearance of the Valley itself, when it is not duly considered that Owens Valley has abundant water to irrigate every foot of land if properly used and husbanded, while the Nevada desert has no water at all after Walker Lake is passed. Occasionally such a man will visit here. He arrives at night and departs in the morning without having visited a single ranch, seen any of the many improvements, or studied at all the great natural resources of the country. He very naturally returns to his friends with a most damaging report. He says he has been all through the country and has seen nothing to commend it. How true it is that there are none so blind as those who will not see. The country at present is so is isolated that many hesitate to come here unless they are satisfied of being able to remain. They hear this report and at once seek other places that are more accessible though not half so profitable. On the other hand it is a well-known fact that every man who has traveled through the country at his leisure and studied it thoroughly will become every day more imbued with the idea that it cannot fail to have a great future. Another drawback lies in this fact. Most of the desert land locations, where capital is required to get the water upon the land, have been made by men who are non-residents of the county. Men who have not a dollar at stake here except the pittance of 25 cents per acre that was paid upon locating. The actual settlers are nearly all poor men, who came here without a dollar, and by the sweat of their brow have made a living and are acquiring for themselves comfortable homes. For three years past a number of poor men have been at work on a ditch near Independence. They had very little money but lots of pluck and have succeeded in getting out sufficient water for their land from the river. Several thousand acres of as fine land as lies out of doors has been located by San Francisco parties below the line of the ditch and about seven miles from the present terminus. They have not put one dollar into the work; and because the men who own the ditch ask a reasonable sum for the labor expended and risk incurred they are dubbed "moss-backs," "land-grabbers," "speculators," "a detriment to the country;" because, forsooth, they do not labor gratis for the 25 cent an acre men, who own land which an outlay of $3.50 per acre, price of land included, would bring an immediate sale at $15.00 per acre, and in a few years of $50 per acre. This is true of other canals in the Valley. If these canals are a detriment to the country we fail to see it. Land from which no income was derived will be made to pay large returns; taxable property will spring up, population will increase, and while the ditches are being constructed ready is being put in circulation. Our people are accused of idleness and want of enterprise but it must be remembered that we are comparatively poor and that when labor alone is capital it requires a long time to accomplish great ends. There is one thing certain: no stranger can visit Owens Valley and complain of want of attention or civility. Carriages are furnished to take them wherever they wish to go; the people are hospitable and every information is furnished that is within our power to give. We have no hesitation in saying that any one who has given or will give the Valley an unprejudiced inspection will be highly impressed with its future.

Harqua Hala.

The Arizona liar is the boss prevaricator of the world. Prospectors and others returning from the new Harqua Hala gold camp say the reports of rich mineral found there are greatly exaggerated, and some even claim it to be a fraud. There is great suffering among those now there. Most of the gold found was in pockets on the surface, and as the depth of the claims increases ore does not average more than $20 per ton.—*Enterprise.*

THE WIFE.

In youth, he wrought, with eyes ablur,
Lorn faced and long of hair—
In youth—in youth, he painted her
A sister of the air—
Could clasp her not, but felt the stir
Of pinions everywhere.

She lured his gaze, in braver days
And tranced him siren wise;
And he did paint her, through a haze
Of sullen paradise,
With scars of kisses on her face,
And embers in her eyes,

And now—nor dream, nor wild conceit
Though faltering, as before—
Through tears he paints her, as is meet,
Tracing the dear face o'er
With lilied patience meek and sweet
As mother Mary wore.
—James Whitcomb Riley in Belford's Magazine.

LOVE AND SCIENCE.

She turned from the window with a queer little exclamation of mingled vexation and disappointment. A half sigh rose to her lips, and, with a slight contraction of her brow that was in reality indicative of impatience, she drew the curtain across the large square pane and walked abstractedly away.

Agatha West was peculiar in some ways. For a year and a half she had been on intimate terms with John Roswick, and in all that time never once had he been in her presence without feeling a deep sense of his own inferiority and dependence. Not that she was strong minded. No one would more quickly resent such an insinuation than she. True, she wore rimless eyeglasses, and at times affected a severe simplicity of dress that was decidedly becoming to her plump, brunette beauty. Nor was Roswick an effeminate creature. He was, however, a man that easily lost confidence in himself when in the presence of the opposite sex, and at such times was liable to become as awkward and helpless as a badly jointed automaton endowed with only a monosyllabic power of speech.

Roswick was a man of considerable wealth, and possessed a strong love for mechanics. His life, for the past ten years, had been spent in an elaborate workshop fitted out in the upper part of his house on Dousey street, where, day after day and night after night, he hammered and filed and filed and hammered at some product of his handiwork. His great hobby was electricity, and with the advent of the telephone, electric lighting and kindred inventions he became so infatuated with his chosen work that he scarcely took time to eat and sleep.

It was through this devotion to his studies that he became acquainted with Agatha West. Just how this was brought about need not be detailed here, but suffice it to say that before the summer was gone his work began to be neglected, and his affections were, in part, transferred to the more complex and hopelessly confusing study of womankind.

Agatha was consumed by mighty aspirations when she left Wellesley. Her horizon was boundless. In the valedictory, which it was her honor to deliver, she advanced the customary platitudes regarding "the dawning life, adown whose shadowy vista we are now about to make tracks," or words to similar purport. In common with the multitude of ladies who each year blossom simultaneously with the June roses into "the stern realities of life," as they are pleased to term it, Agatha was filled with the vague idea that she had a "mission;" that henceforth this old world, largely through her influence, was to run on different principles. With each succeeding year, however, this inner consciousness slowly died the death of inanition, until now, at twenty-six, little remained but a mild interest in the arts and sciences fostered by her intimate associations with John Roswick.

To tell the truth, that evening was the third consecutive time that Roswick had called on Miss West with the premeditated intention of declaring his affection and asking her to be his wife. For the third time he had failed ignominiously. How he had managed finally to bid her good night he had not the remotest idea. A dozen times during the evening had the all important declaration of love risen to his lips, and a dozen times had that dreadful choking embarrassment effectually silenced his intended utterance. On commonplace topics he had managed to acquit himself fairly well, but with an air of abstraction that necessitated frequent apologies to the object of his blind worship.

This, then, was the reason Agatha watched his retreating form with an air of vexation, and left the shadow of the curtain with something dangerously near a frown on her mobile features. His infatuation was no secret to her. To what woman is her admirer's mind as a sealed book? And the feeling she entertained toward him, long ago self acknowledged, only tended to make her less tolerant of his prolonged silence.

To say that John Boswick was discouraged and vexed with himself would be but a mild statement of facts. On his homeward walk that night he raged inwardly every step of the way, and it was not until a week later that his mental barometer had risen to its normal altitude. The Tuesday evening following his last doubly emphasized fiasco Roswick, secure in the privacy of his own inner workshop, dropped his tools for a moment and gave himself up to profound meditation.

"I am a fool, and I know it!" he exclaimed aloud, giving the work bench a vigorous thump as he set down a curious looking machine upon which he had been at work. "What's more, Agatha knows it!" he continued. He called her Agatha glibly enough when unembarrassed by her presence. Indeed, this habit of thinking aloud had become, through circumstances, a fixed one, and, as on several previous occasions, he recounted the events of their last meeting.

"I can't stand this any longer!" he exclaimed, suddenly. "I'll see her to-morrow night and have it all settled in some way. This foolishness must be stopped. The idea! Afraid of a woman! And I know—at least, I'm quite sure—she—she likes me. Let me see," he continued, musingly. "How can I introduce the subject? I know!" he ejaculated, with sudden inspiration. "I'll ask her if she thinks there is any danger of sewer gas in my new row of flats! That will lead up to the subject nicely." And then Roswick's mind skipped gayly from one point to another as he formulated in his own way the conversation leading up to the all important question. He even went so far as to act it all out. How he should stand at such a moment, with bent head, waiting for her reply. He would go on thus and thus until, having in his imagination heard all she said, as he paused at different times, he would eventually throw one arm around her trim waist as he made the one great plunge. In his enthusiasm he threw his left arm around a convenient post and beamed fondly on a last month's calendar. This aroused him to a sense of his surroundings and he was silent for a few moments.

A low tapping at the door of his workshop aroused him. He listened somewhat impatiently to the soft tones of his sister's well modulated voice.

"Don't let me disturb you, John," she was saying. "I merely wanted to tell you we have decided that the children's party will be given on our own lawn."

"Well," said John, rather sharply, "it must come off next week or I may change my mind altogether. That's straight."

"Very well; that will suit us perfectly."

Roswick followed his sister's retreating footsteps down the long hall almost immediately.

The next evening he was unexpectedly called to the upper end of the city, and it was not until the following night that he once more found himself tete-a-tete with Agatha. Outwardly he was quite self possessed, but alas! the trepidation of his heart! It thumped away at such a rate that his power of speech seemed in danger of forsaking him at any moment.

Agatha, tantalizingly collected, sat waving a huge feather fan with lazy grace, smiling softly in her companion's restless eyes. "You were saying," she began, interrogatively, "that you were a great admirer of Ruskin?"

"Yes—that is, his 'Stones of Venice,' you know. Such works interest me greatly. By the way," and the very thought that he was about to begin the consummation of his plan caused his tongue to halt; "by the way, I want—I mean I would like to know more fully your theory in regard to sewer gas—how to combat it, you know. I missed your last paper in The Architect's Assistant on the subject." This was a long speech for John, and he was a trifle flushed as he paused.

"It is very kind in you to ask my opinion," Agatha said, sweetly, "but I prefer to let you read it for yourself. I will send the journal to you to-morrow."

Although Agatha was secretly proud of the fact that her dabbling in such topics had attracted some attention, she did not care to discuss these problems at this time. It was, therefore, with a touch of cool formality that she added: "I was not aware that you were interested in architecture, Mr. Roswick."

"Oh, but I am!" he exclaimed, enthusiastically. "I have just let the contracts for a row of flats in Acton square."

"Indeed? What a charming location!"

"I'm glad you like it."

This was spoken before he realized it. Now was his chance. The cognizance of the critical moment at once paralyzed his power of speech. Agatha, with eyes modestly downcast, was toying aimlessly with the various articles on the small table at her left hand, and seemed to offer as much encouragement as any man could ask.

"Miss West," he began, nervously. Agatha did not look up. He could go no further. His speech absolutely failed him. It was with an inarticulate gasp that he heard what seemed to be his own voice; but oh, so much more clear and confident.

"Miss West—Agatha," said the voice, "pardon me if I seem too bold, but I have something of the utmost importance to say to you."

"Yes?" said Agatha, softly.

"You must know—it can be no secret to you—that I have long esteemed you as more than a friend."

"Why, Mr. Roswick!" It was a very gentle exclamation, ingeniously indicative of mild surprise.

John Roswick was, by this time, dumb with astonishment. Fortunately Agatha's eyes were averted. He again tried to speak, when the voice was heard once more.

"I wanted to tell you this long ago," it said, "and beg you to accept of my love. For I do love you better than anything on earth. You are not angry with me?"

"No," very softly.

John's expression was something wonderful. His lips moved, but no sound came forth. Again the voice:

"Dear Agatha," it continued (who could resist such an appeal?), "be my wife! Make me forever happy"——

There was an interruption. Miss West now raised her head for the first time, flushing all rosy red, like the early summer dawn. "O, John!" she exclaimed, rapturously. Nothing more.

Then she threw her arms around his neck most gracefully—she had studied Delsarte—and whispered in his ear: "I think—I know I love you, John."

Roswick, to his credit be it said, improved the opportunity and kissed her then and there upon her very charming mouth.

From the center of the table came a faint, whirring sound. Roswick's puzzled brow cleared as a thought flashed across his mind. He turned pale when, with a sudden flirt of the newspaper, he saw the photograph he had sent Agatha the day before, and realized that his auspicions were confirmed. It was the one he had been experimenting upon in his workshop two nights previously, and again the mechanism had been inadvertently set going.

Agatha West, resting in his embrace, was almost too happy for speech. She sighed gently. "And do you really want me to marry you?" very tremulously.

"Well," said the voice, rather sharply, "it must come off next week or I may change my mind altogether. That's straight!"

"Oh, John!" exclaimed the young woman. "How impetuous you are! But I"—shyly taking the lapels of his coat in either hand—"I think I can get ready by that time."—W. C. Fulton in Chicago Herald.

A Method of Preserving Food.

A method of preserving food, particularly meat, without cans, recently patented, consists essentially in inclosing the meat or other article in an expansible wrapper, such as animal membrane, and subjecting it to a sterilizing steam heat long enough to kill all germs. It is then immersed in vaseline, which forms a permanent coating on hardening, and finally inclosed in a protective wrapper, such as gauze coated with plaster of Paris, or the coating of plaster of Paris may be applied directly on the expansible envelope, and the article then placed in a bath of vaseline or other plastic substance, the package thus prepared being wrapped in paper or tinfoil. This method of preservation necessarily avoids any contamination of the articles by metals or acids, and will enable housekeepers to keep all delicacies, such as game, tender parts of meat, etc.—Scientific American.

An Appropriate Liar.

A photographer of Waterloo, Mich., reports that he found in Tama county, after the recent hail storm and cyclone, a hail stone eighteen inches long. It had been lying in the underbrush, too, and had lost considerably in size by melting. The photographer is needed in New York. The campaign managers are looking for a liar about his depth.—Chicago Times.

A Theater Goer's Suggestion

An English woman is responsible for the suggestion that along with other improvements to theater seats, there be an arrangement by which they can be sunk through a trap in the floor into a saloon below, so that men can go out between the acts and see a man without treading on the toes of all the women near them. —New York Sun.

New Type Setting Machines.

Several inventors are at work upon machines which cast and set type at the same time, each letter being cast when a key is pressed. The principal trouble with this class of machines, and with all other type setting machines, is that it is difficult to "justify"—that is, to fill out the lines properly at the right hand end and space properly between the words.—St. Louis Republic.

China Is Waking Up.

The British consul at Hankow says that China, though still spoken of as a country of stagnation and stereotyped ideas, is really only a little behind its pushing neighbor, Japan, in its haste to get rid of ancient prejudices.—Chicago Herald.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF FRUITS.

The Method as Explained to California's Board of Horticulture.

The process of preserving fruits in a crystallized or glaced form is attracting considerable attention at the present time. This process, though comparatively new in California, has been extensively operated in Southwestern France for years, the United States having been heavy importers, paying fancy prices for the product. The process is quite simple. The theory is to extract the juice from the fruit and replace it with sugar syrup, which, upon hardening, preserves the fruit from decay and at the same time retains the natural shape of the fruit. All kinds of fruit are capable of being preserved under this process. Though the method is very simple, there is a certain skill required that is only acquired by practice. The several successive steps in the process are about as follows: First, the same care in selecting and grading the fruit should be taken as for canning; that is, the fruit should be all of one size and as near the same ripeness as possible. The exact degree of ripeness is of great importance, which is at that stage when fruit is best for canning. Peaches, pears, etc., are pared and cut in halves as for canning; plums, cherries, etc., are pitted.

The fruit having thus been carefully prepared is then put in a basket or bucket with a perforated bottom and immersed in boiling water. The object of this is to dilute and extract the juice of the fruit. The length of time the fruit is immersed is the most important part of the process. If left too long it is overcooked and becomes soft; if not immersed long enough, the juice is not sufficiently extracted, which prevents a perfect absorption of the sugar. After the fruit has been thus scalded and allowed to cool, it can again be assorted as to softness. The next step is the sirup, which is made of white sugar and water. The softer the fruit, the heavier the sirup required. Ordinarily, about 70 degs. Balling's saccharometer is about the proper weight for the sirup. The fruit is then placed in earthen pans and covered with sirup, where it is left to remain about a week. The sugar enters the fruit and displaces what juice remained after the scalding process.

The fruit now requires careful watching, as fermentation will soon take place, and when this has reached a certain stage the fruit and sirup is heated to a boiling degree, which checks the fermentation. This heating process should be repeated as often as necessary for about six weeks. The fruit is then taken out of the sirup and washed in clean water, and is then ready to be either glaced or crystallized, as the operator may wish. If glaced, the fruit is dipped in thick sugar sirup and left to harden quickly in open air. If it is to be crystallized, dip in the same kind of sirup, but is made to cool and harden slowly, thus causing the sugar which covers the fruit to crystallize. The fruit is now ready for boxing and shipping. Fruit thus prepared will keep in any climate and stand transportation.—J. J. Pratt.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 250.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
December 18, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, of Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 250, for the N E ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 2, N W ¼, W ½ of N E ¼, W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of Sec 1, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o26

A NEW DEAL!

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sept 15

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MISCELLANEOUS

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DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 251.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 14, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that Augustus C. Stevens, as Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, for the benefit and on behalf of the heirs of said deceased, of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 251, for the N ½ E ½ of S W ¼ S E ¼, of Sec 12, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, and W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 7, Tp 14 S, R 34 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Lucas, James R. Moffett, Allen Kenyon and Joseph V. Skinner, all of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o26

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 247.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
December 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Jenkins, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 247, for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec 13, N E ¼, N ½ of S E ¼ Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, S ½ of S W ¼ Sec 18, N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼ Sec 19, Tp 14 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Thos. Fulton, Joseph V. Skinner, Thomas S. Hamilton and John Meyers, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o26

F. T. A. PRE-EMPT ON PROOF.

D. S. No. 1383.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
JANUARY 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on February 25, 1889, viz: CHARLES A. SKINNER, Pre-emption, D S. No. 1383, for the S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William H. Jenkins, Thomas S. Scovil, Hiram C. Hamilton and Augustus C. Stevens, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

CERTIFICATE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in the town of Big Pine, in the County of Inyo, under the firm name and style of Thomas & Hill, that the full names of all the members of such partnership are Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

ROBERT WALKER THOMAS, Big Pine.
THOMAS WHEATON HILL, Big Pine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1888.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Inyo. }

On this 27th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight before me, P. H. Mack, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court in and for the said County of Inyo, personally appeared Robert Walker Thomas and Thomas Wheaton Hill, known to me to be the same persons described in whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK,
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court.
By A. K. EGGLEY, Deputy.
[ENDORSED.]
Filed November 28, 1888.
P. H. MACK, County Clerk.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m	5 35 p. m
Layton	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a. m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p. m	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5 50 p. m.	9 20 a. m
Sodа Springs	7 0 p. m.	8 00 a. m
Belleville	8 10 p. m.	7 00 a. m
Candelaria	Ar. 8 50 p. m	Lv. 6 30 a. m
	No. 3	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7 3 a. m.	5 25 p. m
Benton	11 00 a. m	1 45 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 10 p. m.	11 30 a. m
Averill	2 00 p. m	10 55 a. m.
Independence	3 30 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4 15 p. m	8 15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 5 05 p. m.	Lv. 7 30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (57 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Silmer, Salisbury & co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $200 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies and gentlemen with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $2000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do, send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 812, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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Horseshoeing, General Iron
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PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

NORMAN HOUSE,
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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most everything in article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—O—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
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LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Plans, Specifications
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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26 1889

Manuel Diaz was up from Lone Pine last Monday.

Affectation is a greater enemy to the face than small-pox.

Mr. W. H. Russell, of Benton, was in town this week.

Pat Key, the irrepressible, has been in town several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffett, of Georges Creek, are visiting at Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Robinson, of Georges Creek, were in town on Thursday.

The light of friendship is the light of phosphorus—seen plainest when all around is dark.—*Crowell.*

Stephen Decker has set out six hundred fruit trees, mostly apple, on his ranch at Lone Pine.

New Mexico is actively at work with the preliminaries incidental to seeking entrance into the Union.

Welles Barnes and Tommy Kehoe have gone to the White Hill to work upon mines they own there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conklin and Emily Pat arrived home from San Francisco on Friday of last week.

Fools and sensible men are equally inoccuous. It is in the half-fool and half-wise that the danger lies.—*Goethe.*

Work is being steadily prosecuted on the Eastside canal. About fifteen miles have already been completed.

Considerable land on the line of the Stevens canal will be cleared and cultivated during the coming season.

John Morton, of Keeler, has been visiting at Lone Pine. He says he came up to see a horse. Wonder if he did?

The Sutro tunnel has been sold under a decree of foreclosure for $1,325,000. No change will be made in the present management.

John Lucas has leased the butcher shop and business at Lone Pine. He has a lot of fine steers fattening in the corral for that market.

Sheriff Eldred arrested a couple of men on Thursday on the complaint of Miss Thiebeau. They will be taken to Big Pine for trial.

Do not leave a light burning in a room where children are sleeping. It is said by expert physicians to have a most injurious effect on the eyes.

There should be an injunction served on Dave Holland for exterminating our coin producers. Benny may be a good shot but he says those chickens put a "hoodoo" on him.

After paying the January dividend and December operating expenses the Con. Cal. and Va. Company carries a coin surplus of $54,000 to the current month's account.

Bakersfield has a lively appearance, a large number of strangers being there looking after land. The new hotel, costing $125,000, is nearly completed and is a handsome modern structure.

Mr. William Horton arrived at Independence last Tuesday on his way home from Los Angeles. "Uncle Billy" was feeling under the weather and remained in town a day or two to recuperate.

W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, is feeding quite a number of beef cattle which he intends driving to the Los Angeles market. It is to be heartily wished that he will meet with success in the venture.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow—Sunday—at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; Independence 7 o'clock, evening. Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m.; at Lone Pine, 11:30 a. m.

The case of the People vs. W. T. C. Elliott has been set for hearing at Sacramento at the may term of the Supreme Court. If the case comes back to Inyo for rehearing it will be brought up in the next fiscal year.

A four-horse team belonging to W. K. Miller is hauling marble chips from the quarry at Swansea to the railroad. The marble will be shipped to the Reno reduction works to be used for smelting purposes.

Messrs. Joe Schalten and Pete Meyers came up from Keeler last Tuesday evening on a business visit to the County Clerk and printer. It must have been a sympathetic feeling that made Pete look so happy and smiling.

Mr. Coleman has been appointed upon the following Assembly committees: Silk Culture, Homestead and Land Monopoly, and Mines and Mining interests. We wish to return thanks for a number of reports he has sent.

In the morning, when thou risest, let this thought be present—I am rising to a man's work. Why, then, am I dissatisfied if I am going to do the things for which I exist and for which I came into the world? *Marcus Aurelius.*

Mr. John White, of San Francisco, visited Independendence during the week. He has desert land located under the Eastside canal upon which he intends to prove up and obtain a Government patent. The land is certain to be very valuable within the next few years.

Last Tuesday morning Harry Jiggers started for Mojave with a load of hides. There will be about eight tons of freight consigned to local merchants awaiting him there. He has twelve animals and two wagons. This is a prospect trip and if it shall prove successful Harry will continue hauling. C. S. Swan accompanied him. The round trip will occupy about thirteen days.

A New Venture.

In this issue will be found the card of Mr. S. H. Bigland, who has opened an office in San Francisco for the purpose of dealing in Owens Valley lands. Mr. Bigland has been here for more than a week past, traveling over the county familiarizing himself with every detail. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, well informed, whom it is a pleasure to meet. His aim is to bring the Valley into that prominence in San Francisco which it certainly deserves by devoting himself exclusively to that end.

FAIR.

In a recent article headed "Fair and Unfair" the *Index* makes a malicious attack upon the Fair Directors. The men are old citizens of the county and too well known to make any explanation necessary; however a statement of facts is deemed advisable. The attitude assumed by Craig toward the Fair management has been that of little yelping cur, continually snapping at the heels of those who most desire to promote the good of the country. As long as he confined himself to yelping no notice was taken of him. It is only when such miserable creatures presume to bite that an application of the lash is resorted to. As result, like other mongrels, the infliction will doubtless cause howlings and revilings for some time to come, to which, it is needless to say, no attention will be paid. The statement is made that the State appropriation of $2,000 failed to meet all demands: Not only is this true, but after that sum was expended Messrs. Rhine, Mairs, Conklin, Shepherd, Gorman and Mulholland raised money on their personal security to meet demands over and above that sum, for which receipted bills examined and approved by the Board of Directors attests. In regard to printing, the proposition was made to the President of the Association, who is also a member of the printing committee, to advertise for a stated sum. The President informed him that he would not agree to pay said sum, but if he saw fit to insert an advertisement he could depend upon an equitable settlement of the same, which offer was accepted. When claims were being audited by the Board Craig's bill was allowed in the sum of $51 and the Secretary ordered to draw his warrant for the amount, which was done. At that time there was owing to Mr. Mulholland an advertising bill by the Republican Central Committee. On presenting same to Mr. Densmore, the Chairman, that gentleman stated that funds to meet such bills were in the hands of Secretary Craig. A letter from Mr. Hardy, who as Secretary had previously conducted the affairs of the party with ability and rectitude, stated that Craig would settle all bills. Upon presenting the bill for payment Craig stated that he had no funds. An investigation was at once instigated by prominent Republicans and as the result, to prevent a disgraceful exposé on the eve of election Mr. Mulholland informed Craig that unless money to meet the bill was forthcoming he would publish the affair, and in the mean time would withhold the fair warrant as security. To this Craig consented and finally secured money to pay the bill. By his own confession his credit was extremely slight. He says that he was in pressing need of money (which we don't doubt at all, since he is addicted to the seductive wiles of draw-poker and is said to be a soft snap), and tried for two days to raise a pitiful sum upon the best of security, the fair warrant, which he states was paid in full four weeks later. And in this connection wishes to pose as a martyr and hold up as an usurer and unscrupulous person one of the oldest and best known citizens of the county. The names of John Shepherd, A. R. Conklin, "Pap" Walker, O. I. Mairs, J. S. Gorman, N. Rhin, W. S. Enos and Harvey Boone, who passed upon the Secretary's reports and declared them true and correct, accepting his settlement, are too well known to need vindication; the intent of this article being only to make known what is left unsaid by Craig. The attack is all the more scurrilous and cowardly in that nothing but innendoes are made. Were there anything wrong in existence the bone would be gnawed over with every ghoulish satisfaction. As he can find no ill he bays the moon in the vain hope that the luminary will throw him a crumb. The editor of the INDEPENDENT is now at Los Angles, where he was sent by the people of Independence to advance the interests of the county. As he is alone responsible to the Board of Directors, and they have accepted his reports, it would appear that it is the endeavor of Craig to besmirch some of the principal men of the Valley. An examination of the records and the good sense of the people will show how idle is such an attempt.

Board of Trade.

A meeting was held at the Court House on Thursday evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a local Board of Trade to affiliate with the State Board at San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by A. W. Eibeshutz. A. R. Conklin was elected Chairman and A. W. Eibeshutz Secretary. The Assembly was addressed by S. H. Bigland Esq., who explained the object of formation and advantages to be derived from such an organization. It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to solicit membership, correspond with the Board of Trade and provide means for a permanent organization. The committee was ordered to report at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening, February 2d. The appointees were I. H. Mulholland, Chairman, C. W. Craig, Secretary, Nathan Rhine, S. H. Bigland and Jacob Vagt. It is earnestly desired that all the towns throughout the Valley will send representatives to the meeting of February 2d, as the measure will undoubtedly be beneficial to the county.

The Reno Reduction Works.

The Reno *Journal* of last week says: "The reduction works are now running full handed, and the building is stored with ore from all parts of the State. The refining works are not yet completed, but work on that branch is being vigorously prosecuted, and it will not be long before it is ready for refining. The works have been gradually improved within the last year, and it will not be long before they will be able to do as close work as is now being done at Denver, Col. Heavy consignments of ore are being received from the mines in the Eastern part of the State, both milling and smelting, and those who make these shipments are satisfied with the returns. There is now in the neighborhood of forty men employed, and all are kept busy night and day."

Masonic Ball.

A Grand Ball will be given by the F. & A. M. at Independence next Tuesday evening. Everything in the way of music and other arrangements has been perfected and a very pleasureable evening will most certainly be enjoyed. Supper will be given at the Norman House. An open installation will take place at 7 o'clock in the evening. This impressive ceremony will be of interest to all who may behold it. The ball will be well attended. A cordial invitation will be extended to all, no cards being issued.

Card of Thanks.

To the the many friends who were so kind in their administrations during my recent illness, and who spared no pains o trouble in their endeavors to care for me I take this means of expressing my warmest gratitude; and I take pleasure in assuring them that their kindness will not be forgotten. J. O. EDDY.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles.

The friends of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad are now at work in earnest. The Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce has pledged its assistance and will send a Committee to visit California and Nevada. The committe is instructed to proceed immediately to San Francisco and the cities of Southern California and of Nevada for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of the co-operation promised. The committee are Messrs. Sells, Noble and Groesback. All the members of the Board of Commerce stated that great interest was taken in the project by the public, and they had met with nothing but encouragement. After some further discussion it was decided to commence work at once, and Messrs. Sells, Noble, Conklin, Groesbeck and Thomas were appointed as a committee to solicit subscriptions. They were to start out on Wednesday morning and had already on the old subscription $168,000.

At Los Angeles the Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting and passed resolutions strongly favoring the enterprise. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce "pledges itself to enter heartily into the effort, and to devote every means in its power to arouse the enthusiastic support of the people of Southern California for the enterprise, and to devise some measures as will most spedily bring about its successful completion."

The building of the proposed road would open up the southern port of Nevada and bring into the State thousands of settlers. Revenue would then be derived from a part of the State now of little more benefit to us than it would be were it a portion of Arizona or New Mexico.—*Enterprise.*

A Distinguished Visitor.

Daily Union, Jan 18—

Mr. C. Mulholland, editor of the INYO INDEPENDENT, is in the city to-day in answer to the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade. The people of Pasadena are more or less familiar with Mr. Mulholland through recent mention of him in the Los Angeles press, he having made an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Southern California. Mr. Mulholland is taking in Pasadena to-day and expresses himself much pleased with the city, it being his first visit, saying that he felt as though he could not return home without visiting the "Crown of the Valley." As a number of citizens have expressed a wish to meet Mr. Mulholland he will be at the Board of Trade rooms to-morrow afternoon, where gentlemen interested in the resources and development of Southern California will have ae opportunity to meet him.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

On visiting the ranch of Mr. John Lucas, at Lone Pine, this week, we were shown pears of the Duchess variety that were in as good condition as when gathered from the tree; and Mr. Lucas states that he has kept fruit from the same tree until spring. Whether it is due to the climate or the variety is not known, but it certainly a treat to have pears to eat in midwinter.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
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39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
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Office at Court House, Independence.
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Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.
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INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13st
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIN, R. S.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
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Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
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Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.
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FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
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LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS.
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
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RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
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Flouring Mills,
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TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
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FRUIT TREES AND VINES.
PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

$93 Sewing-Machine to at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
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"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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GROCERIES,
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WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
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These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, tell all. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed for 25c. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT OUT THIS AND SEND WITH ORDER.

EXQUISITE COSTUMES.

Some of the Treasures Contained in a New York Bride's Trousseau.

India camel's hair of the most exquisitely fine and beautiful quality is one of the wool materials which is now honored above silk or satin for a bride's visiting costume, and the old soft Indienne blue shades are revived in these stuffs. A bodice and Grecian draperies of this costly wool, over a skirt of blue Bengaline striped with blue and gold brocade, is the choice for such a gown, while the tea-gown for the same bride is of palest blue India camel's hair, lined throughout with sea-rose surah. A short evening dress in the same trousseau is of olive faille, draped with strawberry lace, and another of palest golden maized is vailed with white silk flowered net, the beautiful devices outlined with gold threads. There is a dinner-gown of black Chantilly lace over a slip of apricot moire, and another one of black velvet with an ample vest of black and damask-red brocade. There is a deep collar and mousquetaire revers of the brocade on the open bodice. The traveling gown is of Austrian-red broadcloth, dark and rich of color. It is literally covered with braid-work in black, with passementerie ornaments and narrow fur bands as additional garniture. An evening wrap, long enough to envelop the whole figure, is of black and cardinal brocade, with bands of black bear-skin down the fronts. Very few of the elegant French visiting and dinner dresses of gray are trimmed with colors. Frequently there is a dash of vivid Roman red, or a bit of violet, olive or garnet on the bodice; but although the colors harmonize with and are very effective against gray, they are not considered in as perfect taste as an entire gray gown, trimmed either with gray silk and silver brading, gray arabesque ornaments in passementerie, or made up with velvet or matelasse of a deeper shade. For instance, a dress is exhibited, of the beautiful "seagull" gray shade, with a Directoire redingote of gray India camel's hair, with a vest and petticoat of shaded gray and silver brocade. There are very wide bands of gray and silver gimp down each side of the redingote, and elegant single ornaments of the same on the bodice portion. A lovely gown of dove-gray velvet, with a wide stripe of gray-white satin, brocaded with silver thistles and foliage, has an Empire overdress above, of dove-gray corded silk, with Louis XIV. vest of the stripe, and a loose double sash at the waist of the same, which disappears beneath the corsage of silk at the sides, and reappears at the back above the slight drapery of the over-dress. Again, a mouse-gray velvet and ottoman silk gown has a vest and mousquetaire cuffs braided with gold and silver.—*N. Y. Post.*

—In some of the counties of Dakota they pay five cents a tail for prairie dogs, and in one place they pass as currency. A man goes into a saloon and for his drinks throws on the counter gopher tails. It looks a little novel in church to see prairie dog tails going into the contribution box, but so it is.

—The method of inoculation for the prevention of splenic fever and other fatal diseases in domestic animals, which was discovered by Pasteur, has spread to Asia, where it is now applied to elephants, with success. Those huge creatures, in a domesticated state, are liable, it seems, as well as other animals in the service of man, to fatal epidemic diseases.

—Not long ago an Italian workman on the water-works at Dover, N. H., received notice that he had been drafted into the Italian army. He at once settled up his small affairs and started for his old home. Asked why he didn't stay here and pay no attention to the draft, he said that if he did he would never dare to return to Italy, for he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

—An impecunious young man refers to his "uncle" as a very dear relative. —*Merchant Traveler.*

—There is a dog at Seymour, Ind., who will look at a clock and then put his paw on the exact hour as marked on a card.

—Experiments show that tropical sugar-corn will grow in many parts of Arizona and that it is as productive as in the Sandwich Islands. It is also ascertained that the boxwood tree will grow there.

—A Philadelphia marketman rejoices in a cablegram from Prince Bismarck ordering twelve pairs of canvas-back ducks. The same dealer supplies Wilkie Collins with New Jersey snipe.

MR. CURTIN'S LUCK.

It Surprised Him Into Ignoring a Bargain He Had Made About A Louisiana State Lottery Ticket.

On the application of Richard Keating, an injunction has been granted by Judge Tuley restraining the Adams Express Company from paying to Edward Curtin $15,000 collected on a lucky Louisiana State Lottery ticket. Keating claims that just before the last drawing he and Curtin each bought a ticket with the understanding that if either of them won anything it should be divided. Like nine-tenths of the patrons of such schemes, Mr. Keating drew a big blank—there wasn't a dollar within shooting distance of his ticket. Curtin on the other hand, was something like a man who falls into a river and gets out without a wetting—he was so lucky that he couldn't believe the report that he had won $15,000 until the express company notified him that the money was ready for him. Keating, it is claimed, reminded him of his promise to "divey," but was rudely repulsed. Mr. Curtin was the winner and didn't propose to throw away any of the prize on a man who couldn't pick out a lucky ticket. Hence the injunction and the danger that, if the matter rests much longer unsettled, the lawyers will fatten on the $15,000, and what they leave will be so small that both Curtin and Keating will be ashamed to quarrel about it.—*Chicago (Ills.) Evening Journal*, Nov. 21.

A PREACHER'S STORY.

How Good Mother Wickham Received the New Circuit Rider.

A number of young clergymen, all graduates of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Evanston, met down town the other day and were relating to each other anecdotes of their experience in the various fields to which they had been assigned. "My most amusing experience," said one young brother, "was in a little village in Iowa where the conference sent me to begin my ministerial work. My circuit included three or four little villages and as many school-houses, and I tried to preach a sermon at each place once every two weeks. In the village of Edgewood dwelt a good old lady named Mrs. Wickham, an emigrant from the Green mountains and one of the pillars of the church. I had just been married before going on the circuit, and the next day after our arrival in Edgewood Mrs. Wickham sent for my wife and myself to come to her house.

"In the afternoon we went and were warmly greeted by the old lady. 'I am so glad you've come, Brother L——, and brought your wife,' said she. 'I've been waitin' and waitin' you don't know how anxiously ever since Brother Jones went away, which is nigh unto three months, and there hasn't ben a preacher in this house since. I've got some little things to do that I've ben a-savin' till the minister come, and now you've brought Sister L——. Let's get them off'n our hands and then we can sit down and have a good, long talk."

"I confess I was a little puzzled at this reception, not knowing exactly what the people on my circuit had been in the habit of saving up for the minister to do. However, I was not long left in the dark. The old lady disappeared into the kitchen and soon called for us to follow. We did so, and found the room littered with two or three old bedsteds that had been taken to pieces and spread about the floor. In the middle of the floor stood Mrs. Wickham, with a big kettle of boiling water at her side.

"Now, Sister L——, jest you take this here apron of mine, or you'll spoil your dress,' she said to my wife. 'The pesky bugs have been so bad in these bedsteads that I have sometimes felt jest as if I couldn't wait till you come to give 'em a good scalding.'

"This, then, was a part of the circuit rider's duties in Iowa, thought I; but the old lady seemed to take it so entirely as a matter of course that the preacher should help her with her work that I couidn't well refuse. My wife laughingly put on the apron and went to work and I took off my coat and cuffs and took hold, too. It was a long job and after we had got the bedsteads thoroughly scalded they had to be carried up-stairs, set up, and 'corded,' for they were the old fashioned kind of bedsteads in which ropes did duty in lieu of springs or slats. But this did not end the work, for on coming down-stairs the old lady remarked that the stove was a little warm yet, but that if I was careful I could black it without burning my hands. This was a little too much, and I was about to rebel, but my wife whispered to me that we might as well make a day of it. So we went at that stove and polished it till you could see your face in it, and then helped the old lady clean up the kitchen. By that time the sun was down, and our hostess kindly permitted us to withdraw. Did we stay to supper? Why, bless you, the good soul in her joy at getting her house cleaned up forgot to say any thing about supper. We were glad enough to get home without being asked to dig up the potatoes or build a calf pen. But ever since that day my wife and I have always had a prior engagement when asked to visit Mrs. Wickham."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sentimental Nonsense.

There is one sentimental story which crops up perennially in the daily press and in the weekly fiction. It represents the affecting home-coming of the middle-aged son in possession of a fortune, to his aged mother, and suddenly changing the poor old woman's lot from one of semi-starvation, and fireless hearth, and scanty clothing, to one of possession of every luxury—an elegant mansion, horses, fine raiment, etc. It is false teaching for the boys who delight in reading such stories and imagining themselves heroes of such tales. In many cases of runaway sons the mothers died of sorrow and neglect, if not of want. In other cases the sons never made any fortune, and even when in real life a boy deserted his mother for years and returned to find her old, lonely, poor and infirm, his belated wealth and care could never be to her what his comfortable support and affection would have been in her middle age. Life is too uncertain for boys and young men to shirk present duties to parents in the expectation of doing great things for them in the future.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Mary Who Had a Little Lamb.

The real and veritable Mary who had a little lamb is still living, a vigorous old lady of eighty-two. Mrs. Mary E. Tyler, of Somerville, Mass., when a girl, raised a lamb from birth and it followed her like a dog, and finally died in her arms, having been gored by a cow. The three most familiar verses were written by John Boulstone, a young man living in the neighborhood, but when a fund was being raised for the Old South Church, Boston, two other verses were added and sold with bits of the lamb's fleece. In this way the ditty rapidly gained notoriety and spread over the country. —*Philadelphia Times.*

—In cleaning out the lower levels of the caves at Dordogne, in France, along with some of the most rudimentary stone arrow-heads yet discovered, there were found a great many oyster shells piled in such a manner as to show that the Neauderthal man used the bivalve as a common article of food. The oyster is thus demonstrated to be the oldest domesticated delicacy known to man. These relics are estimated to be over sixty thousand years old.

A ROYAL OCULIST.

The Noble Life-Work of Duke Karl Theodor of Bavaria.

The work Karl Theodor, Duke Maximilian of Bavaria's second son, is doing has already attracted no little attention in Europe. The veriest medical student whose life and bread depended upon his work never threw himself into the study of medicine with half the ardor of this young scion of royalty. When a boy, botany and chemistry were his favorite pursuits, and no sooner were his school days over than he undertook medicine as a serious study, attending the lectures, going through the hospitals, and finally passing the examinations that qualified him to practice as a doctor. Nor did his work end here. Having chosen the eye as his specialty, he devoted some years to a careful study of the various theories concerning the treatment of the blind. This done, he traveled through Europe, seeking the advice and help of every oculist of special eminence in his profession, and it was only when he had learned from them all they could teach him that he returned to his palace at Tegern, where he established himself as a regular oculist. Any one may consult him, his door stands open to all the world; the only difference between him and any other practitioner being that his rate of charges varies in direct ratio with the wealth of those who seek his aid. If he perform an operation for a rich man, the Prince's fee is the same as that of any other doctor of equal skill, neither more nor less; if, however, the patient be one of those whose means do not allow of their indulging in such expensive luxuries as great doctors, well, he lowers his charges to what they can afford to pay; while, as for the poor—not merely mendicants, but officers with £30 a year, civilians with perchance £40—all such as these Duke Karl Theodor not only attends without fee, but while they are under his care he receives them as guests, feeding and caring for them with the most kindly thoughtfulness. Surely this is an ideal social arrangement! Other Princes before now have received fees, but which of them ever rendered real honest value in return as Duke Karl Theodor is doing? The old Duke's eldest son, Prince Ludwig, is in some respects more interesting even than Karl Theodor. He is now a man about fifty-five, tall and dark, with a haggard, care-worn face, the result of constant ill-health.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

WASHINGTON'S "AD."

How He Let It Be Known That He Had a Farm for Sale.

The origin of advertising is lost in antiquity, but it has been discovered that in George Washington's day the art was practiced even by that great and good statesman. In the first issue of the *Maryland Journal*, August 2, 1773, Washington inserted an advertisement dated at that historic farm now known to all the world as Mount Vernon. This is the "ad:"

MOUNT VERNON, IN VIRGINIA, July 15, 1773—The subscriber having obtained patents for upwards 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha (10,000 of which are situated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouths of the two Kanawhas, and the remainder on the Great Kanawha or New river, from the mouth or near it, upwards, in one continued survey) proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years' rent free, provided, within the space of three years from next October, three acres of every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionately for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced and tilled, and that by and before the time limited for the commencement of the first rent five acres of every hundred and proportionately, as above, shall be inclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and moreover that at least fifty fruit trees for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the premises. Any person inclinable to settle on the lands may be more fully informed of these terms by applying to the subscriber, near Alexandria, or in his absence to Mr. Lund Washington; and would do well in communicating their intentions before the first of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

How to Succeed in Life.

Those who wish to succeed must begin by putting the idea of "luck" behind them. If they will inquire into the causes of the achievements of the successful men about them, they will find that in nearly all cases they fairly rose by their shrewdness, energy and thrift. If they will similarly inquire into the cause of those unsuccessful men about them who are commonly called "unlucky," being unsuccessful, they will almost invariably find it to be sloth, extravagance or drink, or other folly. It will take no one long to discover why the "unlucky" man has not succeeded; he may and will, no doubt, ascribe it to want of "luck," but others who know his weakness of character will ascribe it to a more tangible cause. The man of fair intelligence, of genuine courage, ready to take hard knocks, to push toward the foremost place, to watch for and seize the opportunity, to work steadily at his task, to be frugal, to be economical, and to be honest, need not vainly wish for "luck." Such a man will always have "luck," for whatever there is of it lies in intelligence, endeavor and integrity.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Pope has refused to bless medals to be distributed in Ireland. He is reported to have said: "I cannot bless them. The people of Ireland are disobedient. They seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

In the waste of tissue that precedes consumption, in the slight cough at night or morning, if Dujardin's Life Essence is taken, a valuable life may be saved. Don't neglect a cough, but take Life Essence and stop it at once. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

Origin of Lynch Law.

Lynch law is pretty generally understood as the taking of life without process of law of a felon who has been convicted at the bar of public opinion of an offense deserving of death. But it is not so generally known that the name originated in Campbell County, Va., before the revolutionary war. At that period the country was thinly settled, and was infested with Tories and desperadoes—too many of them, apparently, for the local authorities to adequately punish. Colonel Charles Lynch, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, undertook to rid his country of the outlaws. He organized a force, arrested the outlaws, and, having satisfied himself and comrades of the guilt of the accused, executed them without reference to the constituted authorities. While not altogether approving of the desperate remedy for a desperate cause, the beneficial effect of Colonel Lynch's action was recognized and has since been known as "Lynch's law" or "Lynch law." Lynch's process of meting out speedy justice extended to other parts of the country, and is a well-recognized form of redress of grievances to-day, particularly for that class of offenses that are popularly believed not to be adequately punished by the statutes and the courts of the State. Colonel Lynch's brother gave his name to and founded Lynchburg, and left a son who was subsequently Governor of Louisiana.—*Hartford (Md.) Democrat.*

An Interesting Child.

Brown—I want to tell you about my little boy. He——

Jones—Excuse me, my dear fellow, but I've got to catch that 4:10 train, and——

Brown—He is the most ordinary child in existence. Never said a bright thing in his life and is remarkable backward for his age.

(They drink together.)—*Time.*

—The life of the land is what dark ness broods over.—*Time.*

Many men of many minds,
Many pills of vari us kinds.

But for a mild, effective, *vegetable* purgative, you had better get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The cure sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and bilious attacks; 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

A unique campaign cry was the refrain of Southern negros. "Behold the bride-groom cometh, five uv 'em wise and seben uv 'em foolish!"

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

A man is rarely found who kicks when his name is misspelled in the Police Court record of a newspaper. This is a notable exception to the rule.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

As it is the decision of New York which settles the Presidential games of this country, why not call it the Umpire State?

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Herr Most says that the Anarchists do not intend to rise. Of course they will not, as long as they can lie in bed and persuade their wives to bring them beer.

Carbolic Smoke Ball will cure Catarrh; send $2 to 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PERSON CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

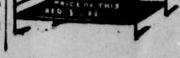
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killer plaster.

A BIG STORY

Is going the rounds of all the papers that there is a place in San Francisco where goods are sold so cheap and of such good quality that nearly all the people who can buy for cash anywhere on the Coast send there for family supplies. The story is really true, and there are a hundred reasons why it is so, but we have no time or space to explain them. The next HOME CIRCLE now about ready to send out will tell you all about it. Sample copies are sent free to any address. Just now you can buy genuine French Prunes at 5c a lb, in any quantity, and 4c in 100 lb lots and over to store-keepers and farmer's clubs; Plumbs with the pits in at 3c and 4c; Grapes by the car load or down to 100 lbs at 3c, and smaller lots at 4c; Peaches, unpeeled at 4c to 8c and peeled as low as 5c that are good but rather dark; Mixed Nuts that are pretty fair at 8c, and 100 lb lots 7c or even 6c for some mixtures; the finest selections now 12½c. These prices will not prevail always. In Syrups, we offer genuine Golden in 32 gal. bbls. at 25c, and California at 22½c; ½-bbls., (16 gals.) 5c higher; kegs still 10c higher to pay for packages. Comb Honey Sticks on hand, and we have to sell 5-lb tins, full weight and well put up, at 50c and 60c, and 10-lb tins at $1.00 and $1.10; difference is in color rather than in quality. Poor Butter for cooking at 25c and 40c a roll, or say as low as 16c a lb average; Table Butter of the finest quality. Underwear, Overalls, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Stockings. Christmas things by the wagon load. You can save money and grow rich by trading at **Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., S. F., Cal.**



WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. Manufactured by **W. A. SCHROCK,** 21 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

"Poor Simpson! A year ago he was one of thirteen who sat down at a dinner." "What, is he dead?" "No; married last night."

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. *Sold only in boxes.*

Now that the women have commenced smoking cigarettes, there is no danger of them ever capturing the ballot.

A "PUT AND CALL."

This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain per cent. for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day, at a price stated on the day the option is given. It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious "put and call" than this: when you are "put" to bed with a severe cold and your friends "call" a physician. Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. Its action is marvelous. It cures the worst cough, whether acute, lingering or chronic. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short Breath, Consumption, Night-sweats, and kindred affections, it surpasses all other medicines.

The Chicago *News* heads an article "Anarchy at Work." Guess not. If anarchy should go to work it wouldn't be anarchy.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

PRICE 50 CENTS.

—FOR—

Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping-Cough, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

J. R. GATES & CO., PROP'S.
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WHY YOU SHOULD USE

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE, RAISIN and FRUIT LAND. 9000 acres in any size tracts. Just the place for a Colony. Special inducement to settlers. Easy terms. SIGNOR, FERRY & SELOVER, San Diego, Cal.

DR. PIERCE'S NEW BELT AND SUSPENSORY.

(Pat. Oct. 11, '87) cures all Nervous and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Price $6 and upward. Send 2c stamp for sealed pamphlet No. 2. RUPTURE. If ruptured send stamp for Pamphlet No. 1. PILES. New Invention. Send 2c stamp for Pamphlet No. 3. Address: M. E. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

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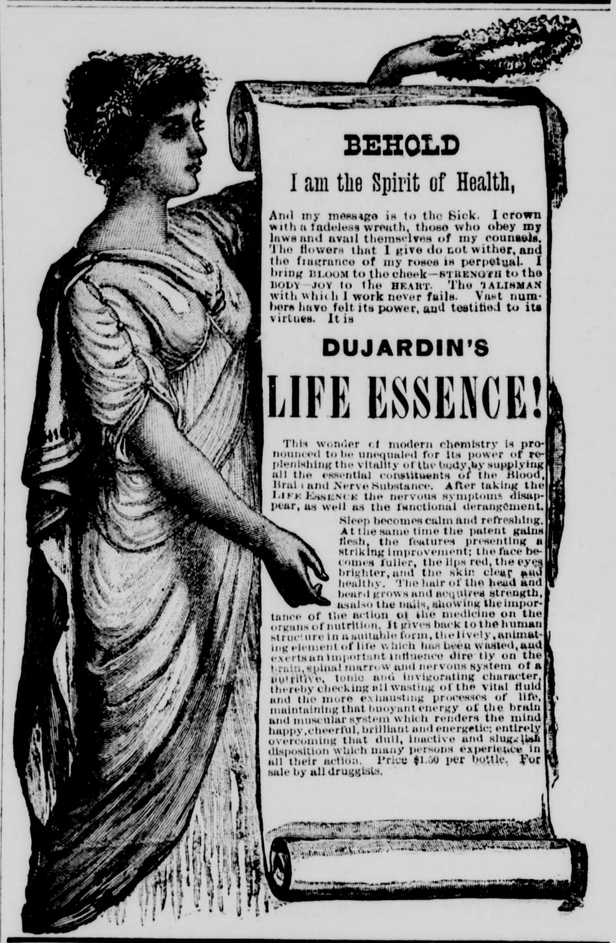

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And my message is to the Sick. I crown with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring BLOOM to the cheek—STRENGTH to the BODY—JOY to the HEART. The TALISMAN with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

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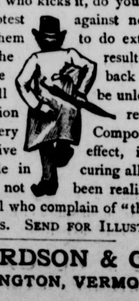
THE COW BRAND. DWIGHT'S SALERATUS

My Poor Back!



That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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LITERARY SWEATERS.

One Unfortunate With a Record of Thirty Stories in Three Years.

If the word "sweater" is to stray from the manual industries into literature, it should mean the shabby and extortionate employer, not the employed. An author, however, who calls himself a "Literary Sweater" in a popular journal means that he is the underpaid employed, not the stingy employer. A wondrous tale he tells, if we are to take his confession literally; and if he is writing truth, and not merely romance, Grub street is with us still, and as wretched as in the time of Savage. According to this writer he commenced author at nineteen, which, perhaps, accounts for a good deal. At nineteen a man can hardly have read enough to justify him in attempting the career of letters which, when he has once begun, will leave him scant opportunity or time for reading. He will always be raising crops off a fatigued and starveling wit, and can hardly prosper. The "Literary Sweater" began as a sub-editor on a salary of one guinea a week. For this he worked twelve hours a day and a good many hours of the night. Since those days (and after an attack of "brain fever) the child of Grub street has written sermons and penny novels and biographies and verses and comic copy, and, in three years, thirty tales of twenty-five thousand words each! Compared with this fertility Mrs. Oliphant and the late Mr. Trollope are indolent. For one novel the victim was paid £2 2s., while for a volume of children's tales, 150 pages, he received £3. In short, out of all these enormous miscellaneous labor the victim of competition has earned about £200. The story scarcely seems credible to literary gentlemen more fortunate and less industrious, perhaps well endowed by nature. But whence comes the difference, and why is one laborer paid so differently from other toilers in the same field. He who would solve the question must learn a very great deal more than most of us about the intricacies of the literary market and the supply of and demand for "copy." But if any capitalists are really making fortunes out this employment of pen-man at starvation wages, why, it is high time that a literary trades union was started by the oppressed class, the unknown toilers who write penny novels and Sunday books and London correspondence and biographies and "report cricket and football matches." Can not they combine not to write a three-volume novel under—any sum they please to fix? Unluckily they will be undersold by authors who willingly pay to have their novels printed, and who, if they could, would gladly subsidize a world of readers. But if match-girls can combine, as it seems they can, into a trades union, literary hacks should not lag behind them in organized assertion of their interests.—*Andrew Lang, in Longman's Magazine.*

What Causes Baldness?

Speaking of the number of bald heads to be observed in public gatherings, a prominent physician said to a reporter:

"I can not tell you the cause of baldness. The most plausible view among many doctors was that baldness was especially liable to follow the wearing of a tight-fitting hat, the blood vessels being constricted and the scalp deprived of the necessary supply of blood. But this view has been controverted by a fact brought to light about the Parsees of India. The Parsees are compelled to keep the head covered during the day by a hat so tight as to crease the scalp and possibly the skull, and at night they wear a skull-cap; and yet not one of them has been known to be bald. The Orientals say that worry causes the hair to fall, and it may be true in some cases. The general state of health naturally affects the scalp, but the fact remains that no special cause can be given for baldness. It is doubtless congenital, like many other peculiarities, and the best thing a man can do about it is to keep his body clean, take care of his health and let his scalp alone."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Rapid Aerial Transit.

"A French engineer who rejoices in the name of Imbs has invented a method of aerial transit, by which he proposes to convey passengers from Paris to Calais in an hour and from Paris to St. Petersburg in eight hours," says the *Pall Mall Gazette.* "M. Imbs, it should be stated, is not a balloonatic. His principle somewhat resembles that of 'telpherage,' invented by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin. A shuttle-shaped boat of enormous length is to be supported on elevated rails, and drawn by cables passing over rotary drums, whirling at fabulous speed. The railway (if such a term may be used) need not be horizontal, but each section of it must, of course, be straight. The system, as the inventor remarks, is only applicable to long distances, and will leave the local traffic of the existing railroads undisturbed."

—"I thank you, fellow citizens," said the pale, scholarly president of the female seminary, who had been called upon to preside at a ratification meeting, "for this unlooked-for honor. We have met to express our hearty indorsement of the party candidates presented for our suffrages. And now what is the pleasure of this assembly?" "What's the matter with Furguson?" called out a boy in the back seat; and the audience, as one man, responded vociferously: "He's all right!" "If Mr. Heesall Wright is in the audience," said the bewildered chairman, "he will please come forward to the platform."—*Chicago Tribune.*

MAIDENS OF YUCATAN.

FAMOUS FOR THEIR BEAUTY OF FORM AND FEATURES.

Their Lot Is Seldom a Happy One—Making Cigarettes—Visit to the Lace Makers—A Tale of Woe—Refinement and Amiability.

The meztiza women of that most interesting country are famed for their beauty of form and features, abundant silky black tresses, large dark eyes and easy, graceful manners. Generally they are as good as they are pretty; but their lot is seldom a happy one; perhaps they are too numerous to be justly appreciated. About one in eight enters the state of matrimony, and these appear to be the least happy. Owing to a great excess of female population—the consequence of many revolutions and war with hostile Indians—a large number of women depend entirely on their own exertions, and their field of labor is limited. They are not employed in stores, such places being monopolized by white handed youths who think coarser toil beneath them. Those individuals of the sterner sex expect the gentler, under all circumstances, to remain at home, no matter how painful their position. Orphans must eat the bread of dependence in the house of relations or friends, and on no account shock public opinion by trying to earn a living away from their place of abode, nor may they venture to dwell apart from elders who shall control their every movement. They may suffer everything except actual starvation, yet must submit if they would be respected.

A few are wonderfully clever at making most beautiful fruits and flowers of sugar, but cannot earn a living by it, the time and care needed in the manufacture entailing so much expense that only the wealthiest give an order on very special occasions. Nothing truer to nature than these vegetables, fruits and flowers of sugar can be imagined. A pineapple, an ear of corn, a golden kashew, with its odd shaped appendage, a spray of snow white tuberoses—all equally perfect in form and color; while large, full blown roses, crimson, pink, and yellow, appear as if the frail leaves will fall from the stem if breathed upon. Only the taste convinces us that they are not what they seem; and the flavors given to them by their skillful producers are as delicious as the work is admirable.

MAKING CIGARETTES.

The making of cigarettes affords employment to hundreds of girls, because men, women and children there indulge in the use of tobacco. In city, town and village pretty senoritas sit behind the prison like window gratings deftly wrapping up tobacco in small pieces of the outer covering of maize, which, when toasted, imparts a delightful flavor to the cigarette. Twenty cents a day is the most that one pair of hands can earn.

Dressmakers are numerous. Others anxiously solicit orders to embroider in silk, thread or worsted. Pillow lace was formerly manufactured in Merida, but being expensive, there was no demand for the article. Less costly laces are largely used. No meztiza's holiday dress is complete without ample flounces of it; this converts their simple white linen garments into expensive attire. Cheap lace is imported, but all who can, prefer to wear that made in the country, it being handsome as well as more durable. This is not sold in the stores but in the public market place, where it is carried by servants; for, strange as it may appear, the most poverty stricken have maids, who, besides receiving no wages, frequently help to support their mistresses. Generally they have been given to the family, when children, by their parents—too poor to provide for them. They work hard for little food and scanty clothing, are very faithful, and will bear hardship and ill treatment rather than leave those to whom they have become attached.

Being directed to a family of girls who supported themselves, we made our way along a broken narrow sidewalk to house No. 4 in a row of dwellings, each consisting of three rooms, and an outhouse that served as kitchen. We rapped with our knuckles, and a sweet voice bade us "come in." Pushing open the door, we found ourselves in a room containing a small table and three low seats, occupied by young women, whose appearance indicated that they seldom enjoyed a hearty meal.

A TALE OF WOE.

Yes, they could make all the lace we desired, if we could advance money to buy net and thread; they had none, even to buy medicine for their sick mother. We asked them to resume the work that our arrival had interrupted. This they did, embroidering the net with a long fine needle and thread drawn from white linen cloth. The designs, their own imitation of native flowers, are traced on white paper that is tacked to the net. A frame is used only for very wide lace.

After our order was given a tale of woe was poured forth, with an appeal for money in advance. A few days later a messenger came from our lace makers with an earnest petition for another small installment, and so on, every few days, the full price being paid long before the lace was made. We engaged one woman to make eight yards of lace eighteen inches wide, and having paid the full sum in advance, never obtained more than four yards. These people earn from twenty to thirty-five cents a day.

In spite of their cheerless homes, monotonous lives, and continued toil, there is a winsome refinement and amiability about these maidens that surprises and charms. They seldom indulge in gloomy forebodings, and when things are at their worst make light of them. Their dinner may have consisted of but one tortilla, they may not have a cent in their possession, or a tallow dip to chase the darkness from their empty room, but they will throw open the street door, letting in a flood of sweet moonlight and balmy air. A neighbor has an old guitar, and slender fingers fall lightly upon the strings, while plaintive voices blend in some sweet melody attuned to the sentimental verses of a native poet. It may be a love song, or perhaps a carnival ditty with a chorus.—Harper's Bazar.

It Was a Double Hit.

"Well, good-by," said one as she finally turned to go.

"Well, if you must go, good-by," replied the other.

"Sheestnuts!" called the Italian who keeps the stand on the corner.

Both women halted and looked back at him in surprise and indignation, and it is not unlikely that he has been overhauled by one of their husbands ere this.—Detroit Free Press.

'POSSUM AND 'TATER.

Georgia Gourmets Who Revel in the Chief Delight of the Year.

Did you see that suspicious looking animal hanging out in front of a Marietta street restaurant the other day? Of course you saw it if you passed that way. Of course you knew, even if it didn't have any hair on it, and even if it was butchered and ready for the oven, that it was a 'possum. But did you know that the 'possum market in Atlanta was not to be "sneezed" at? Did you know that "'possum and 'taters" was one of the swell dishes at the restaurants? Well, if you didn't, read along a little further and I'll give you some facts about the 'possum crop which will astonish you as they did me.

This file tailed country animal has been a part of the south as long as there has been any south, and, like the rabbit, he is very prolific, and seems to increase instead of diminish as the years roll on. He is very fond of persimmons, from which the name of opossum is derived. He was nearly always caught up a persimmon tree, and years ago was known as the animal of the persimmon, which was gradually contracted into o'possum.

It is useless to say that the 'possum is a nocturnal animal, and is caught by means of dogs who tree him in some small tree which is easily cut down. Strange as it may sound old 'possum hunters will tell you that the bigger a 'possum is the smaller the tree in which he is caught, and it is only the young 'possums, that climb a very large tree when pursued by the dogs.

Three or four years ago our commission merchants began buying a few 'possums from the country and selling them to few select customers in Atlanta. Before that time a 'possum now and then found its way into the city through the agency of some great 'possum warrior, who always found a ready sale for this toothsome animal. Everything has changed since then, and the 'possum has, through no efforts of his own, arisen to a very important place in the commercial world. One commission merchant informed me that he handled 300 'possums a month, and at Folsom's restaurant 100 of these animals are butchered every month and served out to those who are fond of them, and that means nearly every southern raised man.

The majority of the 'possums sold in Atlanta come from the country merchants, and a large percentage of this number come from up on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, a section of the country which is regarded as the finest in the world for grapes, rye, 'possums and corn liquor. A number of countrymen living in Fulton county catch many 'possums during the season, and sometimes they bring them in by the wagon load, as they would bring in a load of chickens.

'Possums are sold at various prices, governed according to the size of the animal. The kittens bring from 20 to 40 cents, while the full grown range from 40 cents to $1. The 'possum is ripe by the 1st of September, and he is pulled until the 1st of March. The average sum paid for 'possums a month during the season will amount to something over $500, making the 'possum crop worth about $4,000 to Atlanta.

A dish of 'possum and taters at the restaurant will cost you 30 cents, but if you want a 'possum supper it will cost you from $1.50 to $2. A 'possum supper consists of a whole 'possum, baked with sweet potatoes, and then there's corn bread and coffee thrown in as extras, for 'possum and taters, to be enjoyed, must be eaten with corn bread. There's a very remarkable thing about 'possum meat. It is as greasy as the meat of a hog; but, unlike that, it can be eaten with safety by persons with the weakest digestion. It won't fill you up like pork or other meat, but you can eat a very large quantity of it and feel no bad effects from so doing.

'Possums are caught in a mile and a half of Atlanta, and, as I said before, they are as numerous and prolific as rabbits. My brother, in coming home very late one bright, moonshiny night last winter met a very large and very fat old 'possum on Wheat street, and after a little persuasion the 'possum was induced to accompany him home. The next day that 'possum was the leading attraction at the dinner table.

If you have never tasted 'possum meat you have lived in vain; if you have never inhaled the delicious fragrance arising from a dish of 'possum and 'taters, life has been but a mockery to you, and if you do not get you a 'possum and bake him with sweet potatoes for your dinner to-morrow you'll regret it even to the end of your life.—Atlanta Journal.

Nero as an Orator.

Nero, the Roman emperor, is, perhaps, best known by his celebrated performance on the lyre during the burning of his capital, although this legendary episode is not mentioned by such historians as Tacitus. M. Holleaux, formerly of the French school of Athens, who is making excavations "a la Schliemann" in Bœotia for the French government has found a stone in the sanctuary of Apollo Ptoios, or the "Apollo of the Infernal Regions," which presents the Roman tyrant in another light.

The stone has engraved upon it what M. Holleaux calls "a genuine speech of Nero's," that is to say, one which was not composed for him, but uttered probably ex tempore when giving liberty to the Greeks. Nero plumed himself, of course, on his versatility, and believed that he was an "all round" genius, able to compose, to make speeches, to act and to sing. The discovery of M. Holleaux may, perhaps, prove that the tyrant was a real artist in words at least, for, according to the learned excavator, the fragments of oratory found on the stone were couched in strong, sonorous and emphatic Greek.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

An American Compound.

"Cheesine" is a compound which has emerged from a bankruptcy suit in Manchester. It is said to come from America, and it is sold in large quantities in England.

THE FLYING MACHINE PROBLEM.

Lesson Taught by the Bird—Three Indisputable Facts.

The reason of this wonderful effectiveness of the animal machine is obvious. See how this machine has been gradually perfected throughout infinite ages, especially in birds. During the whole geological history of the earth this machine has been steadily improving in structure of skeleton, energy of muscle and rapidity of combustion of fuel, by struggle for life and survival of only the swiftest, the most energetic and the hottest blooded, until an almost incredible intensity is reached in birds. Moreover, in them everything is sacrified to the supreme necessity of flight. Viscera, skeleton, legs, head, all are made as small and light as possible to make room for the great pectoral muscles working the wings. Add to this the exquisite structure of the wings and feathers, adapting them for the greatest effectiveness, and we must admit that a bird is an incomparable model of a flying machine.

No machine that we may hope to devise, for the same weight of machine, fuel and directing brain, is half so effective. And yet this machine thus perfected through infinite ages by a ruthless process of natural selection, reaches its limit of weight at about fifty pounds! I said, "weight of machine, fuel and directing brain." Here is another prodigious advantage of the natural over the artificial machine. The flying animal is its own engineer, the flying machine must carry its engineer. The directing engineer in the former (the brain) is perhaps an ounce, in the latter it is 150 pounds. The limit of the flying animal is fifty pounds. The smallest possible weight of a flying machine, with its necessary fuel and engineer, even without freight or passengers, could not be less than 300 or 400 pounds.

Now, to complete the argument, put these three indisputable facts together: 1. There is a low limit of weight, certainly not much beyond fifty pounds, beyond which it is impossible for an animal to fly. Nature has reached this limit, and with her utmost effort has failed to pass it. 2. The animal machine is far more effective than any we may hope to make; therefore the limit of the weight of a successful flying machine cannot be more than fifty pounds. 3. The weight of any machine constructed for flying, including fuel and engineer, can not be less than three or four hundred pounds. Is it not demonstrated that a true flying machine, self raising, self sustaining, self propelling, is physically impossible?—Professor Joseph Le Conte in Popular Science Monthly.

Driving Away Malicious Spirits.

Whenever we are to ascend a dangerous rapid—and nearly all are so considered by the native itinerary, and probably are at certain seasons of the year—a boatman brings out an old rusty four barreled blunderbuss, rams the barrels full of powder, picks in fuses and stations himself at the side of the boat for the most serious business connected with the ascent. As the boat strikes the first fierce breakers, one barrel is discharged into the water; the gun is then dropped upon the deck, and the sailor tugs for a while at the ropes; when we have swung around and plowed and plunged sufficiently with little progress, he drops his work, whatever it may be, fires another fuse and explodes the half ounce of powder into the foam; the third and fourth chambers are likewise emptied if the business is continued long enough.

This may seem a curious and useless custom to those unacquainted with the Chinese ideas of demonology, but once having mastered this branch of their intricate religious system, it will appear to be the most natural and necessary proceeding. Malicious spirits are in and around all dangerous places, and ready to do all manner of mischief. They can be frightened by terrific sounds; ergo, in passing all such spots the Chinaman naturally yells, beats a gong, explodes firecrackers or powder in any form. At worship, at weddings, funerals, in times of severe sickness, the greater the noise the more likely the demons are to hide themselves. The water is crowded with such demons, and they are either frightened or propitiated by the boatmen.—"Western China."

Scenery in Central Africa.

Day after day you may wander through these forests with nothing except the climate to remind you where you are. The beasts, to be sure, are different, but unless you watch for them you will seldom see any; the birds are different, but you rarely hear them; and as for the rocks, they are our own familiar gneisses and granites, with honest basalt dikes boring through them, and leopard skin lichens staining their weathered sides. Thousands and thousands of miles, then, of vast thin forest, shadeless, trackless, voiceless—forest in mountain and forest in plain—this is east central Africa.

Once a week you will see a palm; once in three months the monkey will cross your path; the flowers, on the whole, are few; the trees are poor, and, to be honest, though the endless forest clad mountains have a sublimity of their own, and though there are tropical bits along some of the mountain streams of exquisite beauty, nowhere is there anything in grace and sweetness and strength to compare with a Highland glen.—"Tropical Africa."

The German Emperor's Childhood.

The German emperor was a bumptious and overbearing child, and never endured being beaten in any game. If he could not get his own way he would first sulk, and then try and take advantage of his position as a "royal child." But this was never allowed. The rule in the nursery was strict equality, and the nurses had stringent orders to enforce it. He has a cold, proud manner, which made him anything but popular with his other playmates. It was quite the reverse with Prince Henry and the little Princess Sophie, who were beloved by all.—New York Tribune.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

The Most Exacting Position in the Ranks of Railroad Employes.

The passenger train conductor has in many respects the most difficult position in the railroad ranks. He should be a first class freight conductor and a polished gentleman to boot. But in his long apprenticeship on a freight train he has very likely been learning how not to fulfill the additional requirements of a passenger conductorship. In that service he could be uncouth and even boorish and still fill his position tolerably well; now he feels the need of a life time of tuition in dealing with the diverse phases of human nature met with on a passenger train. He must now manage his train in a sort of automatic way, for he has his mind filled with the care of his passengers and the collection of tickets. He must be good at figures, keeping accounts, and handling money, though the freight train service has given him no experience in this line. Year by year the clerical work connected with the taking up of tickets and collecting of cash fares has been increased until now on many roads an expert bank clerk would be none too proficient for the duties imposed. The conductor who grumblingly averred that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer with three heads" to fill his shoes was not far out of the way.

Every day, and perhaps a number of times a day, he must collect fares of fifty or a hundred persons in less time than he ought to have for ten. Of that large number a few will generally have a complaint to make or an objection to offer or an impudent assertion concerning a fault of the railroad company which the conductor cannot remedy and is not responsible for. A woman will object to paying half fare for a 10-year-old girl or to paying full rates for one of 15. A person whose income is ten times larger than he deserves will argue twenty minutes to avoid paying 10 cents more (in cash) than he would have been charged for a ticket. Passengers with legitimate questions to ask will couch them in vague and back handed terms, and those with useless ones will take inopportune times to propound them. These are not occasional but every day experiences. The very best and most intelligent people in the community (excepting those who travel much) are among those who oftenest leave their wits at home when they take a railroad trip.

All these people must be met in a conciliatory manner, but without varying the strict regulations in the least degree. The officers of the revenue department are inexorable masters, and passengers offended by alleged uncivil treatment are likely to make absurd complaints at the superintendent's office. A conductor dreads an investigation of this sort, however unreasonable the passengers' complaints may be, because it may tend to show that he lacked tact in handling the case. But after becoming habituated to this sort of dealings, there are still left the occasional disturbances which no amount of philosophy can make pleasant. These are the encounters with drunken and disorderly passengers. The conductor, starting at the forward end of his train, finds, perhaps, in the first car one or two "toughs" who refuse payment of fare and are spoiling for a fight.

Care must be taken with this sort of character not to punish him or use the least bit of unnecessary severity, for he will, when sobered off, quite likely be induced by a sharp lawyer to sue the railroad company for damages by assault. The conductor, however, if he be one who has (in his freight train experience) dealt with tramps is able to cope with his customer and confine him to the baggage car or put him off the train. But a tussle of this kind is, at best, far from soothing to the temper, and the very next car may contain the wife of a millionaire, who will expect the most genteel treatment and critically object to any behavior on the part of the conductor which is not fully up to the highest drawing room standard. Experiences of this kind, it can be readily imagined, are exceedingly trying. The conductor cannot give himself up completely to learning gentility, for he still has need for his old severity.—B. B. Adams, Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.

The Onondaga Indian Tribe.

A good picture of the state of affairs reprobated by the recent Indian council is seen in the case of the Onondaga tribe. This tribe owns a reservation of 6,000 acres on the site of the old council fires of the Six Nations. These 6,000 acres are uniformly of the choicest farming lands, and include stone quarries of the finest gray limestone. But the Indians neither farm their lands nor work their quarries. There are twenty-six chiefs for 400 members of the tribe. The old Indian language is still in common use. The state of morals is absolutely indescribable in decent English. The tenure of land is tribal The renunciation of Christianity is a requisite to election as a sachem; but nominal Christianity is professed by about half the tribe. The Feast of the White Dog is celebrated with indecent ceremonies. The question of what to do with the Indians is now necessarily to be reconsidered. It is not enough to hold them on reservations and feed them.—Globe-Democrat.

How Japanese Rooms Are Lighted.

Light is admitted into Japanese rooms, not by glass windows, but by a kind of wooden gratings, over which a white paper is pasted on the outside. This paper diffuses the sunlight about the room very pleasantly, but it is not proof against rain; in rainy weather, therefore, the shutters have to be put up which are used to close the veranda and house in the night time, and which are the only doors in a Japanese house that it is thought necessary to furnish with a bolt. As the putting up and taking down of these shutters is a matter demanding some time, it is usual to have a small door made in them, which is called "the earthquake door," to provide means of quick escape in case of emergency.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

AN IMPROMPTU WEDDING.

A St. Louis Clergyman Recounts One of His Funny Experiences.

Many amusing incidents are met with by a clergyman in the performance of marital rites. It was not long since I was called to officiate at a wedding which was impromptu. The invited groomsman failed to appear, and a neighbor was asked to assist, as, the couple both having been married, were anxious to get out of town and avoid a charivari. The emergency groomsman was verdant, and grew so embarrassed that he completely upset the nerves of the brides-maid. She had two tasks on her mind—one, to arrange her bustle, the other, to fasten a bouquet to the groomsman's lapel. She got these mixed in her mind, and pinned the bouquet first on her bustle, and then tore it impatiently off and pinned it to his coat-tail. They upset half the furniture, and tripped the bride while adjourning to the parlor. A lunch had been provided on a tray close at hand, and when I asked for the ring the assistant promptly handed me a biscuit. Seeing his mistake, for want of a better place he awkwardly put the muffin in the groom's pocket, took the ring from his mouth and handed it to the bride, at the same time poured a glass of wine from the bottle at hand into a dusty piece of lovely Sevres china. Perspiration stood out in great beads on his forehead, and, as soon as the ceremony was performed, he looked at the envelope in his hand containing my fee, broke the seal, saw the money, and I guess, thinking either that he had earned it or that it was intended for him, put it in his pocket, handed me the empty envelope and fled. The couple missed the train by the delay, and when the noise of dozens of inharmonious instruments broke the happy couple's slumbers that night, I believe the groom would almost have shot the groomsman. A little leaven of embarrassment let loose in a bridal party, leaveneth the whole crowd.—*Rev. T. O'Connell, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Maine's Oldest Inhabitant.

Chesley Heal, of Searsmont, the oldest inhabitant of Maine, died a few days ago at the great age of 109 years. He was bora in Westport, that State, but lived the greater part of his life in Lincolnville and Searsmont, where he has a host of descendants. More than forty years ago Mr. Heal who had up to that time been a very hard-working man, made up his mind that he would never do another day's work, and he stuck to his purpose. The house in which he spent the last forty years of his life he built himself, even to the chimney. He got the lumber unaided and shaved the shingles that covered the roof and sides. He had saved enough to support himself and his third wife, who is now a widow at sixty, and together they lived comfortably in the house which he had built, and out of which he had not been for twelve years at the time of his death. It is said that he had lungs so powerful that his voice, even when he was seventy or eighty, could easily be heard a mile.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

A Midshipman's Chest.

Each chest contains all the worldly possessions of one officer, which, thus packed, are as inaccessible as they well can be. Immediately under the lid are three or four shallow trays. One of these are fitted as a wash-stand, with basin, mug, soap-dish and receptacle for tooth-brushes. Another till is a sort of loose box for every thing; while a third contains a miscellaneous collection of neckties, handkerchief, pipes, money and a limited stock of jewelry. Under these trays, and packed more or less tidily, according to the tendencies of the marine servant who "looks after" each young gentleman, are his uniforms, suit of plain clothes, boots, linen and articles of haberdashery. After this explanation, my readers will not find it difficult to understand why the expression "every thing on top, and nothing at hand, like a midshipman's chest" is commonly applied to any chaotic disarrangment on board ship.—*Lieutenant F. Harrison Smith, R. N., in St. Nicholas.*

—Some of the most "taking incidents of fiction have had their origin in reality. Every one who has been touched and amused by "Little Lord Fauntleroy's" courtesy in teaching his grandfather base-ball, will be interested in Mrs. Burnett's assertion that her little son furnished the material for the scene. She says: One day the original thought it necessary to instruct me in the great national game. After a great deal of explaining, I was obliged to admit that I was rather stupid. "Oh no, you're not, dearest," protested the little boy, "you're not at all stupid; but I'm afraid I'm not a good 'splainer; and then, as you're a lady, of course base-ball is not very easy to you."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Ministers, preaching on special occasions, sometimes take texts the appropriateness of which strikes an audience at once. It was probably so with a preacher who has just published a volume of sermons. One was "preached at the funeral of a young lady who was burned to death," and the text was: "And they need no candle," etc. This certainly suggested that there could be no recurrence of the calamity that removed her.—*Christian Inquirer.*

—The American girl who marries a foreign title becomes a lesser light in the nobility, but the girl who marries a good American husband becomes the queen of a sovereign citizens.—*Baltimore American.*

A Persian Bazaar.

In the bazaar, Teheran, there are the silversmiths fusing the metal into ingots and bars, hammering at the plates, designing, engraving, chasing and soldering; the work is seen in progress from the very beginning, and woe be to the unfortunate wretch who shall be detected in using alloy or an unnecessary quantity of solder. The workers in leather, in copper, in iron, the manufacturers of textile fabrics, all give a continuous industrial exhibition of their own, which is open to all the world, "free gratis, for nothing." The confectioner produces his sweet stock in trade under the eye of the purchaser. The Persian likes to have everything made specially, and sits by to see it done, to make sure that what he buys is fresh, and that he isn't cheated.

It is not to be wondered at that the bazaars are the favorite lounge of the middle and lower classes. All day long the great arches of the bazaar are thronged by a noisy, pushing crowd, hurrying and gesticulating, but all in high good humor. Here come the mountebank, the buffoons, the proprietors of dancing bears and monkeys, the street conjurors, and the man with the tame lion; the itinerant venders of flowers, lettuce, pipes and hot tea; the sellers of eggs and poultry; the dealers in weapons and second hand clothing, and innumerable hawkers.

It is not to be wondered at that the European traveler finds it very difficult indeed to tear himself away from the innumerable attractions of the Persian bazaar. The bric-a-brac hunter may come upon a priceless piece of faience, which he may possibly secure for a few pence. Here one may occasionally pick up a numismatic treasure, which the owner is glad to part with for a little more than the price of the metal; but here the stranger must beware, for skillful forgeries of old coin are not unknown, even in Persia. But there is one honest custom invariable in the Persian bazaar: if a purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain the seller is always ready to return him his money if he brings back what he has bought within twenty-four hours. This is a custom never departed from.—Good Words.

Mexican and Spaniard.

The average Mexican, like the average American, is free with his money—neglectful to those little economies which Europeans understand so well, and, therefore, when a rich Mexican land owner is in need of a manager for an estate he looks about for a frugal, thrifty Spaniard, who, if he does make money for himself, does not neglect his employer's interest. It is a common error among Americans to fancy the Spaniard as a boasting, proud fellow, averse to toil and preferring gentility in a faded velvet coat to hard work and comfort. A witty Spaniard has said somewhere that all Spaniards are either Don Quixotes or Sancho Panzas, and there is some measure of truth in this saying. The Sancho Panza class of Spaniard has the hard, homely sense of the New England farmer, and not a little of the dry humor which the Yankee possesses as by birthright. The Spanish language has thousands of sharp and racy proverbs available for every day use, and the hard working Spaniard makes free use of them.

Another Anglo-Saxon misconception is that the Spaniard is a man who is ever seeking a quarrel and whose temper is fiery and uncertain. There are streaks of romanticism in the Spaniard, and any amount of good qualities that wear well in every day life. He is patient, good humored, and will share his meal with an unfortunate countryman. There is much sturdy fiber left in the Spanish nation, which, we must not forget, disputed the control of this hemisphere with ourselves for centuries, and left never to be erased marks of Spanish domination. The Spaniard resembles the Anglo-Saxon in his propensities for colonization, his willingness to emigrate, his capacity for hard work and a certain arrogance the Anglo-Saxon or Spaniard never loses.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Odd Devices for Photographs.

There are various ways for providing surprising results in photography, things that in one age would have been called magic, but in ours recognized as scientific tricks. The ghost picture, for instance, in which a shadowy ghost—through which material objects are visible—is seen between natural attitudes and occupations. This is produced by an almost instantaneous exposure of the figure that is to do duty as the ghost, followed by a full exposure of the figures and properties that are to appear natural. Another novel trick was shown recently in a photograph reproduced by a prominent trade journal, which presented the photographer, seated at a table, playing chess with himself sitting on the opposite side of the table, while he himself stood up in the background looking at his two selves playing.

The figures were all on the negative, which was produced by three successive exposures of the plate, parts thereof being masked each time by a black velvet shutter. Still another trick is that by which a person who likes that sort of thing may appear to be photographed riding upon a flying goose, or a fish, or any other desired style of ridiculous locomotion. This is done by the subject holding upon his lap a huge piece of white or sky tinted card with the fanciful figure drawn upon it. His face appears above the upper edge of the card and seems, in the picture, joined to the funny little body mounted on the goose or fish. The statue picture is made by about the same device.—Photographic Review.

Big Money Made by Tugs.

"What is the most money ever made by a tug in one trip?" was asked of an old tug man in South street.

"The very largest money ever obtained was when two tugs picked up a derelict off Sandy Hook. She was in good condition, but had been abandoned by her crew, who were panic stricken. She was drifting ashore, and the courts allowed a salvage of $28,000 for the two—or $14,000 for a day's work each. But that wasn't a towing job. The biggest price ever paid by a ship for towing at this port, so far as I know, was when a ship captain had beat his way up to the lightship after a long winter voyage from Manila. Reaching this point, with the harbor before him, the northwest wind became a gale he could not face, and he saw the shores of Staten Island fade, and began to think he had Bermuda hard aboard. He couldn't stand that prospect, and was compelled to pay $1,500 by a heartless tug captain of about my size and disposition. That is a sober fact. You will hear tug men tell stories of larger sums, but then those men were intended by nature for fishermen."—New York Sun.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2 1889

Patti and the Burglar.

It is said that shortly before Mme. Patti left Wales for her South American tour she had a thrilling experience with a burglar. The songstress was alone in her chamber preparing to retire for the night, when she heard a sound in an adjoining room, as if some one were moving about. Patti hastily donned a wrapper and walked boldly into the room from which the sounds came, and stood face to face with a gigantic burglar. He wore a mask to conceal his features, and in his hand he carried a heavy club. The plucky woman asked him what he was doing there.

"Don't you see," he replied in a broad Welsh dialect, "I am stealing your diamonds!"

And he held up to her astonished eyes the most beautiful bracelet which she possessed. Patti did not scream. She simply walked across the room, pressed an electric button to summon the servant. Instead of the servant, however, Signor Nicolini appeared on the scene. The burglar attempted to strike him with his club, but his game was frustrated by Patti. She grasped the club as it was raised in the air. Nicolini and the burglar then clinched, and in the struggle that ensued the enterprising but altogether too candid thief was pitched out of a second story window. He descended gracefully and broke a leg. He was found to be a peasant whom Patti had frequently befriended.—London Cor. New York Press.

The Capital of Brazil.

Rio is a succession of disappointments. The only really pretty place is the Botanical garden, which serves to illustrate what the whole city might be. All varieties of food are peddled about, the venders attracting attention by clapping pieces of wood together and uttering peculiar cries. There are plenty of street car lines, and the cars are always crowded. Everybody reads a morning paper going down town, and an evening paper returning. Humming birds are as numerous as flies, and at night the air is full of fireflies that look like a shower of stars. The women have a bilious look, and are invariably fat, while the men are invariably lean. Next to her complexion the ugliest thing about a Brazilian woman is her voice. She never goes shopping, the servants doing it for her, or going to the shops and getting samples, from which she makes her selections at home. She is famous for her embroidery, made by her own hands. She is generally intelligent, learns readily and has considerable wit. She never goes out alone to call on friends and receives no gentlemen except in the presence of husband or parents.—William E. Curtis.

Cause of Premature Age.

"I have 500 gray hairs in my head and I'm only 36," said a friend to me, and coming down in a street car another friend took up the same theme and asked: "Why is it we get old so quick in this country?" I could not say, not being old. "We live in such a hurry," he said, answering his own question. "All we think of is getting money in this country. In the old country they think of spending it. I mean that we are reckless of how the money goes after we get it, and so we are extravagant and need more money and strive harder to get it, and get old young. I believe there are more lunatics in this state of New York with its five and a half millions than in all France with its thirty-seven millions. In France a man regulates his spending. He has so much income. He makes it go as far as it will, and lives in a regular and methodical fashion on that basis. He doesn't grieve for more because he can get comfort out of what he has. But here we are so anxious to make that we neither spend with economy nor get comfort out of what we spend. We waste our strength to get it, and then waste what we gain, for we don't get the good of it."—Buffalo News.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Delinquent Tax List OF Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1888.

A

Ardery, A—D—All sec 27, tp 14, R 36 E, 640 acres School tax $23 68

Anton, J C and M—D Frac N W qr, W hf of N E qr sec 31, tp 14, R 36 E, 244 acres, and W hf of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr sec 35, tp 15, R 36 E, 120 acres 12 45

Anthony, Chas—House and lot in town of Darwin, N W cor Market and Main sts, personal property 5 14

B

Begole, C D—E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 160 acres; land adjoining town site of Lone Pine, bounded on N by line of sec 21, E by Main st, S by Court st, W by Seely and Begole's orchard in sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 7 acres; building W of plaza in Lone Pine, lots Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in block 1, 1 and 4 in block 6, 5 and 8 in block 7, 2, 3, 6 and trac hf in block 13; 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 19; 6 and 7 in block 25; blocks 27 and 28; lots 2, 3 and 7 in block 26; 5 and 8 in block 3 and lot 6 in block 14, all in town of Lone Pine. Personal property, 2 poll and 2 hospital taxes 64 04

Baste, John—E hf of N E qr sec 15, tp 14, R 35; W hf of N W qr, sec 14, tp 14, R 35, E, 160 acres. Poll and hospital, school tax 14 31

Brierly, Mrs. W—S hf of S W qr sec 17, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, school tax 17 30

Bishop, Simeon—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 73 acres. School tax 3 49

Bishop, Persia H—(D) All of sec 11, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Brown, E M—Homestead, E hf of N W qr, sec 30, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres; Desert, S W qr of S E qr, sec 19, tp 6, R 33, 40 acres. Personal property, school tax 8 18

Bonnheim, Edward—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots Nos. 1 and 2 in N E qr, sec 3, tp 15, R 35, 320 acres 11 01

Boyce, Wm A—(D) S W qr, sec 19, N W qr, sec 30, tp 13, R 36, S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 642 acres. School tax 25 61

Bogart, Wm F—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres. School tax 23 68

Brook, William—(D) W hf, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 5, N W qr of N E qr, sec 8, E hf of E hf, sec 6, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 66

Bush, Micha l S W qr of of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 24, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres; poll and hospital 14 41

Bennett, Walter G—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 79

Brady, Thomas—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr, sec 7 tp 16, R 37, 160 acres 5 77

Bledso, Jas—Personal property, poll, hospital and school tax 14 59

Bell, Thomas—Minor children of Mrs. S. M. Bell, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, tp 9, R 33, 80 acres 13 19

Bolinger, Wm A—D S hf of N E qr, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S E qr, sec 25, tp 11, R 34, W hf of S W qr, sec 30, W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 31, tp 11, R 35, 560 acres. Improvements on Govt. land near Chrysopolis, house and shop 18 49

C

Carrasco, Ruperto S—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 21, tp 15, R 35, 80 acres 3 41

Crane, William—House and blacksmith shop, J M E of town of Cerro Gordo; personal property, poll and hospital 13 20

Craig, C W—Personal property, school tax 23 52

Carbery, Henry—House in town of Panamint known as Carbery's 2 48

Curran, John—House in town of Panamint known as Jack Curran's 2 48

Coonin, P—E hf of N E qr; sec 34, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 00

Clark, Alex—N E qr sec 21, tp 13, R 35, personal property, school tax 16 90

Collins, George—E hf of S W qr, sec 24, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 7, R 32, 200 acres, personal property and school tax 26 13

Cain, Jas S—N hf of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, sec 29, S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 28, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 31, tp 6, R 33, 180 acres, school tax 17 35

Collins, W W—(D) S hf of S E qr, sec 7, E hf S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 18, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres (T C) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, s c 6, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres; personal property, school tax 51 24

Collins, Chas—S E qr of N E qr, M E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 1, tp 8, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 14 64

Corey, Benj—(D) All sec 12, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Cofer, C A—(D) E hf E hf of W hf, sec 4, N hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Coffin, Tenmer—(D) All sec 2, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Campion, B W—(D) E hf sec 23, W hf sec 24, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Crelov ch, Fred—(D) E hf of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 5 79

Crough, Thomas—(D) N hf of S W qr, sec 32, tp 12, R 35, 80 acres 3 13

Clark, H L—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 27 tp 3, R 35, N hf of N W qr, sec 34, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Clark, Marion, Estate of—N E qr of S W qr, sec 5, tp 7, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 6 85

Cohn, Max—E hf of N E qr, sec 12, tp 13, R 35, 80 acres, school tax 3 70

Casey Mining Co—I J La Grange, Agt—Boarding house, office and blacksmith shop on Govt. land, in Bishop Creek Mining Dist, personal property 12 15

Creaser and Spratt—Possessory claim near town of Big Pine on Turner Creek about one mile west of Baker ranch, school tax 7 24

Canney, D—N hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, S hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 75

Colons, J S—N hf of N E qr, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr, sec 27, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 5 77

Coon, Robt—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 10 03

Cole, David E—S W qr of S W qr, sec 8, W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 17, tp 23, R 38, 160 acres, personal property 15 20

Cook Springs M & M C—Quartz mill, boarding house and buildings, situated at Cook Springs in Death Valley, known as the Ibex or Cook Springs M & M Co., property 59 88

D

Diez, Abraham—(D) W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 10, tp 16, R 36, 160 acres 5 75

Dinsey, Mrs C—N hf of N W qr, sec 16, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property, school tax 42 81

Dormer, John M—(D) W hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 20, tp 13, R 36, 120 acres, school tax 5 59

Dox n, Chas J—( ) All sec 34, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Dolge, V G—N W qr E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 5, N E qr E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 6, tp 9, R 34, 636 acres, school tax 22 83

Daugherty, E S—S W qr of S W qr, sec 12, N W qr N hf of S W qr S W of S W qr, sec 13, E hf sec 14, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Drexler, Louis P—W hf W hf of E hf, sec 28, S W qr of S E qr, s c 29, tp 6, R 32, 6 0 acres, school tax 23 08

Dithitt, C—(P) E S E qr sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Dillman, Chas F—(c) All sec 5, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Daly, John—S E qr of S E qr, sec 14, S W qr of S W qr, sec 13, N E qr of N E qr, sec 23, N W qr of N W qr, sec 24, 160 acres 5 75

Dunning & Sutherland—Steam and quartz machinery near Cosey Co's boarding house in Bishop Creek Mining Dist 5 75

E

Ellis, F B—(D) S W qr of S W qr, sec 26, W hf sec 35, S E qr S W qr of N E qr, sec 35, tp 14, R 36, 560 acres, school tax 20 79

Eighteenth District Agricultural Fair Association—Land and Pavilion E side S Main st in town of Independence, buildings, tanks and water pipes adjoining above and situated on Govt. land school tax 58 05

Emmons, E S—(D) All sec 32, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres school tax 23 91

Fritz, W T C—N W qr of N W qr, sec 13, tp 9, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 1 89

F

Follet, Wallace—(D) S W qr of S E qr, sec 15, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32, 120 acres, school tax 5 26

Fitch, H S—E hf S W qr, S hf of N W qr, sec 34, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 33, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Freer, Edward D—(D) All sec 35, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Flynn, Thomas—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Follett, Wallace—S E qr of S E qr, sec 15, tp 7, R 32, W hf of N E qr, sec 21, tp 7, R 32, 120 acres, school tax 5 21

G

Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin, lower Main st, poll and hospital 11 13

Grover, John—D C Gunow, agt—house and lot in town of Keeler known as Signal Service building 9 69

Gilchrist, John—(D) All sec 29, tp 12, R 35, 640 acres 21 50

Gorham, E J—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Geiger, D M or C W—S E qr sec 31, tp 7, R 34, N W qr sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 3 0 acres, school tax 13 04

Gallager, Peter—House in town of Panamint known as Pete Gallager residence 1 81

Gremion, Kate R—( ) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 4, S W qr of N W qr, sec 3, tp 7, R 32, 160 acres, school tax 6 13

Gage, Walter H—(D) All sec 33, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Graham, W H—( ) All sec 36, tp 11, R 34, 640 acres 21 50

George, W—S W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 7, R 31, 40 acres, school tax 2 08

Goodrich, A (T C) W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8, tp 6, R 35, 160 acres 5 75

H

Baggin, J B—Patented 1500 ft in Mariposa mine situated in Gill Cr o Mining Dist, patented mineral land, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 7, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 8, tp 22, R 35, 160 acres 20 19

Holmes, Raymond—(D) S hf of N W qr, S W qr of N E qr, S W qr sec 26, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 35, N E qr of N E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32, 440 acres, school tax 10 10

Hunter, W L—N W qr of N E qr, sec 10 tp 14 R 35, 40 acres, E hf of N E qr S W qr of N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 10 tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr sec 10 tp 14 R 35, N W qr sec 11, tp 14 R 35 280 acres, W hf of S W qr sec 11 tp 14 R 35 80 acres (T C) W hf of S W qr W hf of S E qr sec 11 tp 14 R 35 160 acres, poll and hospital, personal property, school tax 77 51

Herod, James—(D) E hf of N W qr, N E qr sec 5 W hf sec 2 W hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 10, R 34, 645 acres, personal property, school tax 21 45

Hoier, A C—(D) All sec 21, tp 14 R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hoier, Tuco R—(D) All sec 3, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

H brook, J W—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hotel, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo situate N W of American hotel, known as Hotel's house, personal property poll and hospital 11 24

Hampton, O and J—(c) Lots 4 and 6, E hf of lot 5 in N E qr sec 5, tp 13, R 35, 194 acre, personal property, school tax 6 04

Hill, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr sec 19, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 09

Hedge, William—Unsurveyed W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 22, twp 13, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 8 49

Hyde, Daniel J—( ) E hf sec 35, tp 6, R 32, N W qr N W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 31, tp 6, R 32 N E qr of S E qr, sec 4, tp 7, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 25 18

Hukill, D N—( ) E N W qr, sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Hass, Julius—(D) E hf E hf of W hf, sec 23, W hf of W hf, s c 24, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 46

Hall, Robt C—( ) All sec 28, tp 9, R 34, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Hussey, N P—(D) All sec 29, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Higgins, Geo B—(D) W hf sec 35, N E qr N hf of S E qr, sec 32, tp 6 N hf of N W qr, s c 4, tp 7, R 32, 640 acres, school tax 22 40

Hathaway, Wm R—( ) S hf N W qr, sec 2, N hf of N hf, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Hall, A N—(D) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 15, tp 12, R 34, 1 0 acres 4 41

Haines, Sam—(D) All sec 22, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hilliard, David—Undivided half interest in W hf of N W qr, sec 2, S hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, E hf of N E qr, N hf of N W qr, sec 3, tp 16, R 36, 240 acres 16 25

Hampton, W A—W hf of lot 6, to N W qr sec 2 tp 13, R 35, S W qr s c 33, tp 13, R 35, S E qr S hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, N W qr sec 33, tp 14, R 35, 635 acres 20 90

Hunter, D E—W qr of S W qr, sec 11, S E qr of S E qr, sec 15, W hf of N E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 8 89

J

Jenks, S W—J—S W qr of S E qr, W hf of N E qr, s c 18, tp 14, R 35, S E qr of N E qr, sec 19, tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, personal property, school tax 4 75

Jackson, Henry—House and lot on Main st, in town of Darwin, poll and hospital 9 34

James, W—(D) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

L

Kelly, Miles Thomas—House and lot 40x100 ft, in town of Bishop Creek, W of J S Brown's residence, school tax 17 42

Kenan, J M—(D) W hf sec 26, N hf of N W qr, sec 26, S E qr E hf of S W qr sec 22, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Krause, A W—Lot 2 in S W qr sec 30, tp 14, R 36, 83 acres, school tax 3 34

Levy, Simon—Frac E hf of N E qr, N E qr of S W qr, sec 24, tp 16, R 35, 200 acres 7 35

La Mar, Jas—S hf lot 2 in N W qr, lot 3 in S W qr, S hf lot 1 in S W qr, S hf lot 2 in S E qr, lot 3 S E qr of S E qr, sec 31, tp 17, R 31, N hf N hf of S hf sec 6, tp 18, R 37, 554 acres 5 54

La Mar, Walter A—(T C) N W qr sec 12, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Lovett, Chas L—(P) E E hf of lot 1 in N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S hf of S W qr, sec 2, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres 5 79

Lutz, B F and Wm M Lutz—S hf of S W qr, N W qr N E qr sec 28, S E qr S hf of N E qr, sec 21, tp 11, R 34, 640 acres, W hf of N W qr sec 22, S W qr of S W qr, s c 15, tp 7 R 33, 1 0 acres, personal property school tax 9 78

Lewis, M—S hf sec 23, N hf of N hf sec 26, tp 7, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 10 58

Long, Jim—Chinaman—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, near E of Dewan's 1 37

Lappe, Gustave—(c) E hf E hf of N W qr E hf of S W qr sec 24 S E qr of S W qr S E hf of S E qr, sec 13 tp 15 R 35 N W qr of N W qr sec 19 tp 15 R 37, 643 acres, school tax 23 89

Lewis Tom—Indian—S hf of N E qr sec 20 tp 6 R 31, 80 acres 3 13

La Grange, I J—N E qr sec 9 tp 6 R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Letta, Chas—(c) S E qr sec 4 tp 14 R 36 160 acres, school tax 6 30

Lee, Simon I—(D) All sec 29 tp 13 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 07

Lane, Kate—E hf of N W qr sec 27 tp 7 R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 63

Lawrence, W H—(D) E hf sec 26 W hf sec 25 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Lock, Prince H—( ) W hf of N E qr N W qr sec 1 of S W qr sec 27 E hf of E hf sec 28 tp 11 R 34 640 acres 21 50

Linden, Harry—(D) N E qr sec 19 tp 13 R 36 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Linde, E—W hf W hf of E hf sec 21 S hf of N hf sec 28 tp 8 R 33 640 acres school tax 25 56

Lane, James—W hf of S W qr S hf of N W qr sec 11 tp 10 R 34 160 acres, personal property 17 57

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Co—J B O Born—Town site town of Resting Springs, 6 in Sight in the Resting Springs 1500 feet on Sight 1 to extension, Resting Springs Mill and buildings, Resting Springs, 63 88

M

Mabry, Jack—N E qr sec 5 tp 6 R 31 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital 21 21

Meads, Alex—E hf of N W qr W hf of N E qr sec 9 tp 7 R 33 160 acres, personal property school poll and hospital tax 36 67

Mock, Frank—S W qr sec 9 tp 8 R 33 160 acres personal property and school tax 7 25

Moe, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin N E corner Market and Main, personal property poll and hospital 15 69

Malone, Mrs Mary—S hf of S E qr sec 2 tp 8 R 33 W hf of S W qr sec 1 tp 6 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

Miranda, Mrs Andra—Lot in town of Lone Pine personal property 5 46

Martin, J F—(D) N hf of N E qr sec 33 N hf of N W qr sec 34 N E qr S hf of N E qr S W qr of N W qr sec 27 tp 8 R 33 640 acres school tax 25 91

Mallory, Elisha—Undivided hf interest in N W qr sec 1 Tp 7 R 32 80 acres personal property, school tax 70 19

Meredith, Sam—N hf of S W qr E hf of S E qr sec 3 Tp 9 R 33 160 acres; personal property, school tax 10 68

Murray, Wm H—N W qr N hf of N E qr S W qr of N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 1 Tp 8 R 33 320 acres S hool tax 13 01

Maxwell, J J—(T C) N hf of N E qr sec 29 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres; school tax 3 68

Meads, W H—Personal property school tax 5 18

Mills, George T—(c) S W qr S W qr of N W qr, sec 33 Tp 13 R 36 200 acres; school tax 8 49

Merryman, R—E hf of N E qr E hf of S E qr sec 24 Tp 8 R 33 160 acres; personal property and school tax 13 98

Moyle, George H—(T C) N E qr of N W qr S W qr of N E qr W hf of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Martin, Alphonse T—W hf of S W qr S E qr of S W qr sec 35 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; school tax 6 21

Martin, W H—E hf of E hf sec 28 S hf S hf of N hf sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 640 acres; school tax 24 18

Miller, Wallace C—W hf of N E qr sec 2 Tp 7 R 33 80 acres; school tax 3 68

Moon, Abe—E hf of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 6 Tp 7 R 31 160 acres; personal property 11 63

McCroskey, J—S E qr of S E sec 19 S W qr of S W qr sec 20 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres; personal property poll and hospital 19 00

McGowen, John—S W qr of N E qr sec 13 S 7 R 32 40 acres; personal property; school tax poll and hospital 1 89

McKay, John—W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 10 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; personal property; school tax 4 56

McMurry, Wm P—S hf of S hf sec 23 Tp 9 R 34 160 acres; poll and hospital; school tax 14 42

McVeer, Geo P—(D) S hf sec 21 N hf sec 28 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres, school tax 26 09

McHee, Jas A—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 22 N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 240 acres; school tax 9 01

McIver, Finley—(D) E hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres; school tax 13 29

McCullough, Geo—(D) All sec 20 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres; school tax 26 08

McKay, John—( ) S W qr of S W qr E hf of S W qr sec 29 N E qr of N W qr sec 32 Tp 7 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

N

Newlands, Jas—(D) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E q sec 14 N E qr of N E qr S E qr of S W qr sec 11 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres; school tax 23 68

Newlands, F C—(D) N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 10 N W qr N hf of S W qr S hf of N E qr sec 11 S hf S E qr of S E qr N W qr of S E qr sec 3 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres; school tax 23 57

Neels, Conrad—E hf of N E qr sec 34 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres 3 13

Nichols, H M—Stores and lot in the town of Bishop Creek 25x100 on west side of Main S., known as Photographers gallery, school tax 11 21

Nelson, James and F M Houston—Personal property school tax 16 66

Newman, Timothy—(D) N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr S W qr of S W qr sec 29 N W qr of N E qr sec 32 tp 14 R 35 640 acres school tax 23 68

O

Olds, David—Frac N W qr sec 28 tp 6 R 31 160 acres (T C) S W qr of N E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 31 40 acres personal property poll and hospital 131 85

O'Farrell, John—S hf of N E qr sec 17 tp 6 R 31 80 acres personal property poll and hospital 14 25

Olivis, Francisco—L 1 in town of Lone Pine N hf lot 7 block 7; personal property house and lot on Market st town of Darwin 17 90

Orr, L P—W hf of N W qr Sec 15 tp 7 R 33 160 acres S E qr of S E qr sec 9 S W qr of S W qr sec 10 80 acres (T C) W hf of S E qr N E qr of S W qr S W qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 7 R 32 160 acres; school tax 25 13

O'Brien, Wm—N E qr N E qr of S E qr S E qr of S E qr sec 20 N hf of W hf sec 25 tp 15 R 36 440 acres 14 94

Olds, Jim—Indian—(H) W hf of N W qr sec 14 tp 11 R 34 80 acres 3 13

Oesing, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf S E qr of N E qr sec 30 S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 19 tp 7 R 33 656 acres school tax 26 55

P

Plumley, Appleton—N hf of N E qr sec 32 tp 6 R 33 S hf of S E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 33 160 acres, poll and hospital 13 75

Pabst, David—Mill site and 5 stamp prospecting mill situate in Cerro Gordo Canon Beverage mining dist two acres, personal property poll and hospital 17 40

Pizzaro, Augustin—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 8 block 2 ..... 4 44

Palmer, Geo R—S E qr of S W qr sec 15 tp 15 R 36 40 acres poll and hospital 9 81

Professor Urin—Old Hardy, Sec—lot and store building lot 2 block J lot 3 block J personal property 38 28

Patridge, Jas A—(T C) E hf of S E qr sec 10 tp 12 R 34 80 acres (D) N hf N E qr of S W qr of S E qr sec 10 tp 12 R 34 400 acres 15 25

Pomeroy, I S—lots 1 2 N hf of N E qr S E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 8 R 35 5 5 hf of S W qr sec 7 W hf of N W qr N W qr of S W qr sec 18 tp 8 R 34 610 acres school tax 25 54

Parker, J E and M S—( ) S W qr of S E qr sec 24 tp 13 R 35 40 acres trac lots in town of Independence, 9 11 block 20 personal property school tax 16 18

Peeler, R L—N hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr N E qr of S W qr sec 10 tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Polaris Gold Mining Co—Polaris Mine 1500 x 600 feet Bishop Creek mining district 20 acres 15 25

Peters, Chas H—(D) All sec 33 tp 14 R 36 6 0 acres school tax 23 68

Peterson, Chas—(D) All sec 34 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

Posey, A C—( ) All sec twp 16 R 37 634 acres 21 85

R

Rodriguez, P—Old house and lot in Cerro Gordo E of J Rodriguez 1 15

Rosal, Angel—S E qr sec 8 tp 15 R 36 160 acres 5 75

Reddy, Mrs M—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 7 block 25 house N side of Main st in Darwin; personal property 10 69

Richardson, A—(D) All sec 23 tp 13 R 35 640 acres school tax 26 08

Richards, Geo W—( ) E ½ sec 6 tp 14 R 35 320 acres school tax 12 09

Raxford, Hiram P—(D) All sec 11 tp 16 R 36 640 acres (S) All sec 16 tp 16 R 37 640 acres 42 51

Rixford, E—(c) All sec 7 tp 12 R 35 641 acres 21 55

Rixford, Oscar P—( ) S W ¼ S E ¼ sec 5 N ½ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 10 tp 16 R 36 640 acres 21 55

Roeble, Rik—S W ¼ of S W ¼ sec 15 tp 15 R 36 40 acres 1 81

Rowan, Wm—( ) Lots No 3 4 5 and 6 in N W ¼ sec 3 lots No 2 5 in N E ¼ sec 4 tp 13 R 35 621 acres 29 94

Roberts, Oliver—E hf E hf of W hf sec 26 tp 15 R 36 S W qr sec 30 tp 15 R 37 646 acres 21 69

Rider, Geo W—( ) All sec 28 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

S

Seitz, August—House in town of Panamint known as Seitz residence 1 81

Shineberger, John—(Pat) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, e h of lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, N hf of N E qr, sec 13, tp 13, R 35, 80 acres school tax 36 31

Saylor, Mrs L—House and lot 4x30 ft, at Darwin, personal property, poll, hospital, school tax 1 32

Sterling, E H—E hf of N E qr, sec 29, tp 7, R 33, 80 acr s S E qr of N E qr, sec 20, tp 7, R 33 40 acres, personal property school tax 26 21

Smith, Thomas H—N hf of S W qr, sec 3, T 6 R 31 8 acres, personal property 25 2

Smith, L D—(T C) S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, sec 30 tp 8, R 34 120 acres 4 44

Shain, A P Jr—S E qr sec 22, S W qr sec 23 N hf of N W qr, sec 26, tp 9, R 31, 4 0 acres school tax 4 55

Steidenberg, L—N hf of N W qr, E hf sec 26, tp 13, R 35, S W qr E hf of N W qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 25 08

Sherwin, Jim—Indian—N hf of N E qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 80 acres 4 44

Sewell, Tacs B—(D) S W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, sec 2, tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, N E qr of N E qr, sec 11 tp 14, R 35, 40 acres, (D) S E qr of S E qr, E hf of S E qr sec 11, N E qr of N E qr sec 14 tp 14, R 35, 160 acres poll, hospital, school tax 21 54

Summers, Dr Jno—(D) E hf sec 17, tp 6, R 31, 320 acres, N hf of N E qr sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 15 81

Smith, S Prentiss—(D) W hf sec 32, E hf sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Stone, Walter—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Sears, S P—N W qr of N W qr, N W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 3; N E qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 15, R 35, 200 acres 7 55

Sneve, Sam I—(D) All sec 13 tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Sias, T P—S W qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 5 79

Spencer, Stanley—House and lot 50x100 ft Bishop Station, lot 16, block K 4 44

Sam, A E—N E qr of S E qr sec 11, tp 7, R 32 40 acres, poll and hospital, school tax 13 08

Stone, Thos—Lots in Academy Addition town of Bishop Creek, lot 1 and 2 block O, school tax 6 81

Stewart, J J—S E qr of S E qr sec 21, S W qr of S W qr sec 22, N E qr of N E qr sec 28, N W qr of N W qr sec 27, tp 9, R 34, 160 acres school tax 34 21

Stewart, Chas—S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 28 tp 9, R 34, 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital, school tax 21 06

Stevens, Sherman, Estate of—N hf E hf of S W qr S E qr sec 12, tp 14, R 35, W hf of S W qr sec 7, tp 14, R 26, 642 acres, school tax 25 80

Stevens—Sher V—(D) E hf of N W qr N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 13, tp 14 R 35, N E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 14 R 35, N W qr N hf of S W qr sec 18, tp 14 R 36, 604 acres, school tax 22 37

Stevens, Aug C—(D) N E qr of S E qr E hf of N E qr sec 2, N W qr W hf of N E qr W hf of S E qr S W qr sec 1, tp 14, R 35, 641 acres personal property, school tax 22 27

Shalten, Jos—Building in town of Big Pine, known as the Brewery, situate on Main st E side on land belonging to estate of D Campbell school tax 3 31

T

Thompson, V G—Lots No 1 2 3 and 4 in N W qr sec 4 tp 14, R 35, 320 acres 11 00

Thoman, G H—E hf of S E qr sec 18, N hf of N W qr sec 20, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres, personal property 2 82

Tarreyson, J D—(D) All sec 10, tp 15, R 35, 640 acres 21 50

Tuley, Therese F—(D) S W qr sec 4, W hf of N E qr, E hf of W hf, S E qr sec 5, tp 16, R 37, 560 acres 18

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1889

BORN.

BAXTER—At Independence, January 30th, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter, a son.

See the list of apportionments this week

Charley Thurston has gone to Los Angeles.

Omie tells the boss tomale story. Ask him about it.

R. J. Laws, of Hawthorne, was in town during the week.

Judge La Mar, of San Jose, was in town on Wednesday.

A. C. Harvey, of Lone Pine, was in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lubken were up from Lone Pine last Tuesday.

Mrs. Ernest Hall, of Keeler, has gone on a visit to Virginia City.

Ed. Ober and Henry Bell were down from Big Pine early in the week.

The flow has slightly increased from the artesian well on Mr. Clark's place.

Frank Densmore is reading law in the office of District Attorney Gill.

Mr. S. H. Bigland started for San Francisco last Monday, going by way of Mojave.

Jimmy McNally came down from Bishop Creek last Monday to play for the Masonic Ball.

Don't fail to attend the meeting at the Church for the purpose of organizing a lyceum.

Mr. M. W. Trask, of Lone Pine, made a business visit to Independence early in the week.

Jack Davies is building on his location below the Stevens ditch and will make his home there.

Messrs. A. C. Stevens and W. H. Jenkins proved up on three sections of land at Georges Creek last Tuesday.

County Surveyor McKnight and wife are at Independence. Mr. McKnight is surveying land under the Eastside Canal.

The delinquent tax list is published this week. It is composed mainly of unpatented land upon which no revenue can be collected.

Henry Levy's stage started for Mojave Monday morning. Mr. Levy states that he will make trips as often as passengers desire to go.

R. E. Barnes, of Cottonwood, has been in town most of the week. He has closed out his business in the county and will reside in San Francisco.

The case of the People vs. R. E. Barnes for assault with a deadly weapon was dismissed in the Superior Court last Wednesday, there being no prosecuting witness.

The weather during the week has been delightful. Warm and pleasant during the day and sufficiently cold at night to hold the fruit trees back from blossoming too early.

The gay and festive John is having a glorious time. Chinese New Year is in full swing and Chinatown sounds like a Fourth of July procession. Lots of "firecrackers" and fire water. Go it, old socks

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow—Sunday—at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m.; Independence 7 o'clock, evening. Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m.; at Lone Pine, 11:30 a. m.

Mr. Henry Cartier left Independence last Monday via Mojave on a visit to the lower country. He will go to Los Angeles, thence to Bakersfield, where quite a boom is now in progress. He will be gone for some time.

The members of Lone Pine Post, G. A. R., will give a Grand Ball at that place on the 22d of February, their regular annual day. The committee can be relied on to give a good entertainment, and particulars will be given as soon as arrangements are completed.

After a lingering illness Henry J. Hartshorne died at Bishop Creek last Saturday. Harry lived in this county for several years and was much respected. He was aged forty years. His many friends will miss his quiet kindness and lament his untimely death.

The following officers were installed last Tuesday evening by Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M.: J. W. P. Laird, W. M.; P. H. Mack, S. W.; J. S. Gorman, J. W.; O. Mairs, Treas.; J. J. Moore, Sec.; John Shepherd, S. D.; G. W. Brady, J. D.; J. D. Mairs and A. N. Bell, Stewards; Thos. Parker, Tyler.

Mr. Archie Farringdon has been visiting the Darwin country. Mr. Farringdon is a wealthy man and has made his pile in mines. He expresses himself as being very certain of a rich future for Darwin. He will invest money there, and as he is a man whose judgment can be relied on, there must be something in it. He will endeavor to secure railway connection with Darwin.

A rich strike of silver ore is reported in the Flag Staff mine, near Swansea, owned by C. Meysan, of Lone Pine. The parties leasing the mine will soon make a shipment of ore that assays 200 ozs. silver per ton. Felix Meysan and two others are taking very rich ore out of the Coelburner mine, in the same neighborhood. There is a wagon road within a quarter of a mile of the mines, making shipments very easy, and the boys ought to make a good stake.

"Sue," said Tom, "did you hear this?"
(Could it be he meant to trick her!)
"The concussion of a kiss
Always makes the lamp flame flicker."

Then experiments they tried—
In the interest of science,
And their lips, as she complied,
Soon had formed a close alliance.

After trials, two or three,
Happy as a man in liquor,
"See it flicker, Sue," said he.
Quoth the maiden, "let it flicker."

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

ON ANNEXATION.

The question of annexing the Eastern slope of the Sierras to Nevada is being discussed a good deal. Believing the general wish of the people can be better ascertained throught correspondence and not by editorial dictation the columns of the INDEPENDENT are open to any citizen who may wish to express his views on the subject. The following was written by one who represents one of our leading industries. He has considerable capital invested and naturally takes a decided stand.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—*Dear Sir:* I notice an article in the *Index* of January 23d favoring the change of boundary line between California and Nevada. It seems that one thought alone would settle that matter so far as these counties are concerned now and forever and that is the question of taxation. For those who are investing their money in permanent improvements and developments the present tax is all they can stand. I am not posted as to the tax of Nevada but of this I am certain: That a small population with limited means for revenue cannot support State government on as low a rate of taxation as can one with large population and proportionate wealth. I also saw in the same paper of different date a wonderful howl on account of the smallness of our representation in the California Legislature compared with what it would be if we were a part of Nevada. This is only the howl of politicians, who would like to increase the offices to satisfy the few who desire live off the many. The business men and farmers care very little about political influence except so far as permanent prosperity is considered and would prefer to pay the expenses of one on a basis of one representative to a thousand voters than for paying for three representatives to the same number. There are always plenty men seeking to change the present condition of things, vainly imagining themselves wiser than their predecessors, and longing for a change that have their autograph upon it. But my observation has been that almost invariably where these changes have been made they have not been to the advantage of the societies or communities that are effected by them. If there was no other reason why we should remain as we are (and there are many) the future of, and pride of being a Californian is enough to induce any thinking man not to vote himself out of it. There is only one California. The attention of the civilized world is directed to it; and their masses are swelling her population, building up her industries and developing her resources as never before in the known world; and shall the people of these Eastern slope counties, just as a glorious future dawns upon them, vote themselves out and abandon their noble heritage? I think not. I have been within three or four months forty years a Californian; and there is only one thing of which I am more proud, and that is that I am an American.

MARBLE WORKS.

January 28, 1889.

In regard to the same matter the Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* of last week says:

The Nevada Legislative Committee on annexing this section to Nevada, grossly misrepresented the people of these coveted counties, when they stated in Sacramento this week that the people on this side of the mountains were in favor of the scheme. They cannot find ten voters among the 600 of Mono bounty who would vote in favor of it; and as to Alpine, we know the people of that county are opposed to it; and they want a re-survey of the boundary line in hopes of getting more of the Nevada territory into that county. The Committee can gain nothing by such misrepresentations. Assemblyman Coleman knows the feelings of the people in regard to it.

If our neighbors should be dumped into Nevada, as the *Index* proposes, there would be an end to Inyo's boom. Eastern people would pay no attention to the claims of "Inyo county, Nevada." It is worth considerable to be a part and parcel of California, now. There is no rush to the "Sagebrush State," but there is to the home of the orange and grape—California. If the people of Inyo desire a set-back for their county their wishes can be gratified through annexation to Nevada.

As Nevada is 25 years old it should be weaned from Congress and able to support itself by this time; but if it must have the whole earth to enable it to maintain its Statehood it had better relinquish it and go back to Territorial life. This part of the Golden State has passed through the mill of high taxation and we do not propose to increase our taxes to sustain the State Government of Nevada.

The Ball.

The Masonic Ball given last Tuesday evening was a complete success. Soon after 7 o'clock visitors were invited to the Masonic Hall to witness the installation ceremonies. A. R. Conklin, Esq., acted as installing officer and the noble instructions and impressive rites made a deep impression on the spectators. The party then went to Mair's Hall and danced till 2 o'clock. The floor was in excellent condition, the music good, and the management gave satisfaction to all. Supper was given at the Norman House at midnight. The spread was excellent and ample justice was rendered to Mr. Mair's efforts to please. A noticeable feature was a number of cakes upon which Masonic emblems were neatly formed. The success of the evening was fully up to the high standard of Masonic entertainments.

Darwin Mines.

Jack Wilson was at Lone Pine early in the week, bringing Archie Farringdon from Darwin. Mr. Wilson makes a favorable report of the Darwin country. He says a number of chloriders are at work there and are doing well. Considerable dead work is being done in the Defiance and some ore taken out. Mr. McKenzie is taking out ore at the Lucky Jim. Mr. Fitzgerald is working a number of men at Lookout and Mr. Wilson says he is doing well. Mr. Farringdon has secured some mines belonging to Mr. Wilson and will fully develop them. Altogether the outlook for Darwin is brighter than for some time past. It is reported that George Lewis has struck it rich but as yet no particulars have been learned. We wish George every success and hope it's true.

Chinese New Year.

A curious ceremony was gone through by the Chinamen on inaugurating their New Year jollity last Tuesday. A good sized pig was killed and dressed; the outside was covered with feathers, pieces of punk, etc., and then placed in a standing position on the ground with legs spread apart. The cavity was then filled with fire crackers and set off, making a great din, while the Johns stood around and seemed to regard the affair as quite a success. The subsequent end of the porker is unknown but as the Celestial is proverbially fond of baked pig probably a little powder and feathers did not stand in the way of a feast; or he may have been dedicatad to "Joss" and sent to heaven in a handle basket. "Loast chicken," "flied labbit," baked pig and other incidentals makes John think that life is worth living—at New Year.

A Start.

The following letters received during the week indicate that an interest is already being taken in Owens Valley as a result of the recent visit of Messrs. Enos and Mulholland to Los Angeles and vicinity.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21, 1889.

C. MULHOLLAND—*Dear Sir:* Since your appearance in this City there has been much inquiry for information about your county and valley. The route and means of getting there; cost etc. from here to Independence; stopping places etc. on the way via Mojave. Send me your paper, with above information, if you can, and oblige. Respectfully,

E. W. LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is a prominent real estate dealer, of the firm of Lewis & Pinkham, and consequently in a position to know the interest taken in Owens Valley.

BEAUMONT, Jan 22, 1889.

EDS. INDEPENDENT:—*Sirs*—I write for information. There are several of us—a civil engeneer, a blacksmith, carpenter and others who think of visiting your section and getting land. If you have not the time to answer please hand this to some good, honest man (a Presbyterian if you have one) who can do so. We wish to know the elevation of the lake and valley at Keeler; whether the soil is alkali or not; the number of inches of water running into the lake from the river. Is there a road we can travel from any point east of Mohave on the Santa Fe road, north of the Cajon pass. We have had our attention called to your section by Mr. Mulholland's visit to Los Angeles and would be pleased to have acopy of your paper giving information concerning your valley. I am,

Respectfully,

A. J. COMPTON.

Apportionments.

The County Auditor has made the following apportionments:

State Fund	$5,837 91
Salary Fund	6,598 33
Bond Fund	6,466 35
General Expense Fund	5,806 50
Co. Road Fund	1,583 60
Bridge Fund	1,583 60
Hospital Fund	659 84

The County Road Fund was apportioned as follows:

General Road Fund	$395 90
Road Dist. No. 1 Fund	105 22
" " " 2 "	184 68
" " " 3 "	219 95
" " " 4 "	136 96
" " " 5 "	258 91
" " " 6 "	193 81
" " " 7 "	88 47

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Sausage.
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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BLAKE, R. S.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
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j-12-6i Independence, Cal.

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sep1-tf

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One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

How Uncle Sam's Meteorological Tipsters Perform Their Work.

In nearly every city of prominence from Maine to California is stationed a man whose sole business is to keep an eye on the weather. The Government pays him, feeds him, gives him the necessary instruments for observation, and calls him a soldier. But the public, for whose benefit all this is done, usually berates him and vows he bears more resemblance to the long-eared animal that hauls the army baggage. For many years the Signal Service has been obliged to bear the slings and arrows of an outraged public, without other retaliation than that of occasionally pouring down water upon the heads of its alleged traducers, snowing them up, roasting, freezing or blowing them into subjection.

There are nearly 150 Signal Service stations in the United States, employing at present about 450 men. They are graded in rank from privates to lieutenants, with General A. W. Greely as chief of the department.

The weather prediction, which is the most important part of a newspaper to many people, and it is at least interesting to everybody, is a peculiar production, and at present is the work of one single individual, who is considered the greatest scientific weather prophet of the age. This is Lieutenant Dunwoody, and he lives at Washington, where he visits the headquarters of the Signal Service daily to predict the weather for the whole country. The Lieutenant, instead of gazing at the sky with a big telescope, as many people imagine, simply sits at a large table, on which are scattered a number of maps bearing telegraphic markings of storms, storm centers, high and low barometers and the general state of the weather in every section of the country. From these data alone he is able to foretell approximately which way a storm will move and what time it will reach a certain spot. The Lieutenant has been in the Signal Service for sixteen years. There are two other Lieutenants, also stationed at Washington, whose predictions are occasionally seen. One of them, Lieutenant Craig, is the acting chief signal officer in General Greely's absence.

At eight o'clock every morning, Washington time, the weather observer at each station throughout the United States takes his observation, which he at once telegraphs to Washington. From this observation is made the prediction which the afternoon papers publish. At eight o'clock in the evening a second observation is made, which results in a prediction that is published in the morning papers.

The cost of fitting out a signal service station is about $5,000. The yearly allowance for the incidental expenses is $500, and big stations, despite the fact that they have no rent to pay, have a hard time to make both ends meet when January 1 arrives.

A few of the Signal Service's maxims regarding the weather are: "A low barometer signifies a storm center;" "winds blow into a storm center;" "storms move spirally;" "the velocity of the wind does not indicate the velocity at which a storm is moving in any direction;" "a storm may move in a circle and create a cyclone by the air thrown off from its center."

The chief instruments used are barometer, thermometers and anemometers. There are many other devices for calculating the wind's velocity, the atmospheric moisture and temperature, but the principle of foretelling weather hinges on a combination of science and brains, and each helps the other out or into a hole.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

TWO GALLANT MARINERS.

An Incident Whose Heroes Deserve a Place in the Temple of Fame.

"Captain George W. Pendleton, American fishing schooner Cleopatra, of Gloucester, Mass.

"Captain Edmund Miller Hughes, American Line Steamer Lord Gough. Date of rescue, December 27, 1885."

The Lord Gough, though of the American Line of steamers (Liverpool to Philadelphia), is a British vessel; her captain is, I think, a Scotchman. On the 27th of December the Lord Gough, on her way to Philadelphia, saw the flag of distress on the mast of the Cleopatra. The wind was blowing a gale, making it a matter of serious risk for the Lord Gough to send a boat to the rescue, but Captain Hughes thought it his duty to do this, and he called for volunteers. The second officer (I think) and a crew volunteered, and a boat was lowered. Suddenly, however, the signal of distress was lowered from the mast of the Cleopatra. Captain Hughes was much perplexed; it seemed almost certain that the vessel was in extremity. On the whole he thought it his duty to send the boat.

The brave fellows made their way over the perilous waters and the schooner was reached. There they found the master and eleven men, but for the Lord Gough, utterly without hope. Three others of the crew had been washed away and the body of a fourth lay on the deck. In two trips the survivors were conveyed to the Lord Gough. The master of the schooner went in the second trip of the boat, but before doing so he read, with such solemnity as he could in the awful storm, the burial service over the remains of his comrade and then the body was committed to the deep. Of course the first inquiry made by Captain Hughes of the American captain was, why did he haul down his signal? The reply was: "Sir, we saw that you were preparing to make an effort to save us, but we saw, also, that it was a sea in which it was very doubtful whether a boat would live. I said then to my men: "Shall we let those brave fellows risk their lives to save ours?" and they said 'No!' Then I hauled down the flag."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Turks Buried Alive.

Owing to the hurried burial and the total absence of anything in the way of post mortem examination, a good many Turks get buried alive. When a body, however, is discovered to have moved in the grave, it is attributed to the struggles of the dead with the evil spirits. No mourning badges or change of dress are allowed by the Mohammedan creed, and their resignation to Kismet enables the Turks to regard the loss of their dearest friends philosophically.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

CHINA AND ITS PROGRESS.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

The Social and Political Status of the Celestial Empire—New Ideas from the West Not Received with Cordiality—Autocracy of Science.

Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson delivered a lecture before the American Geographical society, in Chickering hall, New York city, during the course of which he said:

In China the family is the political unit, and if one member goes astray the whole family may become extinct if the emperor pleases. No man can be a governor in his own province, and no governor is allowed to surround himself with officials who are his own relatives. Nepotism is unknown.

The great rivers of China flow east to the Pacific, and the populations gather in the deltas in towns and villages. A peculiarity of the great cities is that they are surrounded with great brick walls, with ditches, parapets and gates, and the gates are regularly opened and closed every morning, as they were 600 years ago. The new capital of Formosa has such a wall, after the manner of the middle ages. The crystallized labor of Japan is seen in these great walls of cities, the great wall of the nation that separates it from outlying provinces and the grand canal. They spend every year large sums to keep the grand canal open. Yet it is inadequately supplied with reserve stores of water.

He spoke of the civil service system of China as a democratic institution, that gave every man a chance to advance equal to that of his neighbors. There is no nobility, only the autocracy of science. The last examination comprised the competition of 30,000 students of mature age, of whom only thirty succeeded. The learning relates to Chinese history and jurisprudence and the philosophy of Confucius, but has nothing to do with modern sciences. There is a college in China presided over by an American, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, but the government is very slow to admit new ideas. It only lately began to investigate electricity. It is not best for the native Chinaman to know too much of modern science.

Gen. Wilson spoke of the successive destruction of Chinese dynasties as inseparable from the Chinese system. As far as it is practicable, wherever there is a Chinamen in office, there is a Tartar to watch him. The operation of the censorship is inquisitorial and offensive. The whole empire is held in subjection by the army and the censor. The present emperor is only 17 years old. He is the nephew of the late emperor; for the first time in many years the direct male issue failed. For some years the practical sway was held by two women, the wife and sister of the late emperor. But recently one of them died, and the empress dowager was left in practical supremacy.

She is never seen by foreigners. She is a remarkable woman. She selects the emperor's wives, and has begun by choosing as his first wife her favorite niece. The imperial clan occupies a place about a mile square, walled in, in the middle of the city of Pekin.

The high officials will not hold intercourse with foreigners. No diplomat has ever seen the empress dowager or the emperor. Not even the great men of China can approach the throne without permission, and then they must be prostrate. There is no such thing as popular education. The people have nothing to do with the government. The government is absolutely isolated, and holds no communication with the people. Ideas never reach the throne from the people. The foreigners are confined to a very small part of the seaboard, except that missionaries are allowed to go to the interior. The foreign merchant does not deal with the Chinese merchant directly, but through servants. Improvements go on slowly. Yet in the interior may be found kerosene, cotton cloth, needles and matches.

The Tai-ping rebellion had its origin with a disappointed student. The antipathy of the rebels to foreigners led to the establishment of the "ever victorious" army, under the celebrated Capt. Ward, and the development of the hair brained Burgevins, whose ambition even soared to first shipping the rebels and then taking possession of the empire. The result was that after he had deserted to both sides several times the Chinese lost him one night while crossing a river.

Gen. Wilson quoted one of the memorials recently sent to the emperor by a high Chinese official, written, according to Chinese customs, on his deathbed, advocating the building of railroads, mining, the construction of ships, coast defenses and other progressive things. That this and other similar memorials have reached the eyes of the emperor is known by the fact that many such memorials have been printed in the Chinese official paper, which has been published about 900 years, not daily, but every now and then. But the ideas of the government progress slowly. The censors are conservative and slow to move and suspicious of foreigners, although they have admitted that the foreigners are not necessarily enemies.

American watches and clocks are making rapid progress in China. The only drawback is the fact that American trade marks are counterfeited.

The Chinese students who began their course of study here, but who were recalled by the censors, complain bitterly of their treatment, and despair of the progress of China while the present regime lasts.

China has no floating capital. The legal rate of interest is 37 per cent. The lowest rate on the most favorable loans is 25 per cent. Every man is liable to spoliation. The imperial treasury is in a constant state of collapse. The empress follows her own judgment, and she is now engaged in a vain effort to turn the bed of a great river, and the treasury is not equal to the task. There is one railroad fifty miles long in China. The present condition of the country as regards its foreign foes, particularly England and Russia, is deplorable. The prospect seems to be that before long the great empire, unless she can arouse herself to progress, will be partitioned. The will of the emperor is supreme, but unless he can be reached and directed there is little hope for Chinese progress.

A curious notion in table decoration is to have the center of the table made into a little pond in which crabs and lobsters are seen and even fish are paddling about.

Writing with a Quill.

Nearly everybody in England writes with a quill. You find them put for public use in courts, in banks, in telegraph offices and postoffices—in fact, everywhere where people must write. If a man prefers to use a pen or a pencil he must carry it with him.—The Argonaut.

The London school board propose to drop the study of Latin and substitute modern languages.

WHALE MEAT AS DIET.

It Is Not Only Wholesome but Also Very Palatable.

Talk of butchers' shops. A whale is a whole meat market in itself. It is a floating Smithfield, a marine edition of Copenhagen fields, an entire Billingsgate. Nobody need ever starve when whales are in season. A few of them would provision a city for a long siege. Fortunately, as the world grows older, it learns to judge more fairly of neglected kinds of provisions. It is a pity that the true value of whale flesh has not been discovered long ago. How many poor families might have been amply fed if only "whale extract" had come into fashion years back. Gourmands should also show their gratitude for the gift of a fresh flavor. It must be admitted, with regret, but without hesitation, that the list of ordinary articles of food is very limited, and that beef and mutton are apt to become monotonous, even when varied with fish and poultry, and all the eatable fruits of the earth as well. The edibility of the whale is, therefore, an exciting discovery."

The only drawback to the pleasant picture which arises when the mind contemplates 50,000 people dining off one animal is contained in the thought that whales, when they are proved to be valuable for dietetic purposes, will be hunted until they become scarce and perhaps extinct. To guard against this danger we have no doubt that whale breeding would come into fashion. People who found other forms of food culture unremunerative might remove to countries where the climate allowed whales to live in comfort and establish whale farms at the mouths of tidal rivers. There is, in fact, no end to the opening for enterprise and ingenuity which are available owing to this remarkable addition to the domestic larder.—Medical Classics.

Tricks of Indian Jugglers.

Some of the tricks are performed by every juggler you meet; others again are of such an astonishing nature, and border so nearly on the miraculous as to be beyond the capacity of an ordinary performer. Of this character are the orange tree trick and the burial trick. If, after having witnessed these feats performed in broad daylight, one is of the opinion that it was an optical delusion produced by the mesmeric power of the operator, I can only say that the ability to obtain an absolute mastery over every faculty of the observer is no less astonishing than would be the actual performance of an apparently impossible feat.

The most noticeable feature in the performance of the Indian juggler is the entire absence of any kind of apparatus. His scanty clothing affords no opportunity for concealment, and every feat is performed simply by manual dexterity or is a delusion effected by mesmeric influences. The famous wizards of Europe and America were nothing without apparatus, and a great deal of the effect of their performances was due to their magnificent and costly paraphernalia. Ingenious mechanisms and expert assistants were absolutely essential to the success of their delusions. As an illustration of this I may mention that Anderson—who, by the way, was the poorest wizard I ever saw, considering his reputation—made oath some thirty years ago in an English bankruptcy court that his apparatus, destroyed by the burning of Covent Garden theatre, London, was worth over $80,000, and that the effort to replace it was the cause of his insolvency. This amount, of course, included stage properties and everything necessary in his business. A 75 cent carpet bag would hold all the appliances deemed necessary by a Hindoo juggler. Even in the beautiful butterfly trick he manufactures his paper butterflies as occasion requires.—Charles E. Romain in The Cosmopolitan.

The Contents of an Eggshell.

The weight of an ordinary new laid hen's egg is from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about two hundred grains. In 100 parts about 10 parts consist of shell, 60 of white and 30 of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of nitrogenous matter and a larger proportion of solid matter than the white. Therefore, in an alimentary point of view, the white and the yolk differ considerably from each other, the former being mainly a simple solution of albumen, the latter being a solution of a modified form of albumen, together with a quantity of fat.—Cassell's Domestic Dictionary.

LUCKY AT LAST.

The Turn of the Tide in A. W. Adams' Luckless Life.

The grand prize of The Louisiana State Lottery, one-twentieth of which, amounting to $15,000, was won in this city, could hardly have fallen to a more deserving man than A. W. Adams of 915 Guerrero street. There is but little romance in the story of the winner's life; in fact, according to himself, he has never had any luck before. Working as a carpenter, he has earned about enough to keep himself in comfort, hardly ever expecting to share the luxuries so freely distributed to some. Still, as he said to a reporter, ever since he was a child he has had a sort of vague presentiment that before he was 50 years old he would have a streak of luck, and now when within a few days of completing his forty-seventh year he has suddenly sprung, thanks to The Louisiana State Lottery, from moderate comfort to complete ease.

On Tuesday, November 15th, he had returned from his work and was reading the paper when his landlady told him that the "ticket man" was at the door. The "ticket man" was called in, and asked Mr. Adams to produce his tickets, which he did. There on the top lay No. 56,621. When told that the ticket had drawn $15,000 the good man was dumbfounded for the moment, and then felt a joyfulness and youth he had not experienced in years. To make a bee-line to the office where the ticket was originally bought, and seek confirmation of the news was the work of a few moments. There they telegraphed to New Orleans for confirmation of the number, and yesterday the money was paid over to lucky Mr. Adams. There is another lucky person, however, who will help invest the money, as it is whispered that the landlady will very soon be Mrs. A. W. Adams.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle*, Nov. 24.

For paralysis, and nervous diseases generally, Dujardin's Life Essence is the *true* remedy. Hundreds of cases of paralysis have been *prevented* by timely use of this *life-giving essence.* A physician in Oregon writes: "I have prescribed the Life Essence in several cases of sexual debility, and am surprised at the results. I thank you for placing such a remedy in my reach." Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

The Growth of Children.

The rule of growth is that a child should increase two pounds in weight for every inch in height between three and four feet, and two and a half pounds for every inch between four and five feet. A remarkable fact is that the boys at the public schools and young men at the universities, and entering the public service, here called the upper classes, average about three inches taller, and from six pounds to twenty pounds heavier, than boys in the board schools and young apprentices and workmen. Two causes may be assigned for this: first, heredity; and secondly, favorable surroundings. Deficient and improper food, town air, laborious work at early ages, all stunt the growth. Every one knows how a change from close town to free country life, with plenty of exercise stimulates growth. A good rule for predicting future height is that if five feet is passed between 10 and 11 years of age, the child will be tall; if between 13 and 14 years, of medium stature; if not till 15 years of age, he will be short.—London Reader.

The Way of It.

There were four or five men in a knot, and they were discussing a candidate who had been elected.

"I'm sorry he got there," said one.

"So am I," added a second. "He's a dangerous man."

"He ought to be tarred and feathered, instead of holding an office!" exclaimed a third.

"Yes, and I'd like to put on the tar!" shouted a fourth.

At that moment the man came around the corner, smiling with delight and both hands ready for shaking, and as he halted he said:

"Well, boys, I got there."

"You bet you did!" shouted the four in chorus.

"And I want you to drink with me."

"You bet we will! Hurrah for you!"

And they drank his beer and said they had rather seen all the rest of the ticket defeated than to have him get left.—Detroit Free Press.

Glycerine for Edged Tools.

Carpenters and other tool users who keep up with the times are now using a mixture of glycerine instead of oil for sharpening their edged tools. Oil, as is well known, thickens and smears the stone. The glycerine may be mixed with spirits in greater or less proportion, according as the tools to be sharpened are fine or coarse. For the average blade two parts of glycerine to one of spirits will suffice.—Chicago News.

—Pullman says he can build sleeping cars containing six nice bedrooms, but passengers would have to pay six dollars instead of two dollars per night.

THE "ORPHEUM," SAN FRANCISCO.

This popular Opera House is now producing the great play "Among The Pines" in which the popular young California favorite, Georgie Woolthorpe and her star company appear. All lovers of fine and clever acting are availing themselves of the low prices and great attraction.

De Luizzel—How blue you look. What's up? Le Clerke (on $9.75 a week, with six children)—Bread.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

Apropos—Scribbler—I have written an article on birds; how should I sign it? Jenkyns—Use a *nom de plume.*

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Thirteen's ill luck; but when you get
Thirteen eggs for a dozen, alack!
Who ever heard of you spoiling the charm
By giving the odd one back.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A survivor of the famous "Light Brigade" is now a plumber in Indianapolis. He still knows how to charge.

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Of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have guests unwelcome and determined. All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

Beaver—Harkins is a man who always holds fast to the truth. Cleverly—Yes; I notice he never lets it escape him.

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The Pacific Bank of San Francisco, which has just declared a dividend to stockholders at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, is no doubt one of the safest, as well as one of the most popular banking institutions on the Pacific Coast. The ample capital and careful management of this bank insures safe, profitable and pleasant business relations.

Try Germes for Breakfast.

See Autisell Piano advertisement.

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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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The Pacific Bank has declared its regular semi-annual dividend, four per cent, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, on the par value of the capital stock, and the same will be paid at its banking house, corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, on and after January 2, 1889.

O. F. MINER, Secretary.
R. H. McDONALD, President.

Stranger—May I ask what your occupation is, sir? Tally-ho Driver in College Town—Oh, I coach the students.

HONEY-MOON.

"Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law shut down on you?" "No, Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement for me to have it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much from functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honey-moon all over again."

A Boston theologian thinks that Robert Elsmere's chief fault was that he smoked too much.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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WOODEN FOOT-WEAR.

Its Popularity Among the Peasants of Northern Germany.

Many German and Scandinavian immigrants who have settled in villages or communities of their own in the Northwestern States and Territories, have brought with them the custom of wearing wooden shoes, such as they wore in their homes in the old world. As a rule, however, they soon abandon the practice. For a while they insist that wooden shoes are better than any other; that they keep out the mud and dampness better than leather, and are cheaper in first cost, besides wearing much longer.

After a little time, however, the usage of the new world becomes too strong for the old world wooden shoes, which are then thrown away. The wearers find, too, that in our severe winters high leather boots and shoes are more protection, and keep out the snow better than wooden ones, which are very like slippers in being cut low at the heel, though they are high and pointed at the toe. There are few Northwestern communities even among those almost wholly inhabited by Germans or Scandinavians, where people in wooden shoes are often met at this day. As these shoes are quite bulky, they are seldom brought across the ocean, and, so far as they are worn at all, are made by hand, of poplar or basswood.

On the European continent, wooden shoes are very common among the peasants of the North, as well as in the greater part of France. France is perhaps entitled to be called the true home of the wooden shoe, which is there called the *sabot*. It is very skilfully, and even gracefully made, and in the province of Auvergne, in Central France, it is customary to decorate the wooden shoe with delicate carvings of flowers and with sentiments.

A pair of wooden shoes is a favorite gift of lovers to their affianced brides, or of gallants who wish to win a sweetheart. These queer lovers' gifts are decorated with carved representations of garlands of forget-me-nots or narcissus, or with a pair of doves, or with two hearts joined together. This custom has given rise to the proverb in Auvergne, uttered of some poor, unattractive girl who has no sweetheart, "Her *sabots* are ungarlanded!"

Skillful carvers of wooden shoes even decorate them with portraits of the persons they wish to present them to, or, if they are a little conceited, with their own. If the shoes are made for a wedding present, as is often the case, upon them are carved the names of the parties, the date of the wedding, and such other facts as there is room for. And on the *sabots* of some of these stalwart peasants there is room for a good deal. These gift shoes, as may be imagined, are not worn to "knock around" the barns and barn-yards with. They are kept for state occasions, and sometimes are put away as precious souvenirs. The peasants have no idea of being ashamed of their *sabots*, as the German immigrants in our Northwest often become. And the peasants, indeed, say that Queen Marie Antoinette once wore a pair of wooden shoes in the palace of the Trianon. It is not probable, however, that any queen ever wore *sabots* as a habit, or for any other purpose than to set the people an example of frugality; because they are not comfortable except to people who wear them a great deal and become accustomed to them.

The peasants of several European countries have a song, varying almost with each province, which tells the mythical story of still another queen, "with her wooden shoes." The song is legendary, and tells that a country maiden, on account of her wooden shoes, was scorned as "very plain" by all sorts of people. But at last the king himself came her way, and falling in love with her simple grace, like King Cophetua, astonished his courtiers by making her his queen. The song has a constant refrain, "With my wooden shoes," and the last stanza runs something like this:

"So I was not quite so plain
With my wooden shoes,
With my wooden shoes,
But the king from his throne
Came to take me for his own,
With my wooden shoes!"

It is said that a machine has been invented in France for making wooden shoes, and it is feared that, under its influence, the rustic artists will give up carving the *sabots* by hand, and consequently that all the picturesque side of a pretty country custom will be lost.—*Youth's Companion.*

Increase of Noxious Insects.

Noxious insects are more numerous and destructive now than they were fifty years ago. Where nature has a chance to work out her laws, all animals, from the highest to the lowest, do not increase beyond proper limits. Even man himself is no exception to this great law; but let a break occur in this great natural chain, and it is felt all along the line. Some species will increase enormously, while others almost entirely disappear. Now as insects are far more numerous than all the higher animals, it follows that if some unforeseen event takes place that favors a great increase of some noxious species, man is sure to be a great sufferer. And this state of things is exactly what is taking place to-day. The reader will naturally inquire why the beneficial ones do not increase as fast as the destructive ones. The answer is, the food plant of the latter has increased enormously, and all the surroundings have favored its rapid increase, while the other, living upon animal (imago) food, is entirely outstripped by the vegetable eating species.—*Vick's Magazine.*

EVERY-DAY LYING.

A New York Preacher's Opinion of Polite Society, Trade and Politics.

Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church on West Eleventh street, preached recently on the question "Is a Lie Ever Right?" Dr. Bolles said he presumed the people had come to hear him decide the right and wrong of lying to screen criminals, cheer the sick, suppress unnecessary scandal, shield honesty from fraud and innocence from vice. But he wasn't going to touch any such hair-splitting points. They had best be left to every man's conscience and common sense when the emergency came. Nobody would say that war is not an unmitigated wrong, and yet emergencies came in every nation's life when it was necessary to slay one's fellow men. There might be emergencies in any man's life. He would talk of the lies of every-day life.

"I denounce," said he, "the social lie, the lie of a life veneered and varnished with the politeness and fashion of the world; the lies men live and the lies men tell to make life easy, society pleasant and the wheels of existence smooth running. The lies men live are worse than those they tell. The great lie of a life is to live beyond one's means, to keep up appearances, as the phrase goes; to assume a position one does not earn; to form relationships one is not entitled to; to spread examples that are lies, and eventually to defraud creditors who would never have become creditors except for the lie that the man has lived.

"No life in the universe is so hollow as the life of polite and fashionable society. In no life is there more falseness, less honor, more polite palliations, more moral rottenness. There is more honor among thieves than in the parlors of New York, more truth among gamblers and more honesty among sharpers than among those whose pride it is to be the most polite and the most fashionable. To prevent unpleasant truths from coming up, to make things go, to lubricate the social machinery—for these reasons social lies are told and acted, and the result is that society's ideals are bad and its methods false. The truth told in a drawing-room is like a breath of pure air in an atmosphere of fevers and asthmas. Is social life ever right and healthful? one involuntarily asks. If we could have honesty there it might be.

"Another every-day lie is the commercial lie, the profitable, money-making lie. Is there ever any justification for it? The plea is made every day that in these days of competition it is impossible to get along without complying with the general custom of commercial lying. Men say they can't get to the top and be honest with their competitors. I should be sorry to think the flower of our civilization so poisonous, so noxious as that. But, if it is true, one can better afford not to get at the top than to lie. It is not necessary to be rich. It is necessary to tell the truth.

"Now comes the most provoking of all lies. It seems strange that in this Christian church, city and country—a country ruled by a religion which stands for eternal truth—we should have to speak of political lies. Men labor under strange delusions in these enlightened times. They think they can cover their personality under the flag of hall, party or committee. But they can't. Back of every slander, every lie told to pander to the lower elements, every trick, every rascality, every editorial and stump speech which does not deal in truth, there stands a man. He may think himself hidden, but he isn't. Because 'every body else lies' is no excuse. For every deed there is responsibility, and the arrows of God are surer than those of men."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Good Words from Good Books.

Poverty saves a thousand times more than it ruins.

Poverty is one of the best tests of human quality in existence.

No woman without piety in her heart is fit to be the companion of any man.

A young man is not fit for life until he is clean—clean and healthy, body and soul.

There are very few men in this world less than thirty years of age and unmarried, who can afford to be rich.

God makes men, and men make blacksmiths, tailors, farmers, horse jockeys, tradesmen of all sorts, governors, judges, etc.

A daily prayer from the heart of a pure and pious wife, for a husband engrossed in the pursuits of wealth or fame, is a chain of golden words that link his name every day with the name of God.—*J. G. Holland.*

Parchment Axle-Box Bearings.

It is said that experiments have recently been made on Prussian railways with axle-boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed before being used, and it is thoroughly dried to prevent subsequent shrinkage. An emulsion of water and oil, any of the mineral oils, is used as lubricant. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. It is between the body of the journal and the thin edge of the parchment segments that friction takes place. The claim is made that the compressed paper bearings make a tough material that is superior to metal. *N. Y. Post.*

—There has been an increase of nearly one million native communicants to all the Christian churches in heathen lands during the past year.

PITH AND POINT.

—It is often an educated taste and an ability to appreciate an object which makes it valuable, while ignorance can see in it.—*Youth's Companion.*

—If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he's wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.

—Never be afraid of criticism or ridicule; always remember that opposition and calumny are often the brightest tribute that vice and folly can pay to virtue and wisdom.—*R. B. Hayes.*

—When his animal strikes a 2:20 gait, the turfman knows that he's on the road to wealth. But for the ordinary farmer at the county fair the road to wealth leads through the exit gate.

—Don't keep on hand too many cut and dried theories. A foot rule is a convenient thing for a carpenter to carry about with him; but a man who is always "sizing up" other people's opinions by a private rule of his own is apt to be a bore.

—It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. It affects us even more than our intimate, social relations do. Our confidential friends have not so much to do in shaping our lives as the thoughts have which we harbor.

—Innuendoes.—How frequently are the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a shrug! How many good and noble actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the impression of proceeding from bad motives by a mysterious and seasonable whisper!

—Many a man seems readier to work almost anywhere else than in his own sphere. His proper and legitimate work he counts as drudgery, while there is a certain fascination to him in work which is not his appointed task. Yet, as a practical matter, the man who will not do his own work is not worth much in the doing of any body else's work.

—Some of the simplest things in life are the hardest to learn. Any man who knows how to think, realizes the fact that you can't by any possibility add two and two and make six, and yet hundreds of intelligent people work on the principle that they can secure a $1,200 living out of $900 in cash or its equivalent.

—Life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments; the greater part of our time passes in compliance with our necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures, and we are well or ill at ease as the main stream of life glides on smoothly or is ruffled by small obstacles and frequent observations.

THE CORAL INDUSTRY.

Rapid Decline of a Once Lucrative Business in Italy.

The report of the British Consul at Naples that the once famous coral fishery of Torre del Greco is rapidly on the decline is a piece of intelligence which has long been expected. Year after year the end of this once lucrative industry has been approaching nearer and nearer. For the coral fisheries of Sicily and the vicinity are experiencing the fate which has overtaken our oyster beds. They have been overdredged. The oyster scalps can with care be replaced, but it is extremely doubtful whether an equally good fortune is in store for the more valuable coral banks. The oyster shell and the pink branch of the coral are composed of exactly the same substance. But, while the mollusk can gather enough of lime for its house in the course of a season or two, the delicate polyp takes a long time to collect particle after particle of calcareous matter from the waters of the Mediterranean and then by some mysterious organic process color the dense mass. It must, therefore, follow, even allowing that the fishermen intermit operations for some years, that what was once a busy occupation for thousands will for years be reduced to very small proportions. This is what the Neapolitans are expecting. During the present season only one hundred boats were equiped, and the average return was last year no more than three tons for each, and of this much was dead or broken coral, which brings a comparatively small price. In the palmy days of the trade Torre del Greco would often send out five hundred boats, each manned by ten or twelve men, the outfit representing, before a single haul was made, about £480 each, while the profit from the venture often rose as high as 20 per cent. It is not half as much now, and the gain has been further reduced because the cost of wages, tools and other expenses have rapidly increased. The result is that the boat owners are abandoning the business, hiring out their craft for ordinary fishing, employing them to transport stone for the builder, who, in new Italy, is so busy, or, when they are unfit for the purpose of the common carrier, breaking them up for firewood. As for the coral fishers, they are migrating in large numbers either to the United States or the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which has always attracted the Italians far more than the colder regions of the north, while others are finding employment in agriculture or other trades. At Torre del Greco there was a time when fully four thousand people found employment in this industry. Barely a fourth of the number can now make a livelihood, and the chances are, as we have said, that this year will see the ranks of the coral fishers still further depleted.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FLYING WITHOUT WINGS.

The Soaring Powers of a Peculiarly-Built Antipodean Lizard.

"Just keep your eye on that fellow." The speaker had just returned from a trip across the Pacific, and his room was filled with curiosities from every part of Southern Asia and India. From a small cage he had taken a brilliant-hued lizard. He balanced it upon his hand and with a quick motion tossed it into the air. Now a horned toad or one of the common lizards of our western slope would have gone up like a rocket and came down like a rock, but the lizard was not of this kind. It rose, then it seemed to grow larger, to swell out like a balloon, and instead of dropping it sailed away at an angle and deftly alighted on the top of a plush-covered chair, where it clung, looking about in amazement.

"Yes," continued the owner, taking the pet again, "it is a flying lizard—a wingless flyer at that, one of the most remarkable of the lizard tribe."

Tossing the little creature up again, it seemed to spread, and again flew away, buoyed by some mysterious power.

"I got my pet in the island of Borneo," said the naturalist. "It was my intention merely to collect skins, but one day I was walking along through the forest, when I saw what I took for a brilliantly colored butterfly coming along. As I drew nearer I saw that it was a lizard, and, standing perfectly still, it shot by me. Having a switch in my hand I struck it down, and so secured it, and carried it to camp in my pocket. Finding that it would live I kept it, and soon saw that it was quite a pet, and if I can get it to England, shall deposit it in the London Zoological Gardens."

On the wing the bracovolans, as this little creature is called, resembles a richly tinted insect, but when at rest it can be compared to a lizard, with extraordinary protuberances on either side. These are the so-called wings, which are formed of a cutaneous growth upon either side, wing-like in shape and supported by a series of false ribs. In color the lizard is blue and gray, with tints of various kinds and shades. The tail is long, slender, and beneath the head depends a double pouch, giving the animal rather a ferocious appearance.

The wing-like organs are used merely as parachutes. When the lizard leaps into the air the upward current brings them out and enables the possessor to soar away at an angle to a greater or less distance, according to the height from which the leap was made.

The lizard can change its direction while in the air to either side; hence a casual observer might readily believe them to move the so-called wings and actually fly; but soaring is the limit of their powers, and in this way they travel long distances—several hundred yards from tree to tree.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A RARE CURIOSITY.

Remarkable Specimen of Coral From the Philippine Islands.

Judge E. W. Knott, deputy superintendent of the State Insurance Department, received recently from Alexander R. Webb, United States Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, a curiosity that is exceedingly rare; a coral formation found only in the Philippine Archipelago, and is known to the natives as "flower baskets," though why such an appellation should be conferred on it is not quite clear. It is quite different from any coral that has ever been seen by those who have been fortunate enough to view the specimen which the Judge values so highly. The specimen is conical in shape, having a base of nearly two inches in diameter and rises to a height of about eight inches, growing smaller towards its top, where it ends in a tolerably sharp point. The base was formed on a smooth ledge of rock, and the architects of its construction had begun by laying cross sections of a formation resembling finest spun glass. These are laid very carefully and evenly across both ways, and are seemingly interlaced and plaited with similar formations—they could hardly be called fibers, running from top to bottom of this novel lilliputian castle. The work rises in most beautiful shape, growing gradually smaller, until within about three inches of the apex, when evidently the builders found on their hands more of the longitudinal laces than were needed in their work, and they were dropped out as the work progressed, and stand about the toy, forming a sort of tuft around the whole.

These lacings extend about one inch above the top, and contrary to usual formation of coral, they are pliable and when bent assume an upright position on being released.

It would be impossible for machine work or the work of human hands to keep up the symmetry better than these minute animalculæ have done. The work resembles the finest lace, the cross bars fashioned as beautifully as possible. In looking through the cross bars one can see the remains of some small marine animal, probably a crawfish, as a tiny claw or feeler, similar to the ones such animals are adorned with, is plainly discernible. The coral is a pure white and forms a most beautiful ornament, not a spot or blemish on any portion of it.—*St. Louis Republic.*

—Miles W. Standish, of Waldoboro, Me., is a direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and he has a son named Miles.

The Sky Gratuitous.

Landrum (real estate agent)—This corner lot you may have for $400 a front foot.

Dingham (prospecting)—Isn't that a trifle steep?

Landrum—Steep! No! Just look at the magnificent sky over this lot that I don't change anything for!—Yenowine's News.

A Polite Boy.

Fond Mother—Little Dick is a perfect gentlemen, bless his little heart! Coming down stairs he politely stepped aside and allowed Mrs. Heavyweight to precede him; didn't you, darling?

Little Dick—Yes, mamma; I was 'fraid she might stumble.—Philadelphia Record.

Two Pictures.

THE BOORISH HUSBAND.

Wife (after putting on a new dress)—Well, John, how do you think I look in it?

Husband (without raising his eyes from his paper)—I guess it's all right.

W.—But, John, you might look at it.

H.—Oh, hang it! don't disturb me.

W. (with a little gurgle in her throat)—Well, John, it was to please you that I had it made.

H. (reading his paper)—It'll do pretty well I guess.

W.—But you haven't looked at it yet.

H.—Don't bother me. Don't you see I'm reading?

W.—But, John——

H.—Don't bother me!

W.—If you would just say——

H.—You are too vain.

W.—Oh, my!

H. (gruffly)—Yes, you are.

W. (hysterically)—And it was to please you that I had it made, and I thought——

H. (impatiently)—Oh, pshaw!

THE KIND HUSBAND.

W. (with a sweet smile on her rosy lips)—How does this dress become me, John?

H. (looking up from his paper)—Why, my pet, it fits you like a glove.

W. (with a little giggle—a happy one)—Don't it now, John?

H. (throwing his paper aside and looking at her with a world of affection in his eyes)—It sets off your beauty splendidly.

W. (with a pretty pout)—Do you think I am beautiful?

H. (emphatically)—To me you are the most beautiful woman in the world.

W. (coming over and kissing him)—Do you think so, John?

H. (effusively)—Think so? I am certain of it. You are the star of my life. My kind, my sweet little wife.

W. (delightedly) — Oh, John! — Boston Courier.

A Little Mistake.

A quiet man with a very florid face was in a crowd of hotel loungers up town the other night, and the discussion turned upon "beating" the weighing machines which respectfully request that a nickel be put into the slot. One fellow could beat it with a wire pushed into it until it touched the spring which puts the weighing machinery at work and lets the needle loose. Another made it work by inserting a knife blade, and another put in a tinfoil nickel nicely adjusted as to size and shape. The quiet young man said soberly: "Why put in anything? Blow into the slot," and jumping upon the platform he fastened his mouth over the slot and puffing out his cheeks threw a small cyclone into the works.

Sure enough the old thing worked and the needle registered his weight at 150.

"Well, I declare," said one man.

"I'll be blowed," said another, with a view of proprieties.

"Try it," said the young man, "it's easy."

So they all tried it; puffed and blew and distended their cheeks until every one of them was tired, but it didn't work.

"Blow harder."

They all blew until exhausted, and still the needle never budged.

"That's funny," and the young man stepped up, blew into the hole, and it again worked nicely.

"Why can't we do it?"

"Oh, you forgot to put a nickel in your mouth first."

The crowd fell down.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Potentate Personalities.

The czar of Russia found an excelsior torpedo in his terrapin on Tuesday. The chefski was immediately blown up.

Queen Victoria is preparing with her own hand a pot of pickled peppers for the German emperor.

Emperor Francis Josef is said to be quite willing to dye his whiskers blue, should the czar and Emperor William desire it.

King Milan is now striving to have Queen Nathalie's birth annulled, so that the woman will never in reality have existed.

The sultan of Morocco is financially strapped, and, to recoup his fallen fortunes, has commanded a leading subject to make a will in the sultan's favor and have it probated.

Alfonso of Spain has cut four teeth within two months, and the safety of the dynasty seems assured.—Puck.

From the "Pike Corners' Banner."

"Five dollars reward will be cheerfully paid for information which will lead to the detection of the miscreants who tampered with my old mare's feed bag while I was in Perkin's grocery store on Saturday last. Ezra Hapgood."—Scribner's Magazine.

BURIAL AT SEA.

A Navy Officer Gives a Description of the Impressive Service.

"Why are the bodies of passengers who die on ocean steamships at sea thrown overboard instead of being brought to port?" was asked of a navy officer.

"It depends upon circumstances whether it is advisable to bury a person at sea who dies on shipboard," was the answer. "If the vessel is within a day or two of the end of the voyage, there is no good reason for not bringing the body into port, although a superstition prevails among sailors that if a dead body is kept on board it means the inevitable destruction of the vessel. And it is often the case that when a body is shipped on board a vessel to cross the ocean the fact is kept from the knowledge of the sailors."

"It is contended by some that the burial of a body at sea is not attended with the solemn ceremony that it ought to be?"

"A burial at sea is a very solemn and impressive service. A death at sea casts a gloom over the whole ship, and it is natural for the officers of a vessel to avoid ostentation and display. All mariners are firm in their conviction that when a person dies at sea, unless within a few hours run of port, the body should be given up to the deep. As a rule, vessels are not provided with any place where a body may be kept, nor do the medicine chests contain any drugs or chemicals by which it can be embalmed. Some of the lines carry metallic coffins in which the bodies of those dying at sea, when the urgent request of their friends is made, may be placed until the vessel reaches port. But there is no law, as some have asserted, which makes it compulsory to bury a body at sea.

"As for the burial service, the body is usually sewed up in canvas and heavy pieces of iron, and either grate bars or shot, are fastened to it to cause it to sink. Then the body is taken to the gangway and the officers and crew are assembled by the captain, who reads the Episcopal burial service, prepared for such occasions, the ship being stopped meanwhile. The service being completed, the plank upon which the body rests is tipped up and the body slides into the ocean and sinks, being carried down by the heavy weights. Then the vessel is put on her course and goes ahead. Surely there is nothing inhuman or unbecoming in this."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE IROQUOIS INDIANS.

Instead of Dying Out They Are Increasing at a Natural Rate.

Rev. John W. Sanborn, of Lockport, who combines with his parochial duties the functions of chief of the Canandaigua reservation, gave a very interesting talk at Cooper Union, before the New York Academy of Anthropology, concerning the manners, traditions and growth of the Indians.

The aborigines are not dying out, said he, but have been increasing throughout the country at the rate of 600 yearly, and they now number 300,000. Their first contact with civilization was blighting, like a sudden change from hot to cold, but by little and little they are learning to appreciate the comforts it brings. Mr. Sanborn spoke more particularly of the six nations, or the Iroquis confederation. They not only dress in the manner of American citizens, but have many of their home comforts. Mr. Sanborn attired himself in the garb of a chief, worn only on state occasions, and the ladies had an opportunity to inspect the really handsome beadwork on the buckskin jerkin, sash, greaves and moccasins.

An Indian couple sang with him several hymns that had been reduced to writing. There are no labials in the language, but it abounds in grunts, gutturals and nasals, for some of which special characters had to be invented. On the table lay a very big thigh bone and tibia, a powerful jaw bone and a large and singularly perfect skull. They were the relics of an Indian chief found by Mr. Sanford in a burial mound twelve miles from Canandaigua. Evidently the chief was a man of brain as well as of muscle. Several stories were told indicating that the Indian is by no means as stolid as represented, but is bright, keen, and even witty.

Mr. Sanborn believes in Fenimore Cooper's romantic Indians, and to show the reason of his faith read a very pretty tale from the Æsop's fables of the tribe. He praised their hospitality and liberality. The women still cling somewhat to their traditional dress, but they are contented, for they enjoy the same political and social rights as the men. Courting is no longer done by proxy, and the women still have the right to pop the question when tired of waiting for a lover.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Applicant for place—"Well, I don't know, mum. You have a large family, and I'm afraid I couldn't do the work. I suppose you have great trouble keeping girls, don't you?" Sharp housekeeper—"Yes, indeed. There is a big factory full of handsome young men near here, and every one of my servant girls goes off and gets married." "O! Well, I'll try it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—"Of all the nuisances on God's green earth," said General Sherman at the Union League Club reception the other night, "the shaking of hands by Americans is the worst." Whereupon all the members of the club formed a procession and proceeded to grasp Old Tecumseh by the hand.—*Boston Herald*

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Its Enterprising Editor Makes Some New Departures.

We take the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

COME AND SEE US.

We beg to announce to the public that we have established a grocery in connection with The Kicker office. We have run a partition across our shanty and stocked the front end with groceries, and hereafter the two will be one and inseparable.

While we blandly acknowledge that this is not a literary move calculated to raise the public hair on end, we call your attention to the fact that we shall sell six dozen clothespins for 15 cents, and seven bars of soap for a quarter. A customer who wants New Orleans molasses at wholesale or retail will find us behind the counter smiling and affable. The citizen who wants to subscribe for The Kicker will find us in the back room willing to pocket his $2.

FOR SALE.

The editor of this paper has $100 worth of shares in the Spotted Bull Silver Mining company which he will cheap for cash or trade for an all wool undershirt. These shares were presented us with the understanding that we should help rope in eastern suckers. Either the rope is out of order or suckers are scarce. The stock has gone down to two cents on the dollar, and we propose to unload before another assessment is made. We said an all wool undershirt, but we are not going to be too particular about it. If it's half cotton, minus the buttons or flaps, or is ripped up the back, we shall probably make the exchange. Don't hesitate because you may have been told that we are proud and haughty. We know when to come down off the top rail.

A CONVICTED LIAR.

The web footed, knock kneed hyena who edits the literary cattle drive across the street charges us with trying to lord it over this community because we have occasionally appeared in a white shirt and 50 cent suspenders. Those who know us best know how humble and lowly we feel, even when having the only paper collar in the crowd which has not been turned and sandpapered.

We shall occasionally put on a white shirt—not to humiliate our fellow citizens or boost ourselves above the herd, but in order to connect us temporarily with outside civilization. Now and then we shall replace the horse hide strap around our waist with the suspenders spoken of, but it will not be in any spirit of self aggrandizement, such as might justly call for mob violence and the destruction of our office. As for the old grave robber opposite, we have already located him for an Ohio sheriff, who is expected along daily to take him away.

DO NOT FORGET.

We trust that none of our friends will forget the fact that we still continue to board ourself and cook our meals on the office stove. Contributions of vegetables, game, bread, eggs, and whatever is eatable, are always thankfully received and followed by a free puff for the contributors.—Detroit Free Press.

A Practical Education.

Clem (to Uncle Rastus)—Am yo gibbin dat boy ob yours an education, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Well, I dou' sen' him ter school yit, but he kin tell a Philadelfy spring chickin in de dark quicker nor I kin, dat's a practikle eddication. Tune nuff yit fur him ter git into de classicks. Wow, wow, wow.—New York Sun.

She Will Make Them Dance.

"I can only be a sister to you, George: nothing more."

"I'm afraid that won't do, Miss Clara. I have five grown sisters already, and, to tell you the truth, they are not very favorably disposed toward you; they think a match with you would be the mistake of my life."

"In that case, George," said the girl, drawing herself up with haughty grace, "you may name the day."—New York Sun.

All Tastes Suited.

Dealer (politely)—Yes, madam, we have blankets in great variety. I can show you some nice warm ones at $5, $10 or $20 a pair, depending——

Customer (astounded)—Sir, I keep a boarding house and——

"I see. John, show the lady our two for a quarter stock."—Philadelphia Record.

A Young Drowning.

Friend—I can't understand what you are driving at in this poem of yours.

Poet (confidentially) — Neither can I—that's where its merit lies.—Yankee Blade.

This Is Not

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, BUT

AN AUTUMN SNOOZE.

—Life.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9 1889

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Delinquent

Tax List

OF

Inyo County,

CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR

A. D. 1888.

A

Ardery, A—D—All sec 27, tp 14, R 36 E, 640 acres. School tax $23 68

Anton, J C and M—D Frac N W qr, W hf of N E qr sec 31, tp 14, R 36 E, 244 acres, and W hf of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr sec 35, tp 15, R 36 E, 120 acres 12 45

Anthony, Chas—House and lot in town of Darwin, N W cor Market and Main sts, personal property 5 14

B

Begole, C D—E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 160 acres; land adjoining town site of Lone Pine, bounded on N by line of sec 21, E by Main st S by Court st W by Seely and Begole's orchard in sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 7 acres; building W of plaza in Lone Pine, lots Nos, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in block 1, 1 and 4 in block 6, 5 and 8 in block 7, 2, 3, 6 and frac hf in block 13; 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 19; 6 and 7 in block 25; blocks 27 and 28; lots 2, 3 and 7 in block 26; 5 and 8 in block 3 and lot 6 in block 14, all in town of Lone Pine. Personal property, 2 poll and 2 hospital taxes 64 64

Basto, John—E hf of N E qr sec 15, tp 14, R 35; W hf of N W qr; sec 14, tp 14, R 35 E, 160 acres. Poll and hospital, school tax 14 30

Brierly, Mrs. W—S hf of S W qr sec 17, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, school tax 17 20

Bishop, Simeon—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 74 acres. School tax 3 49

Bishop, Persia H—(D) All of sec 11, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Brown, E M—Homestead, E hf of N W qr, sec 30, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres: Desert, S W qr of S E qr, sec 19, tp 6, R 33, 40 acres. Personal property, school tax 8 18

Bonnheim, Edward—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots Nos. 1 and 2 in N E qr, sec 3, tp 13, R 35, 32 acres 11 09

Boyce, Wm A—(D) S W qr, sec 19, N W qr, sec 30, tp 13, R 36, S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 642 acres. School tax 25 61

Bogart, Wm F—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres. School tax 23 68

Brook, William—(D) W hf, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 5, N W qr of N E qr, sec 8, E hf of E hf, sec 6, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 66

Bush, Michael—S W qr of of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 24, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres; poll and hospital 14 41

Bennett, Walter G—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 75

Brady, Thomas—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr, sec 7 tp 16, R 37, 160 acres 5 75

Bledso, Jas—Personal property, poll, hospital and school tax 14 29

Bell, Thomas—Minor children of Mrs. S. M. Bell, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, tp 9, R 33, 80 acres 13 10

Bolinger, Wm A—D S hf of N E qr, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S E qr, sec 25, tp 11, R 34, W hf of S W qr, sec 30, W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 31, tp 11, R 35, 560 acres. Improvements on Govt. land near Chrysopolis, house and shop 18 49

C

Carrasco, Roperto S—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 21, tp 15, R 36, 80 acres 3 13

Crapo, William—House and blacksmith shop in M E of town of Cerro Gordo; personal property, poll and hospital 13 20

Craig, C W—Personal property, school tax 23 52

Carbery, Henry—House in town of Panamint known as Carbery's 2 48

Curran, John—House in town of Panamint known as Jack Curran's 2 48

Cronin, P—E hf of N E qr; sec 34, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 00

Clark, Alex—N E qr sec 24, tp 13, R 35, personal property, school tax 16 99

Collins, George—E hf of S W qr, sec 24, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 7, R 33, 700 acres, personal property and school tax 76 13

Cain, Jas S—S hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 29, S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 28, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 33, tp 6, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 17 35

Collins, W W—(D) S hf of S E qr, sec 7, E hf S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 18, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres (T C) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres; personal property, school tax 51 24

Collins, Chas—S E qr of N E qr, M E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 1, tp 8, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 14 66

Corey, Benj—(D) All sec 12, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Cofer, C A—(D) E hf E hf of W hf sec 4, N hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Coffin, Trenmor—(D) All sec 2, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Campion, B W—(D) E hf sec 23, W hf sec 24, tp 8, R 23, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Crelovich, Fred—(D) E hf of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Crough, Thomas—(D) N hf of S W qr, sec 32, tp 12, R 35, 80 acres 3 13

Clark, H L—(H) W hf of S W qr, sec 27, tp 3, R 35, N hf of N W qr, sec 34, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Clark, Marion, Estate of—N E qr of S W qr, sec 5, tp 7, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 6 85

Cohn, Max—E hf of N E qr, sec 12, tp 13, R 35, 80 acres, school tax 3 70

Casey Mining Co.—I J La Grange, Agt—Boarding house, office and blacksmith shop on Govt. land, in Bishop Creek Mining Dist, personal property 12 15

Creaser and Spratt—Possessory claim near town of Big Pine on Turner Creek about one mile west of Baker ranch, school tax 7 24

Canney, D—N hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, S hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 75

Collins, J S—E hf of N E qr, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr, sec 27, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 6 77

Conn Robt—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20 tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 10 03

Cole, David E—S W qr of S W qr, sec 8, S W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 17, tp 23, R 38 160 acres, personal property 15 20

Cook Springs M & M C—Quartz mill, boarding house and buildings, situated at Cook Springs in Death Valley, known as the Ibex or Cook Springs M & M Co., property 59 88

D

Diaz, Abraham—(D) W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 10, tp 16, R 36, 160 acres 5 75

Delaney, Mrs. C—N hf of N W qr, sec 16, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property, school tax 42 81

Dormer, John M—(D) W hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 20, tp 13, R 36, 120 acres, school tax 5 29

Dixson, Chas J—(D) All sec 34, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Dodge, V G—N W qr E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 5, N E qr E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 6, tp 9, R 34, 636 acres, school tax 22 83

Daugherty, E S—S W qr of S W qr, sec 12, N W qr N hf of S W qr S W of S W qr, sec 13, E hf sec 14, tp 15, R 36 640 acres 21 50

Drexler, Louis P—W hf W hf of E hf, sec 28, S W qr of S E qr, sec 29, tp 6, R 32, 640 acres, school tax 23 08

Douthitt, C—(P) E S E qr sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Dillman, Chas F—(D) All sec 5, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Daley, John—S E qr of S E qr, sec 14, S W qr of S W qr, sec 13, N E qr of N E qr, sec 23, N W qr of N W qr, sec 24, 160 acres 5 75

Dunning & Sutherland—Steam and quartz machinery near Casey Co's boarding house in Bishop Creek Mining Dist 5 75

E

Ellis, P B—(D) S W qr of S W qr, sec 26, W hf sec 35, S E qr S W qr of N E qr, sec 35, tp 14, R 36 560 acres, school tax 20 79

Eighteenth District Agricultural Fair Association—Land and Pavilion E side S Main st. in town of Independence, buildings, tanks and water pipes adjoining above and situated on Govt. land school tax 58 05

Emmons, E S—(D) All sec 32, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Elliott, W T C—N W qr of N W qr, sec 13, tp 9, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 1 89

F

Follet, Wallace—(D) S W qr of S E qr, sec 13, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32 1.0 acres, school tax 5 26

Fitch, H S—E hf S W qr, S hf of N W qr, sec 34, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 33, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Freer, Edward D—(D) All sec 35, tp 8, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Flynn, Thomas—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Follett, Wallace—S E qr of S E qr, sec 13, tp 7, R 32 W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32, 120 acres, school tax 5 21

G

Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin, power Main st, poll and hospital 11 13

Grover, John—D C G (now, sg—house and lot in town of Keeler known as signal service building 9 01

Gilchrist, John—(D) All sec 29, tp 12 R 35 640 acres 1 50

Gorham, E J—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Geiger D M or C W Geiger—S W qr sec 31, tp 7 R 34, N W qr sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 3 0 acres, school tax 11 01

Gallager, Pete—House in town of Panamint known as Pete Gallager residence 1 81

Greenan, Kate M—( ) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 4, S W qr of N W qr, sec 3, tp 7 R 32 160 acres school tax 6 11

Gage, Walter H—(I) All sec 33, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Graham, W H—( ) All sec 36 tp 11, R 34, 640 acres 21 50

George, W T—S W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 7, R 31, 40 acres, school tax 2 08

Goodrich, A (T C) W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 75

H

Haggin, J B—Patented 1500 ft in Mariposa mine situated in Old Cerro Mining Dist, patented mineral land, N E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 7 S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 8, tp 22 R 36, 160 acres 20 19

Holmes, Raymond—(D) S hf of N W qr, S W qr of N E qr, S W qr sec 26 N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 35, N E qr of N E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32, 440 acres, school tax 16 10

Herod, James—(D) E hf of N W qr, N E qr sec 3 W hf sec 2, W hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 10, R 34, 643 acres, personal property, school tax 2 45

Hofer, A C—(D) All sec 21, tp 14 R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hofer, Taco R—(D) All sec 3, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Hibrook, J W—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 25 68

Hertel, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo situate N W of American hotel, known as Hertel house, personal property poll and hospital 11 24

Hampton, O and J—(I) Lots 4 and 6, E hf of lot 5 in N E qr sec 5, tp 13, R 35, 194 acres, personal property, school tax 6 02

Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr sec 19, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 68

Hedge, William—Unsurveyed W hf of N W, S E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 13, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 8 49

Hays, Daniel J—( ) E hf sec 33, tp 6, R 32, N W qr N W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32 N E qr of S E qr, sec 4, tp 7, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 23 18

Hukill, D N—( ) E N W qr, sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Haas, Julius—(D) E hf E hf of W hf, sec 21, W hf of W hf, sec 24, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Hall R C—( ) All sec 28, tp 9, R 34 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Hussey, N T—(I) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Higgins, Chas B—(D) W hf sec 34, N E qr N hf of S E qr, sec 32, tp 6 N hf of N W qr sec 4, tp 7 R 32, 640 acres, school tax 12 46

Hathaway, Wm R—( ) S hf N W qr, sec 2, N hf of N hf, sec 11, tp 7, R 33 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Hall, A N—(C) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 15, tp 12, R 34, 120 acres 1 44

Hubbock, Jas P—(D) All sec 22, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Holland, David—Undivided half interest in W hf of N W qr, sec 2, E hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, E hf of N E qr, N hf of N W qr, sec 3, tp 16, R 36, 260 acres 16 25

Hampton, W A—W hf of lot 6, in N W qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, S W qr sec 33, tp 13, R 35, S E qr S hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, N W qr sec 35, tp 12, R 35, 635 acres 20 90

Hunter, D E—W qr of S W qr, sec 14, S E qr of S E qr, sec 15, W hf of S E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 35, 160 acres, school tax 8 50

J

Jenkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, W hf of N E qr, sec 18, tp 14, R 35, S E qr of N E qr, sec 19, tp 14, R 36, 160 acres, personal property, school tax 4 75

Jackson, Henry—House and lot on Main st. in town of Darwin, poll and hospital 5 75

James, W S—(D) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

L

Kelly, Mrs Thomas—House and lot 40x100 ft, in town of Bishop Creek, W of J S Brown's residence, school tax 17 02

Kertan J M—(D) W hf sec 23, N hf of N W qr, sec 26, S E qr E hf of S W qr sec 22, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Krause, A W—Lot 2 in S W qr sec 30, tp 14, R 36, 83 acres, school tax 3 31

Levy, Simon—F M E hf of N E qr, N E qr S W qr, sec 23, tp 16, R 36, 209 acres 7 53

La Mar, Jas G—S hf lot 2 in N W qr, lot 2 in S W qr, S hf lot 1 in S W qr, S hf lot 2 in S E qr, frac S E qr of S E qr, sec 31, tp 17, R 31, N hf N hf of S hf sec 6, tp 18 R 37, 554 acres 18 67

La Mar, Walter A—(T C) N W qr sec 12, tp 12 R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Lovett, Chas L—(P) E E hf of lot 1 in N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S hf of S W qr, sec 2, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Leete, B F and Wm M Leete—S hf of S W qr, N W qr N E qr sec 28, S E qr S hf of N E qr, sec 21, tp 11, R 34, 640 acres, W hf of N W qr sec 22, S W qr of S W qr, sec 15, tp 7 R 33, 120 acres, personal property school tax 59 78

Love, J M—S hf sec 23, N hf of N hf sec 26, tp 7, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 30 58

Long, Jim—Chinaman—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo next E of Dewalh's 1 37

Lipper, Gustave—(D) E hf E hf of N W qr E hf of S W qr sec 24 S E qr of S E qr sec 12, tp 15, R 36 N W qr of N W qr sec 19 tp 15 R 37, 643 acres, school tax 23 80

Lewis Tim—Indian—S hf of N E qr sec 20 tp 6 R 31, 80 acres 3 13

La Grange, I J—N E qr sec 9 tp 6 R 31, 160 acres 5 75

Lotta, Chauncey—(D) S E qr sec 4 tp 14 R 36, 160 acres, school tax 6 60

Lee, Simeon L—(D) All sec 29 tp 13 R 36 640 acres, school tax 26 07

Lane, Kate—E hf of N W qr sec 27 tp 7 R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 63

Lawrence, W H—(D) E hf sec 25 W hf sec 25 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Look, Prince H—(I) W hf of N E qr N W qr W hf of S W qr sec 27 E hf of E hf sec 28 tp 11 R 34 640 acres 21 50

Louden, Harry—(D) N E qr sec 19 tp 15 R 36 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Lauds, E—W hf W hf of E hf sec 21 N hf of N hf sec 28 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 56

Lane, James—W hf of S W qr S hf of N W qr sec 11 tp 10 R 34 160 acres, personal property 17 57

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Co—J B O born—Town site town of Resting Springs, Gem Sight mine Resting Springs 150 feet Gem Sight 1st extension, Resting Springs Mill and buildings, Resting Springs, 60 88

M

Malory, Jack—N E qr sec 5 tp 6 R 31 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital 21 21

Meads, Alex—E hf of N W qr W hf of N E qr sec 9 tp 7 R 33 160 acres, personal property school tax poll and hospital tax 36 67

Mock, Frank—S W qr sec 9 tp 8 R 33 160 acres personal property and school tax 7 25

Mee, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin N E corner Market and Main, personal property poll and hospital 15 69

Malone, Mrs Mary—S hf of S E qr sec 2 tp 8 R 33 W hf of S W qr sec 1 tp 6 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

Miranda, Mrs Andria—Lot in town of Lone Pine personal property 5 46

Martin, J P—(D) N hf of N E qr sec 33 N hf of N W qr sec 34 S E qr S hf of N E qr S W qr of N W qr sec 27 tp 8 R 33 640 acres school tax 25 91

Mallory, Elisha—Undivided hf interest in N W qr sec 1 Tp 7 R 32 80 acres personal property; school tax 70 11

Meredith, Sam—N hf of S W qr E hf of S E qr sec 9 Tp 9 R 33 160 acres; personal property; school tax 10 68

Murray, Wm H—N W qr N hf of N E qr S W qr of N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 1 Tp 8 R 33 320 acres School tax 13 04

Maxwell, J J—(T C) N hf of N E qr sec 29 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres; school tax 3 68

Meads, W H—Personal property; school tax 5 18

Mills, George T—(D) S W qr S W qr of N W qr sec 33 Tp 13 R 36 200 acres; school tax 8 49

Merryman, R—E hf of N E qr E hf of S E qr sec 24 Tp 8 R 33 160 acres; personal property and school tax 13 98

Moyle, George H—(T C) N E qr of N W qr S W qr of N E qr W hf of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Martin, Alphonse T—W hf of S W qr S E qr of S W qr sec 35 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; school tax 6 21

Martin, W H—S hf of E hf sec 28 S hf S hf of N hf sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 640 acres; school tax 23 18

Miller, Wallace C—W hf of N E qr sec 2 Tp 7 R 33 80 acres; school tax 3 68

Moon, A D—E hf of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 6 Tp 7 R 31 160 acres; personal property 11 63

McCroskey, J P—S E qr of S E sec 19 S W qr of S W qr sec 20 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres; personal property poll and hospital 19 00

McCown, John—S W qr of N E qr sec 13 Sp 7 R 32 40 acres; personal property; school tax poll and hospital 33 10

McKay, John—W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 10 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; personal property; school tax 4 56

McMurry, Wm P—S hf of S hf sec 23 Tp 9 R 34 160 acres; poll and hospital; school tax 14 12

McNear, Geo P—(D) S hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres; school tax 26 08

McPhee, Jas A—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 22 N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 240 acres; school tax 9 01

McIver, Finley—(D) E hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres; school tax 13 29

McCullough, Geo—(D) All sec 20 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres; school tax 26 08

McKay, John—(I) S W qr of S W qr E hf of S W qr sec 29 N E qr of N W qr sec 32 Tp 7 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 89

N

Newlander, Jas—(T) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E qr sec 14 N E qr of N E qr S E qr of S W qr sec 11 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres; school tax 25 68

Newlands, F G—(D) N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 10 N W qr N hf of S W qr S hf of N E qr sec 11 S hf S E qr of S E qr N W qr of S E qr sec 3 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres; school tax 25 57

Neels, Conrad—E hf of N E qr sec 34 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres 3 13

Nichols, H M—House and lot in the town of Bishop Creek 25x100 on west side of Main St known as Photographers gallery; school tax 13 21

Nevins, James and H M Horton—Personal property school tax 16 06

Nortan Timothy—(I) N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr S W qr of S W qr sec 29 N W qr of N E qr sec 32 tp 14 R 35 640 acres school tax 25 68

O

Olds, David—Frac N W qr sec 28 tp 6 R 31 166 acres (T C) S W qr of N E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 31 40 acres personal property poll and hospital 151 85

O'Farrell, John—S hf of N E qr sec 17 tp 6 R 31 80 acres personal property poll and hospital 14 25

Olevis, Francisco—Lot in town of Lone Pine N hf lot 7 block 7 personal property house and lot on Market st town of Darwin 17 50

Orr, L P—W hf of N W qr Sec 15 tp 7 R 33 80 acres S E qr of S E qr sec 9 S W qr of S W qr sec 10 80 acres (T C) W hf of S E qr N E qr of S W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 7 R 32 160 acres; school tax 25 13

O'Brien, Wm—N E qr N E qr of S E qr S E qr of S E qr sec 26 N hf of W hf sec 25 tp 15 R 36 440 acres 14 94

Ojis, Jim—Indian—(H) W hf of N W qr sec 14 tp 11 R 34 80 acres 3 13

Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf S E qr of N E qr sec 30 S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 19 tp 7 R 33 656 acres school tax 26 55

P

Plumley, Appleton—N hf of N E qr sec 32 tp 8 R 33 S hf of S E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 33 160 acres, poll and hospital 13 75

Pobst, David—Mill site and 5 stamp prospecting mill situate in Cerro Gordo canon Beveridge mining dist two acres, personal property poll and hospital 17 40

Pizzaro, Augusto—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 8 in block 18 ..... 4 44

Palmer, Geo H—S E qr of S W qr sec 15 tp 15 R 36 40 acres poll and hospital 9 81

Producers Union—; H Hardy, Sec—Lot and store buildings lot 2 block J lot 3 block J personal property 38 28

Patridge, Jas A—(T C) E hf of S E qr sec 10 tp 12 R 34 80 acres (D) N hf N E qr of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 10 tp 12 R 34 400 acres 16 26

Perrin, J E—Interest 12 N hf of N E qr S E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 8 R 33 E hf of S W qr sec 7 W hf of N W qr N W qr of S W qr sec 18 tp 8 R 34 640 acres school tax 25 54

Parker, J Edward M—(D) S W qr of S E qr sec 34 tp 13 R 35 40 acres frac lots in town of Independence, 9 11 block 20 personal property school tax 16 18

Pesler, E L—N hf of N W qr S W qr of N W qr N W qr of S W qr sec 10 tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Poleta God Mining Co—Poleta Mine 1500 x 600 feet Bishop Creek mining district 20 acres 18 25

Peters, Chas H—(D) All sec 33 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

Peterson, Chas—(D) All sec 34 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

Posey, A C—( ) All sec 7 tp 16 R 37 654 acres 21 85

R

Rodriguez, P—Old house and lot in Cerro Gordo E of J Herbert's 1 15

Rossi, Angel—S E ¼ sec 8 tp 15 R 36 160 acres 5 75

Reeley, Mrs M—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 7 block 2 house W side of Main st in town of Darwin, poll and property 10 69

Richardson, A—(D) All sec 23 tp 13 R 35 640 acres school tax 26 08

Richards, Geo W—( ) E ½ sec 6 tp 14 R 35 320 acres school tax 12 09

Rixford, Julius P—(D) All sec 11 tp 16 R 36 640 acres (S) All sec 16 tp 19 R 37 640 acres 42 50

Rixford, E—(I) All sec 7 tp 12 R 35 641 acres 21 55

Rixford, Luther P—( ) S W ¼ S E ¼ sec 3 N ½ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 10 tp 16 R 36 640 acres 21 50

Rundle, Rob—S W ¼ of S W ¼ sec 15 tp 15 R 36 40 acres 1 81

Rowan, Wm—( ) Lots No 3 4 5 and 6 in N W ¼ sec 3 lots No 2 3 in N E ¼ sec 4 tp 13 R 35 624 acres 23 91

Roberts, Oliver—E hf E hf of W hf sec 25 tp 15 R 36 S W qr sec 30 tp 15 R 37 646 acres 21 68

Rider, Geo W—( ) All sec 28 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

S

Seitz, August—House in town of Panamint known as Seitz residence 1 81

Shineberger, John—(Pat) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, E hf of lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, N hf of N E qr, sec 13, tp 13, R 35 80 acres school tax 36 31

Saylor, Mrs L—House and lot 40x90 ft, at Alvord, personal property, poll, hospital, school tax 15 32

Sterling, E H—E hf of N E qr, sec 29 tp 7, R 35, 80 acres, S E qr of N E qr, sec 20, tp 7, R 33, 40 acres, personal property school tax 26 23

Smith, Thomas H—N hf of S W qr, sec 5; Tp 6 R 31 80 acres, personal property 25 12

Smith, L D—(T C) S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, sec 30 tp 8, R 34, 120 acres 4 44

Smith, A P Jr—S E qr sec 22, S W qr sec 23, N hf of N W qr, sec 26, tp 9, R 31, 400 acres school tax 14 55

Siedenberg, L—W hf of N W qr, E hf sec 26, tp 13, R 35, S W qr E hf of N W qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 641 acres, school tax 26 08

Sherwin, Jim—Indian N hf of N E qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 80 acres 4 41

Scovil, Thos B—(D) S W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, sec 2, tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, N E qr of N E qr, sec 11, tp 14, R 35, 40 acres, (H) S E qr of S E qr, E hf of S E qr, sec 11, N E qr of N E qr, sec 14 tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, poll, hospital, school tax 21 54

Summers, Dr Jno—(D) E hf sec 17, tp 6, R 33, 320 acres, N hf of N E qr sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 12 87

Smith, S Prentiss—(D) W hf sec 32, E hf sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Stone, Walter—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Spear, S D—N W qr of N W qr, N W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8; N E qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 15, R 35, 200 acres 7 06

Sneve, Sam T—(D) All sec 13, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Shaw, T D—S W qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 7 06

Sprance, Stanley—House and lot 50x100 ft Bishop Station, lot 16, block K 4 44

Sais, A E—N E qr of S E qr sec 14, tp 7, R 32 40 acres, poll and hospital, school tax 10 08

Shone, Thos—Lots in Academy Addition town of Bishop Creek, lot 1 and 2 block O, school tax 6 85

Stewart, J J—S E qr of S E qr sec 21, S W qr of S W qr sec 22, N E qr of N E qr sec 28, N W qr of N W qr sec 27, tp 9, R 34, 160 acres school tax 31 21

Stewart, Chas—S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 28, tp 9, R 34, 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital, school tax 21 06

Stevens, Sherman, Estate of—N hf E hf of S W qr S E qr sec 12, tp 14, R 35, W hf of S W qr sec 7, tp 14, R 26, 642 acres, school tax 23 80

Stevens—Sherry—(D) E hf of N W qr N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 13; tp 14, R 35, N E qr of S W qr; sec 13; tp 14 R 36, N W qr N hf of S W qr sec 18, tp 14 R 36, 604 acres, school tax 22 37

Stevens, Aug C—(D) N E qr of S E qr E hf of N E qr sec 2, N W qr W hf of N E qr W hf of S E qr S W qr sec 1, tp 14, R 35, 601 acres personal property, school tax 22 27

Schalten, Jos—Building in town of Big Pine, known as the Brewery, situate on Main st E side on land belonging to estate of D Campbell school tax 3 31

T

Thompson, V G—Lots No 1 2 3 and 4 in N W qr sec 4 tp 13, R 35, 320 acres 11 00

Truman, G H—E hf of S E qr sec 18, N hf of N W qr sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, personal property 2 82

Torreyson, J D—(D) All sec 10, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Tolley, Therese F—(D) S W qr sec 4, W hf of N E qr, E hf of W hf, S E qr sec 5, tp 16, R 37, 560 acres 18 88

Taylor, John J—S qr sec 3, N W qr sec 10, S E qr sec 4, N E qr sec 9, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres school tax 25 57

Taylor, Thos P—(D) S hf sec 14, N hf sec 23, tp 12, R 34, 640 acres 21 50

Thorn, S F—S W qr W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 32 tp 7, R 43, 280 acres, S E qr of S E qr sec 30, E hf sec 31, tp 7, 33, 360 acres, school tax 25 77

U

Unknown Owner—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 6 block 7 ..... 3 13

V

Vaughn, Jim—Indian—N hf of N E qr sec 7, tp 6, R 31, 80 acres 4.44

Vale, William—(D) All sec 14 tp 16 R 36 640 acres 21 50

W

Wallace, Jim—Indian—W hf of lot No 2 in N E qr of sec 1, tp 13, R 34, 40 acres, school tax 2 09

Wright, Joe—Indian—N hf of S E qr sec 17 tp 6 R 31, 80 acres 3 13

Walker, David H—(D) E hf of N W qr W hf of N E qr S E qr of N E qr, S hf sec 2, W hf of S W qr S W qr of N W qr, sec 1 tp 16, R 36, 639 acres 21 47

Williams, Evan—(D) S hf N E qr sec 31, S W qr sec 32, tp 15, R 37, 616 acres 21 68

Wolittaker, J—(D) E hf E hf of N W qr sec 27, S W qr S hf of N W qr sec 26, tp 8, R 33 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Wood, Robert—Lots No 1 and 2 in N W qr W hf of lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 6 tp 14 R 36 243 acres, school tax 9 31

Woodberry, J P—S hf and S hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 480 acres 16 27

Williams, Jasper and Williams, Ben—S W qr of N E qr sec 16, t

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1889

J. J. Gunn has gone to Darwin.

S. D. Thurston has gone down to Bakersfield.

There is no place like home—but whose home?

The Supervisors met last Monday, a full Board being present.

G. H. Palmer has been up from Lone Pine during the week.

Charley Summers, of Bishop Creek, was in town during the week.

See the advertisement for the G. A. R. ball at Lone Pine on the 22d.

Mr. N. G. Fairman came in from Panamint last Thursday. He left town next day for Darwin.

Louis Sammon, a Mono Lake rancher, was murdered by a Piute last week. The redskin has been captured.

Mrs. Jennie Lillard, of Davisville, arrived at Independence last Wednesday on a visit to Mrs. W. S. Enos.

The Legislature of Nevada has granted an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of boring artesian wells in that State.

The merchants of Los Angeles say they can sell goods under San Francisco prices. Our merchants should give them a trial, or at least ask for price-lists.

W. H. Jenkins will clear and seed about 200 acres of land below the Stevens ditch this spring. Over 100 acres have already been cleared of brush.

About 200 sacks of ore was shipped from the Flag Staff mine, near Swansea, this week. The ore assays over 200 ozs. silver per ton and $16 gold.

Pap. Walker is overrun with business now that so much travel is going by way of Mojave. He is studying plans for a big hotel and feels tired when night comes. Grant is chief architect.

W. S. Enos and C. Mulholland got back to Independence from Los Angeles last Wednesday. They respectfully ask all who are interested to meet at Mairs' Hotel on Monday evening to hear their report.

Phil. Cartier has gone to San Francisco. He has been in poor health for some time and goes down for medical advice. He will go from there to Montana, where he has relatives.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at the school house at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. At the M. E. Church, Independence, at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 11 a. m.

During the holidays Los Angeles alone paid $40,000 for chickens and turkeys that were imported from Kansas and Iowa. Poultry raising will be a valuable industry here in Inyo when railroad connection is perfected.

Farewell.

Mr. W. A. Hampton left for Davisville, Yolo county, his former home, last Tuesday morning, going by way of Mojave. During his residence of nearly two years here Will made many friends, who regret his departure. On Monday evening a farewell party was tendered him at Mairs' Hall. Dancing was continued till midnight. The evening was passed very pleasantly, the thought of the near departure of one who has been always identified with the social interests of town being the only thing that prevent a complete enjoyment. Good-bye, Will, and luck go with you.

A War In Mono

The officials of Mono county telegraphed Governor Waterman last week that settlers in Antelope Valley are much alarmed over the gathering of Indians there on account of two Indian murderers being in jail at Bridgeport. The Sheriff asked for fifty stands of arms and ammunition immediately. Governor Waterman was at Folsom when the dispatch arrived. He telegraphed from that place to get a company of military in readiness to march at once if needed.

Meteorological Summary for January, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer	30.070 inches.
Mean temperature	39°
Highest temperature	59°
Lowest temperature	30°
Monthly range of temperature	23°
Mean dew point, 22°	
Mean relative humidity 55 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, N., S. E.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. W. 25th.	
Precipitation	0.04
Number of clear days	19
Number of fair days	6
Number of cloudy days	6

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Board of Trade.

The meeting held on Saturday evening of last week for the purpose of organizing a local Board of Trade was called to order by A. R. Conklin Esq., Chairman pro. tem. Representatives were present from various parts of the Valley. It was moved and seconded that a permanent organization be formed. The subject being brought before the meeting it was discussed at length by number of gentlemen, and on the call of question was put and carried. The following officers were elected: A. R. Conklin, President; S. G. Sneden, 1st Vice-President; E. H. Edwards, 2d Vice-President; P. H. Mack, Secretary; O. I. Mairs, Treasurer. Directors, John E. Jones, Round Valley; A. Spencer, Lincoln; J. H. Stoutenborough and J. L. Bourland, Bishop; Geo. H. Hardy, Laws; Geo. Collins, Poleta, S. P. Roberts, Cottonwood; Jas. Crocker, A. K. Eugley, Big Pine; T. J. Goodale, Fish Springs; N. Rhine, Independence; W. L. Hunter, Georges Creek; R. S. Carrasco and A. C. Harvey, Lone Pine; Thos. Boland, Keeler; Wm. Walker, Olancha; J. F. Hawley, Cerro Gordo; John C. Eldy, Darwin; F. Fitzgerald, Kookout; H. G. Chickering, Panamint. The elective officers were designated as an Executive Committee and the Directors as a Committee on Finance. It was resolved that no connection should be formed with San Francisco at present. After discussing many subjects pertinent to the welfare of the county the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 00 bottles by all leading druggists.

SPLINTERS

From a So-called Bursted Boom.

The cry has gone abroad that the Los Angeles boom is bursted and the city dead. A plain statement of facts by a disinterested observer may be of some interest, and not one syllable is written but what is true. The whole world has heard of the climate and country about the City; and people who have not been there think the beauty of both has been wildly exaggerated. The writer of this article has been over a good part of four continents and has seen most of the places renowned for beautiful scenery and fine climate, including the south of France, Italy and Greece. There is no disputing about taste; but in the opinion of the writer Los Angeles is superior to any other country he has ever seen in climate and beauty of surroundings. Every variety of beautiful and delicate flowers bloom in the gardens in January; and at that season the air is as balmy as the middle of May or beginning of June in the British Islands. This tells the story of winter weather. In the summer constant breezes blow from the ocean and prevents any discomfort from heat. The valley in which the city stands is about sixty miles in diameter one way by about fifty the other and is surrounded on all sides by mountains except where it is bounded by the ocean. The great valley is not uniformly level but is beautifully diversified by low hills and lovely smaller valleys. The soil is as fertile as any in the United States. Enough rain falls to make fine crops of grain of all kinds without irrigation. From the city to the sea at Santa Monica the distance is sixteen miles, and all the way the country is as beautiful as the well-kept grounds of the great private residences of Europe; here nature has scattered all this beauty with a lavish hand. Volumes have been written about the beauty of Los Angeles and as much more could be said without exhausting the subject. So far from exaggeration not half enough has been said on the subject. There is scarcely a township in the entire county that would not furnish material for a long and interesting article, and certainly not one but deserves being written about. But here at home we are more interested in the

PERMANENT PROSPERITY

Of Los Angeles than of its beauty. The fate of Inyo county and of Owens Valley is linked with that city. Nature has made the ties that bind us together. When people talk of a bursted boom and a dead town they speak in ignorance. There was a wild excitement and speculation in town lots all over Los Angeles county. This speculation affected nearly everybody. Ministers preached from their pulpits on Sunday on the vanity of this world and its pleasures; and on Monday morning rushed in among the crowd who were speculating in town lots and were among the most eager speculators. This craze was not building the city; but neither did it hinder the building. The craze has run its course, like whooping-cough, or measles, and the solid business and building of the city goes on with as great regularity and energy as at any former time. Throughout the length and breadth of Los Angeles there is hardly a street where new buildings are not going up. In the central part of town very many of these are great solid structures, such as would do credit to the largest cities in the world. The banks are crowded with customers every business hour of the day; and all of these institutions are doing a profitable business not equalled in other cities. Capital is flowing into the city in search of investment in greater volume than ever; and it is easy to borrow any amount of money on good city property. Last week a party of men from Chicago were in the city investing one and a quarter millions of dollars in cable railways. The work will cost about two million dollars and the remainder of the stock is owned by citizens of Los Angeles. The Company now has over three hundred men employed extending their lines and putting in machinery. The engines and other works fully equal the big machinery of the Comstock mines. None of the cable cars are yet running, all the cars in use being drawn by horses and mules. The cars now carry an average of twenty-five thousand passengers each day. Many miles of streets have already been made of granite or other hard rock crushed to the size of hens eggs and put on to a depth of eight inches. This is pressed down with a steam roller weighing fifteen tons, and then overlaid with a coating of bituminous limestone softened by steam. When the covering cools it is as hard as rock and makes a roadway as smooth as a floor. This work is done by contract and costs the city 27½ cents per square foot. This work is still going on and Los Angeles may justly claim to have the handsomest and best roadways in the world. Large public parks are being made and no expense will be spared to make them worthy of the city. The new City Hall, now very nearly finished, is an immense building. The churches, schools and other public structures are all on a scale suitable to a great city. These are but a few among many facts that might be given to show the rapid growth and unmistakeable evidences of permant prosperity in Los Angeles. Oil wells are found within a few miles of the city; these and railroads soon to be built that will supply abundance of coal, will solve the problem of cheap fuel. Then many branches of manufactures will be established. Already capital is secured to start a shoe factory that will employ three hundred hands. The reports of lively times at Los Angeles attracted swarms of mechanics there, far more than there was any possibility of employing. Many of these wandered about the streets for weeks vainly seeking work, and then wandered away to other places and reported that the town was dead. There are still too many carpenters there. Many of the leading citizens now are men who went to Los Angeles within the past five or six years. These men knew but very little about Inyo county; many of them had never heard of it before the arrival of the delegates who recently went to the city from Independence. These delegates were listened to with very

CLOSE ATTENION

And what they told of Inyo excited the deepest interest and a good deal of surprise. Many of the leading men of the city said they would strongly favor a move to issue bonds and give a subsidy to any company who would build a railroad to Owens Valley. Capitalists want new openings for investments; the whole city wants our beef and potatoes, our apples and other products; architects and builders want our marble, which will give them cheap material for the most beautiful buildings that could be constructed. Men of wealth want to get within easy reach of the grandest mountain scenery on this continent; and several said that they would never rest until a road should be built that would bring them here. It surprised these men beyond measure to learn that within their own State was a region that more than rivalled the Alps, and that might might be reached in a few hours instead of traveling weeks over two continents and an ocean to see. Los Angeles is a prosperous and rapidly growing city; direct rail connection with it is as necessary to Inyo county as connection with the heart is necessary to the hands and feet. The attention of the city has now been directed to Inyo county and we should not slack in our work one hour till we have the railroad completed.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, February 6th, 1889.

The Board of Supervisors met at Independence on the above date and organized by electing E. Robinson Chairman. Present, E. Robinson, J. D. Harger, S. G. Sneden, J. J. Stewart and J. C. Eddy.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid.

Darwin Election Board	$ 30 00
Keeler " "	30 00
P. H. Mack, Sunds	10 25
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse	110 66
H. H. Howell, Board of Education	23 50

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled, all the members being present.

The following bills were allowed.

W. A. Chalfant, printing	$17 00
S. G. Gregg, Sunds $18 85 allowed	15 85
L. Wood, mdse	13 85
P. W. Forbes, Exp. as Dist. Att'y	20 00
D. Stubblefield, wood	81 00
Claims of Jauvier, Laird, Shannon, and Crough as members of Board of Education rejected.	
A. W. Eibeshutz, cutting wood	9 00
O. I. Mairs, boarding prisoners	46 00
J. J. Moore, stamps	2 30
L. Baxter, cutting wood	3 00
Ind. W. Co., water and pipe	19 50
Mrs. J. Keppler, Janitress	30 00
H. S. Crocker, blanks	2 60
H. G. Pinmley, Constable fees	41 20
Bill of Geo. W. Neill for transcribing testimony in J. P. Court rejected.	
J. W. Murphy, labor and material	65 25
I. J. Woodin, salary as Co Physic'n	150 00
Mrs. M. Lewis, care indigent sick	160 00
J. G. Dodge, conveying sick	8 00
I. P. Yaney, J. P. Fees	9 00
J. R. Eldred, Sunds. $22.46, allowed	17 46
N. Rhine, mdse. $93 87 allowed	41 32

Moved and carried to reconsider the rejection of petition for bridge at Lone Pine. Petition reconsidered and rejected by the following vote: Ayes: Harger, Sneden, Robinson and Eldy. No: Stewart.

C. Mulholland, printing	178 82

Bids were opened and examined for construction of bridges at West Bishop. At Matlick's Ford: W. Weichart, $550; C. Wonacott, $350; O. Hampton, $285 75. At Rowan's Ford. W. Weichart, $550; C. Wonacoott, $350; O. Hampton, $305 50. A proposal was received from M. S. McLeod offering to build both bridges for the sum of $425.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. February 6 h.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m. Minutes of preceding day read and approved. The bid of M. S. McLeod for building bridges across Bishop Creek at Matlick's and Rowan's Fords was accepted, the price to be $425 for both bridges.

The Clerk of the Board was ordered to advertise in the INDEPENDENT for building a bridge across Owens River at Alvord.

Quarterly reports of overseers of Road Districts Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were examined, accepted and approved.

The following claims were allowed.

Panamint Election Board	$ 30 00
H. Evans, R'd Dist. No. 1	83 75
M. S. McLeod " 3	131 09
G. H. Palmer " 6	188 75
S. J. McMcMurry " 4	30 00
W. James " 5	125 63
S. J. McMurry, conveying sick	7 00

The rates for Lone Pine Water Company were fixed at the same figures as former years.

A petition for a new road district was rejected, also petition of F. E. Russell for rebate of taxes rejected.

Ordered that 25 per cent. of the County Road Fund be transferred to the General Road Fund.

The County Auditor was ordered to transfer $100 from the unapportioned funds and $100 from the Revolving Fund to the Rebate Fund.

The Board adjourned till 10 a. m. Thursday.

THURSDAY, February 7, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., all the members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Ordered that $4 be paid to A. Rossi as a rebate on taxes.

Reports of the Auditor and Treasurer were examined, accepted and approved.

The claim of H. S. Crocker for books was allowed in the sum of $35 25.

The Board rejected a proposal made by Messrs. Conklin and Laird to collect taxes on personal property and desert land.

The notice for an election to be held at Bishop Creek to decide on the issuing of school bonds was not published for such length of time as the law requires. By this defect the bonds are worthless and the Board ordered that the same be destroyed, and that all taxes collected for their redemption and interest thereon be refunded.

A list of forty Grand Jurors and eighty Trial Jurors was drawn to serve for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until Friday, February 8th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1889.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, All the members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

HONS. JOHN ROTH AND CYRUS COLEMAN. *Gentlemen:*—At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, held at Independence on the 8th day of February, 1889, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That our representatives in the State Senate and Assembly be requested to use every honorable means to prevent any change in the law now in force, by which County Boards of Supervisors are given power to impose a license tax on the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep. And the Board of Supervisors of Inyo cauuty respectfully ask that you present the same to the Senate and Assembly now in session. Signed,

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved: That P. A. Chalfant, County Assessor, be instructed not to assess or list desert land entries, homestead, pre-emption and timber culture entries where the title to the aforesaid still remains in the United States. But if there are improvements on aforesaid entries to assess said improvements. And instructed further to collect all taxes on personal property at the time of assessment when the party assessed is not the legal owner and has no title to real estate. Signed,

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Ordered that A. W. Eibeshutz be authorized to make an abstract of all lands patented in the county from March 5th, 1888, to March 4th, 1889.

Petitions for roads in districts Nos. 4 and 5 rejected on the ground that right of way not being secured. Proposed roads are at Georges Creek.

The Auditor was ordered to draw a warrant in favor of A. Stecker for work on the Court House when the same shall be completed.

The following claims were allowed:

J. D. Harger, per diem & mileage	$44 10
S. G. Sneden " " "	43 80
E Robinson " " "	30 30
J. J. Stewart " " "	34 80
J. C. Eldy " " "	40 80

The Board adjourned.

The First Result.

Mairs' team has arrived from Mojave with eight tons of general merchandise for different parties in town. This shipment by team is the first result of the discussion of the question of freights and railroad extension. The whole country is thoroughly aroused on the subject. Every merchant in the county declares that he is ready to make a contract for a year or longer to have his freight hauled by way of Mojave. Every farmer in the county says railroad connection with San Francisco is a continual drain upon his resources without even the possibility of ever returning him a dollar in the way of giving him a market for anything he has to sell. It is true that without a railroad farmers cannot send produce to Los Angeles and merchants will continue to buy their goods in San Francisco; but the teams engaged in freighting will eat hay and grain and to that extent will be a benefit to farmers. The freight on this first shipment amounts to $480.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. A. R. BALL,

GIVEN BY

CALIFORNIA POST

No. 142.

AT

Lone Pine

February 22, 1889.

TICKETS - Including Supper - $3.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

E. H. Edwards, M. W. Trask, C. M. Green, P. Houard, J. N. McLaughlin, J. J. Stewart.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

INDEPENDENCE—S. A. Densmore, R. Whitaker A. R. Conklin, S. S. Andrews.

GEORGES CREEK—J. V. Skinner.

FISH SPRINGS—Henry Melone.

KEELER—J. D. Channell.

LONE PINE—E. H. Edwards, P. Houard and J. N. McLaughlin.

NOTICE.

The regular Semi-Annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will be held in Independence, Inyo county, commencing on Tuesday, February 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Examinations to commence on Wednesday, Feb 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applicants for examination or certificates on credentials should send their applications at least one day before the meeting to the County Superintendent.

J. H. SHANNON,
Co. Supt.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

P. W. FORBES, N. G.
J. D. BEAN, R. S.

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Bee Keeper.

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j-12-4i Independence, Cal.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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OLD KAISER WILHELM.

He Was Taught Economy by His Mother and Always Practiced It.

"The Cosmopolitan's Memoirs," a new book just out in London, concludes an interesting series of anecdotes with the following one of the best he has to tell, and makes up for much in the book which is lacking alike in truth, tact and taste, while it gives a charming picture of the old Emperor, whose great love for his mother remained ever fresh to the end of his long life; "Is there not something inexpressibly touching in the following trait, almost pathetic in its homely simplicity? The Emperor, who would allow only wax candles in the White Hall, because they set off the beauty and dresses of women better than gas, burned oil lamps in his own apartments. He had been staying on a visit with his Marshal of the Court, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, and on his return to Berlin observed to his Aide-de-Camp a la suite, Count Lehndorff, that certainly none of his lamps gave half as good light as other people's. He was told the reason of it; other people burned mineral oil and he had always refused to do so. Convinced at last, the Emperor allowed all his lamps to be fitted with new burners, and when the system of kerosene was inaugurated one winter day before dinner he expressed himself vastly pleased with the experiment. But his joy was short lived, for on returning to his usual sitting room after the meal he found it filled with a thick, pestilential smoke. Summoning his faithful old valet, Engle, he demanded what it meant. The aide-de-camps knew perfectly, but feigned ignorance. "Your Majesty," said the old man, "always turns down the lamp when he leaves the room, and these new-fangled things won't be turned low without smoking." "Well, then," said the Emperor, let the old burners be put back again. When we were very poor," he added, turning to his generals, "and I was only a little boy, my mother invariably lowered our lamp when it was not wanted. I have always done so in remembrance of her, and I never mean to do any thing else."

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Proposed Railroad Between St. Petersburg and the Pacific.

From an engineering point of view, there are no serious obstacles to the building of the road, except the bridging of the large rivers of West Siberia, and the passing of the enormous swamps of that region, which would probably make the road far more costly than the Transcaspian railway. There are no steep grades that would present serious difficulties.

The distances of the several sections of the line are given as follow:

	Miles
Tyumen to Tomsk	800
Tomsk to Irkutsk	1,050
Irkutsk to Stryelka	800
Stryelka to Usuri	1,000
Usuri to Vladivostok	300
Total	3,950

The cost of construction is estimated at from five to seven hundred million rubles. The whole distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is estimated at six thousand miles; and the time necessary for accomplishing this distance, at from sixteen to seventeen days. To this must be added a few days for the journey from Japan and China to Vladivostok, and from St. Petersburg to Western Europe. Thus the journey from Eastern Asia to Europe might be made in from twenty to twenty-two days instead of from thirty to thirty-five days, which it takes steamers to run from China to England.

It seems improbable that the effect of this road upon the trade of the world will be as important as that of the American Pacific roads. The political condition of Siberia is not favorable to an energetic development of its resources and to an extensive immigration; and, the length of the road being so great, it is doubtful whether it would be able to divert the carrying-trade to any great extent from the steamers using the Suez canal route.

What the Face Betrays.

A man who has made a close study of physiognomy says: "A man's occupation or condition has a good deal to do with making his facial expressions. Intellectual pursuits, like studies or the scholarly professions, when coupled with temperate and moral habits of life brighten the face and give a person a superior look. Magnanimity of nature or love of studies and arts will make a bright, glad face, but contrary to this, a man may have a face that does not please anybody, because of a love of self to the exclusion of all others, notwithstanding his learning and worldly shrewdness. Soldiers get a hard, severe look, overworked laborers constantly look tired, reporters look inquisitive, mathematicians look studious, judges become grave, even when off the bench, the man who has domestic trouble looks all broken up. An example of the ludicrous side of this subject is to see a third-class lawyer stalking around a police court looking wise as an owl. The business makes the face I say. There's the butcher's face, the saloonkeeper's face, the beggar's face, the ministerial face, the lawyer's face, the doctor's face, the hoodlum's face, all so distinct, each from the other and singly, that I seldom fail to recognize those callings showing through the faces. And what city boy can not recognize a genuine farmer on the street as a farmer the moment he sees him?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—An Englishman recently stated in court that he married at the age of sixteen because he was out of work.

—A city lad, on being allowed to visit the dairy the first morning of his stay at the farm, was found helping himself to the thickest of soured milk. "Why, Johnny!" cried his grandmother. "You don't like that, do you?" "No," quoth Johnny, resignedly, "not very well, but I'm pretty hungry." "But didn't you know 'twas sour?" "I knew it wan't like our milk at home," said Johnny, "but I thought maybe 'twas the only kind you had in the country."

POOR CARL DUNDER.

He Gives a Harrowing Account of His Last Sad Failure in Politics.

"He vhas no use!" sighed Carl Dunder, as he entered the Woodbridge street police station yesterday and dropped into a chair.

"To what do you refer?" queried Sergeant Bendall.

"To some politics. I shan't nefer try to onderstand him again. I vhas all busted oop und broke down."

"How?"

"Vhell, der poys came in my place two months ago und say to me: 'Oldt mans, go in und bet on Cleaflands. He vhas der man to get there. He vhill shweep der country.'

"Vhell, I like to make some money, und so I bet feefty dollar on Cleafland. It vhasn't fife days before some poys come in my place und yells out: 'Hoorny for Harrison! He vhas der poy who knocks 'em all out! Say, oldt mans, if you like to make some money, bet on Harrison. He vhas der feller to sweep dis country.'

"Vhell, I pelief dot, und I bet feefty dollar on Harrison. Pooty soon an alderman comes in my place for a glass of beer un says: 'Say, Dunder, don't you be some fools. If you haf some money oop on Cleaflands take her down right avhay. Dot election vhill knock him out like a crowbar.'

"Dat scares me like eaferytings, und I gif fife dollar to withdraw my bet. It vhasn't fife days pefore anoder alderman comes in my place to say: 'Hello! Dunder, hef you make a shackass of yourself? How? Vhy, dot Harrison vhas for der Chinese und high taxes, und we shall scoop him high und dry. He shall nefer know who hit him. Let me advise you as a friendt not to put any money on him.'

"Vhell, dot scares me again, und I gif ten dollars to withdraw my bet on him."

"I see. Go on."

"Vhell, pooty soon a feller comes aroundt mit a banner on which vhas painted, 'Chipman Headquarters,' und he says: 'Look here, Mister Dunder, I like to gif you a pointer. Chipman vhas sure to get there. Put oop dis banner und go mit der swim.'

"Vhell, I like to go und swim, und so I tell him to nail it oop. It looks pooty nice, but he vhas oop only one day pefore a feller comes along mit a banner which reads: 'Baker Headquarters—Der Poy for our Wotes,' und he says: 'Say, oldt mans, don't get left. Baker vhas going in by five thousand majorities, und if you vhasn't a Baker man you vhas a greenhorn. Put dis oop as queek as you can.'

"Vhell, I put him oop, und Baker vhas left out in der cold, so vhas I."

"It is sad," sighed the sergeant.

"You bet mit me it vhas! A feller comes in my place und looks all aroundt und whispers: 'Say, Dunder, if you like to make money bet on Mr. Youngblood. He goes in by three thousand ahead of Littlefield. I vhas inside, und I know.'

"Vhell, I make a bet of feefty dollar, but pooty soon a feller comes in, calls me into a corner, und says: 'Mister Dunder, you vhas all right mit der boys, und I like to see you ahead. Bet two to one on Littlefield. Dot vhas straight.' Dot scares me so I can't sleep nights."

"You lost your fifty?"

"Of course! I lose on more ash ten men, but vhas I to blame? Vhas I some green horns to bet? Here comes a man who says dot Governor Burt vhas shust so shure as next winter, und he likes to gif me a pointer. Next comes a man who says he vhill bet his lung dot Luce runs vhay ahead, und he likes to gif me a chance to scoop der poys. How vhas I to tell?"

"You can't."

"Und so I lose more ash two hoopered dollar und vhas all proke oop."

"You'd better let politics alone after this."

"Sergeant, see me in der left eye! If I haf some more to do mit politics in dis country I like to be sent to der crazy house! Next time I don't vote for nopody, und if some pody comes to gif me some pointers I break him in two so queek he can't holler! I vhas all mixed oop. Eaferypody vhas elected—eaferypody runs vhay ahead—eaferypody vhas sure, und nopody comes out like he oxpects—nopody but me, und I vhas wegetables!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wouldn't Do for Her.

Mrs. Newrich, a wealthy lady on her travels, visited Paris, and while there it occurred to her that it was the proper thing to have her portrait painted by a famous artist. Accordingly she hunted up the studio of a painter of high reputation, and rapped at the door. A pupil of the great painter opened the door to the lady.

"Will you kindly sit down and wait a few moments?" he asked, when Mrs. Newrich had stated her errand.

"Well, I'm in a hurry. Is your master busy?" she asked.

"Yes, madam, he is engaged on a study."

"On a *study!*" exclaimed Mrs. Newrich. "Well, no matter, I guess I won't wait. I shan't want him to paint *my* picture. *I* want an artist who has got all through with his studies!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Will Resort to Law.

Little three-year-old Robin had got a shoe-button in his nose, and his mother took him, in great haste, to the doctor's. The removal of the button caused the little fellow some pain.

"Well, my little man," said the physician, "are you all right now?"

"Yes, I are all right now," was the indignant response; "but I are doin' to have oo 'rested'"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The bustle is rapidly going to join the dodo and the chestnut bell. The dodo is getting into bad company.—*Chicago News.*

—Smith says he isn't lazy. He lies abed to economize. It costs nothing to sleep, but the moment he wakes up his expenses begin.

—"My son, why is it that you are always behindhand with your studies?" "Because if I were not behindhand with them I could not pursue them."

HYPERBOREAN DAINTIES.

Queer Articles of Diet Used by the Kowak Indians of Alaska.

During the Alaskan and Arctic cruise of the United States revenue steamer Corwin in the summers of 1884 and 1885, Third Lieutenant John C. Cantwell, with a steam launch and small party, explored the Kowak river to its source. In his report of the exploration, the following account is given of the resources in the way of food among the Kowak Indians who inhabit the river banks. Fish naturally forms the staple of their living:

The fish which are not immediately eaten are cleaned and dried for winter provision. Fish are sometimes, though not commonly, buried without having been previously cleaned, and allowed to become putrid before eating. This form of diet is esteemed a luxury, but owing to the trouble of transporting it when traveling, it is not so common as the dried fish. I attempted to eat some of the buried fish, but in spite of the fact that I was very hungry at the time, I could not retain it on my stomach, and I believe that a white man would starve before his stomach could be educated up, or down, to this repulsive diet.

The tundra plains are filled with berries, and we had no difficulty in obtaining an abundance of salmon, blueberries and wild raspberries, while in places, especially on high land, the wild currant was found of excellent quality. To these articles of diet may be added the wild onion, rhubarb and parsnip, which formed an agreeable change from our daily rations. The Indians are very fond of the wild parsnip, and adopt a shrewd plan for getting a supply without the trouble of collecting it. The field-mouse is very common in this region, and before the winter sets in has constructed for himself a house, and filled it with the desirable root. Now all the Indian has to do is—to use the words of any interpreter—"Look for mouse-house; bimeby see little hill; Injun dig up little hill; ketchum plenty root; very good!"

To be fully appreciated by the native gourmand, it must be first boiled with fish or seal oil, and if molasses or sugar is obtainable, it is sweetened by the addition of one or both of these ingredients. With the native fondness of sugar, and, in fact, all saccharine substances, it is remarkable that they have never acquired the taste for salt. The river Indians do not eat salt with their food, and object to it with manifest repugnance when forced to eat such articles as bacon and ham.—*Youth's Companion.*

—"My young friend," said old Mr. Surplus to young Mr. Giddiboy, "did you not think that you were rash to ask my daughter to marry you when you are not able to support her?" "Well," said the young man, craftily, "perhaps I was. I admit my fault, and throw myself on your generosity, sir." "That's right," declared the old gentleman. "You shall not lose by it, I assure you. There, sir, is a nickel to pay your car fare home. No thanks, if you please. Good-day, Mr. Giddiboy."—*Chicago News.*

MR. ROWAN MADE RICH.

He Tells of His Recent Drawing in The Louisiana State Lottery.

One of the fortunate holders of the winning ticket that drew the capital prize of $300,000 at the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery was Mr. William Rowan, of 2023 South Third street, this city. His share was one-twentieth of the whole amount, or $15,000.

Mr. Rowan at the time of his good fortune was a ship charpenter employed at the St. Louis Sectional Docks, but has since retired, and is now engaged in no particular business. He said to a *Star-Sayings* reporter last night: "I have worked hard all my life, and now intend to invest my money in real estate, for myself and mother to live on."

He stated also that the money was turned over to him within six days after the drawing, and that he had no difficulty in securing it.

He added that it was several days before he learned of his good fortune, and that being away from home, every member of his family were looking for him in order to inform him of the fact of his having won part of the capital prize.

Mr. Rowan added that he has been buying lottery tickets ever since The Louisiana State Lottery has been in existence, which has been since 1868, when the capital prize was $9,000, and single tickets cost $2. He has had varying luck since he began patronizing the lottery, winning at rare intervals. His last winning was $15, which he received last Christmas.

He stated that he will continue to buy tickets as same as usual, in the hopes of striking the capital prize again, and added that he always buys tickets numbering between 15,000 and 60,000.

Mr. Rowan is one of 50 who always club together in buying tickets, thus securing 55 tickets for $50. The man who sends on for them gets the extra five, all taking turns in sending. No division of the prize is made, however, when one man of the 50 wins.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Star-Sayings*, Dec. 2.

THE LARGEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

The "Orpheum" of San Francisco comes under this head, seating 2,500, with accommodations for 1,000 more. With attractive plays, handsome stars, fine music, magnificent scenery, new songs and all the latest theatrical features the "Orpheum" is nightly filled with interested auditors, who are more than pleased to get such a programme at low prices. Our readers must not fail to visit the "Orpheum" when in "Frisco."

In any case of seminal weakness, arising from any cause, Dujardin's Life Essence is a sure cure. It acts very quickly, and permanently cures. Two or three bottles have been often sufficient to cure even cases of long standing. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

—The points of an oyster are first, the shape, which should resemble the petal of a rose leaf. Next, the thickness of the shell; a thoroughbred should have a shell like thin china. It should also possess an almost metallic ring and peculiar opalescent luster on the inner side. The hollow for the animal should resemble an egg cup.

—The following receipt for the cementing of wood and glass is said to have the advantage over many others in that it does not injure the most brightly polished hardwoods: Mix together some finely pulverized, well-dried zinc-white with clear copal varnish in such quantities as to produce a half-liquid preparation, spread this over the parts to be cemented, and it will be found that they will be joined firmly together.

—Fruit Biscuit.—One quart flour, three tablespoonfuls baking-powder, butter the size of an egg; mix with milk very soft and bake quickly; split in two or three parts; butter one of these parts; put on a layer of strawberries that have been a little crushed, with sugar; add a few spoonfuls of cream; lay on the other part butter and add another layer of strawberries. If the cake is in three parts make three layers of the berries. This is a good rule for any fruit cake.—*Albany Journal.*

—The feet can be kept warmer in cold weather by wearing a shoe with a light sole than a thick one. With the former the foot has a chance to work, thereby keeping up a circulation. This of course applies only when the weather is dry. But when it is wet and rubbers are necessary, it is better to wear a single-soled shoe inside. In the summer the thick sole should be worn, for it keeps the heat from striking through to the foot. This is all so contrary to the preconceived opinions of the public that it is doubtful whether it will receive much credence, but it is the fact all the same.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—"I tell you," said a traveling man to companion on the train, "you'll never catch me playing seven-up again with Bill Scriven." "Why not?" "Because I saw him turn up a jack off the bottom of the deck." "Well, I'd rather play with him than I would with Jerry Spader." "Why?" "Because when Jerry turns a jack off the bottom you can't see him do it."

ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is a special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of the commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely eradicated by the Bitters. But the remedial scope of this superlatively wholesome and genial medicine takes in also nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these, as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

Whether the play is bright or flat,
To him it is never known
Who stares at the back of a lady's hat,
And groans as the acts go on.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jarvis—How true the proverb is that a man is what his wife makes him. Jarvis—And how true it is, too, that a man does what his wife makes him.

A MODEST, SENSITIVE WOMAN

Often shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangement, and prefers to suffer in silence. This may be a mistaken feeling, but it is one which is largely prevalent. To all such women we would say that one of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of inestimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

An example of retributive justice has just come to notice. A girl who recited "Beautiful Snow" was hit behind the ear with a large, solid ice-ball.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

For cleaning, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

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SELF-PLAYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. Plays Classical, Sacred, Dance, and all popular music correctly. Price, $8 to $275. Write KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco, for catalogue.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

New York city has just determined a walking match and Washington will have one March 4th.

With groans and sighs, and dizzied eyes,
He sacks the couch and down he lies;
Nausea and faintness in him rise,
Brow-racking pains assail him.
Sick headache! But ere long comes ease,
His stomach settles into peace,
Within his head the throbbings cease—
Pierce's Pellets never fail him!

Nor will they fail anyone in such a dire predicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the constipated, they are alike "a friend in need and a friend indeed."

Mrs. B. M. Corsett of Baltimore has been appointed to a $900 clerkship in the Pension Office. The bustle must go, but the Corsett may stay.

A Sore Throat, Cough, or Cold, if suffered to progress, results in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give instant relief.

There is no real objection, after all, to having men go out between acts at the theater. The objection is to having them come back.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

First lady—What an imperious, dictatorial, arrogant man that Mr. Pompus is! Second lady—Yes; you know, he has never been married.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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At this season of the year every successful merchant overhauls his stock to find out the amount of his gains or losses, and, learning where he is overstocked, tries to reduce it by reducing prices, forcing sales, even at a loss sometimes. This has to be done, and we do it cheerfully. We are offering Ladies' Vests, in size 30, 32 and 34 only, 44c each; worth fully 75c, and some $1. Children's Stockings, up to 7 or 8 inch, very fine quality, at 20 to 25 cents; worth double the money. Men's Cotton Half-Hose at 8c a dozen; you would call them cheap at $1.25; extra fine at 25c; good value at 50c; we have too many. Wool Half-Hose from 20c a pair up. Handkerchiefs for children at 20c and 25c per dozen; for ladies, 4c, 5c and 7c per dozen; with border and nice, fine embroidered at 10c, 12c and 25c, that you would call cheap at twice the price. Silk handkerchiefs for boys or girls, men or women; white or figured, at 25c to $1.25. In wall-paper we sell at 12½ to 20c what would surprise you; new designs and good quality. A few nice books for little children, sold at 25c before Christmas now offered at 15c. In the fruit room we offer tons of French Prunes at 5c for which we used to get 10c; peaches at 5c that brought 12c and 15c last year. Our January list is ready, and we will send it to you a whole year for $1. Sample copies for nothing. Ask for it if you have not had it lately. Smith's Cash Store, No. 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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(Pat. Oct. 11, '87) cures all Nervous and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Price $6 and upward. Send 2c for sealed pamphlet No. 2. RUPTURE. If ruptured send stamp for Pamphlet No. 1. PILES. New Invention Send 2c stamp for Pamphlet No. 3. Address: M. L. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Best Results. East Providence, R. I., June, '88. While in the employ of the Barstow Stove Co., spilled your St. Jacobs Oil to many bad burns of the moulders and always with best results. GEO. W. HORTON.

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Pitcher's Luck. Detroit, Mich., June 9, 1888. Pitching ball sprained and bruised my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me. LOUIS RUSH.

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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. Jas. I. Thompson Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

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To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole raising property consists of bicarbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda or Saleratus mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra alba, etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ALWAYS UNIFORM AND FULL WEIGHT.

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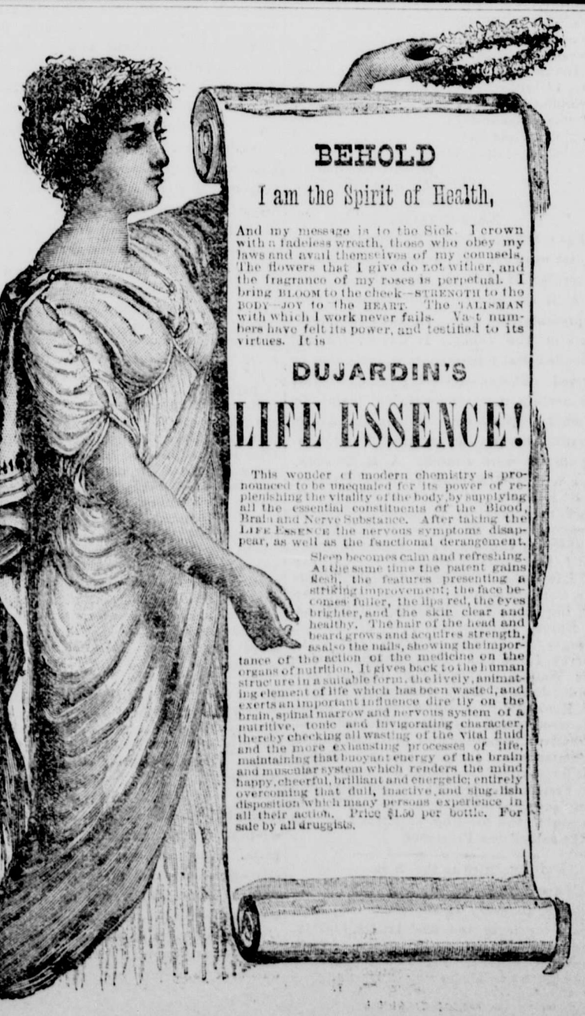

BEHOLD

I am the Spirit of Health,

And my message is to the Sick. I crown with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring BLOOM to the cheek—STRENGTH to the BODY—JOY to the HEART. The TALISMAN with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

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LIFE ESSENCE!

This wonder of modern chemistry is pronounced to be unequaled for its power of replenishing the vitality of the body, by supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain and Nerve Substance. After taking the Life Essence the nervous symptoms disappear, as well as the functional derangement. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. At the same time the patent gains flesh, the features presenting a striking improvement; the face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, and the skin clear and healthy. The hair of the head and beard grows and acquires strength, as also the nails, showing the importance of the action of the medicine on the organs of nutrition. It gives back to the human structure in a suitable form, the lively, animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the brain, spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, thereby checking all wasting of the vital fluid and the more exhausting processes of life, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind happy, cheerful, brilliant and energetic; entirely overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their action. Price $1.50 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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LITTLE JOHNTS' CHRISMUS.

We got it up a-purpose, jes' fer Little Johnts, you know;
His mother was so pore and all, and had to manage so—
Jes' bein' a war widder, and her pension mighty slim,
She'd take in weavin', er work out, er anything fer him.

And little Johnts was puny like—but law! the nerve he had!
You'd want to kind o' pity him, but couldn't, very bad—
His pants o' army blanket and his coat o' faded blue
Kep' hintin' of his father like, and pity wouldn't do!

So we collogued together one't, one wintertime, 'at we—
Jes' me and mother and the girls, and Wilse, John Jack and Free—
Would jine and get up little Johnts, by time 'at Chrismus come,
Some sort o' doin's, don't you know, 'at would su'prise him some!

And so, all on the quiet, mother she turns in and gits
Some blue janes—cuts and makes a suit; and then sets down and knits
A pair o' little galluses to go 'long with the rest—
And puts in a red flannen-back and buckle on the vest.

The little feller be'n so much around our house, you see,
And be'n such a he'p to her and all, and handy as could be,
'At mother couldn't do too much fer little Johnts—No, sir!
She ust to jes' declare 'at "he was meat and drink to her!"

And Piney, Lide and Madaline, they watched their chance and rid
To Fountaintown with Liddjey's folks; and bought a book, they did,
O' fairy tales, with pictur's in; and got a little pair
O' red top boots 'at John-Jack said he'd be'n a pricen there.

And Lide got him a little sword, and Madaline, a drum;
And shootin' crackers—lawzy-day! and they're so dangersome!
And Piney, ever' time the rest would buy some other toy,
She'd take and turn in then and buy more candy fer the boy!

Well, thinks-says-I, when they got back, your pocket books is dry!—
But little Johnts was there hisse'f that afternoon, so I—
Well, all of us kep' mighty mum tel we got him away
By tellin' him be shore and come to-morry—Chrismus day—

And fetch his mother 'long with him! And how he scud acrost
The fields—his tow head, in the dusk, jes' like a streak o' frost!—
His comfert flutterin as he run—and old Tige, don't you know,
A-jumpin' high fer rabbits and a-plowin' up the snow!

It must a be'n most ten that night afore we got to bed—
With Wilse and John-Jack he'ppin' us; and Free man in the shed,
And Lide out with the lantern while he trimmed a Chrismus tree
Out of a little scruboak top 'at suited to a t!

All night I dreamp' o' hearin' things a-skulkin round the place—
And "Old Kriss," with his whiskers off and freckles on his face—
And reindeers, shaped like shavin' hosses at the cooper shop,
A-stickin' down the chimbly, with their heels out at the top!

By time 'at mother got me up 'twas plum day light and more—
The front yard full o' neighbors, all a-crowdin' round the door,
With Johnts' mother leadin'; yes, and little Johnts hisse'f,
Set up on Freeman's shoulder, like a jug up on the shelf!

Of course I can't describe it when they all got into where
We'd conjered up the Christmas tree and all the fixin's there—
Fer all the shouts o' laughture—clappin' hands and crackin' jokes,
Was heap o' kissin' goin' on amongst the women folks:

Fer lo-behold-ye! there they had that young un—And his chin
A-wobblin' like; and, shore enough, at last he started in—
And—sich another bellerin', in all my mortal days
I never heerd, er 'spect to hear, in woe's app'inted ways!

And mother grabs him up and says: "It's more'n he can bear—
It's all too sudden for the child, and too su'pris in'l—There!"
"Oh, no it ain't"—sobbed little Johnts—"I ain't

su'prised—but I'm
A-cryin 'cause I watched you all and knowed it all the time!"

—James Whitcomb Riley in Christmas Book Buyer

The Wrong Name.

One road leading out of Burlington has four milkmen living on it, and The Free Press of that city says there is some talk of changing the name of it to the milky way It is rather remarkable that the road aforesaid has not already been christened a water route.—Norristown Herald.

Hadn't on His Company Manners.

"Bobby," cautioned his mother (they were guests at dinner), "is it possible you are eating with your knife?"

"Yes, ma," responded Bobby, with a look of intense chagrin, "but I forgot I was visitin'."—Harper's Bazar.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A thread has been made from the fiber of the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it only weighed two pounds and a half.

—Those born in spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequently by night than by day, also deaths.

—A man at Laramie laughed at an Indian who slipped down on the street five years ago, and the other day the red man came around and stabbed him in the back as a reward.

—A Tampa, Florida, orange grower experimented in a small way with packing oranges in dry sand, and finds that some thus treated have kept as fresh as if just picked for a year.

—A workingwoman's society in Detroit, formed ten years ago to take care of girls unemployed, and get them work, has so thrived that it recently dedicated a fine building for its purposes.

—Under the laws of Canada if you are renting a house and it burns down you are holden to the owner for its full value. If it is blown down by the wind or carried away by a freshet he must pay you full damages.

—Southern Michigan folks who yearn for cheap living may slip over the Indiana line and find a restaurant at South Bend where the "corn bread" is made of basswood sawdust and corn starch. "It is fillin', but not fattenin'," as the old Irish lady said of the water she fed the pig an hour before she sold him.

—A resident of Hartford, Conn., was on his bicycle the other day spinning along a country road, when a red squirrel darted from the woods and attempted to cross the road in front of him. The little fellow was just in time to get caught by the big wheel, which, curiously enough, took him up into the slot under the seat and crushed the life out of him.

—A small boy recently found a fine topaz on the Bald Face mountain in Chatham, N. H., and sold it for a small sum to a man who realized $60 for it after it had been cut and polished. Several others of less value have been found in the region, and they are mostly white. So close is the resemblance to diamonds, it is said, that only an expert can tell the difference.

—Down in Maryland the other day when Dr. Fulton married Miss White the ring used was made of a gold button that was on the wedding gown of the bridegroom's mother, and a marvelously tattered shoe was sent by an old darkey, along with the information that it was one of the last pair that "master," the bride's father, bought for him in slavery times, and so he wanted it flung after young mistress to insure her good luck.

—A well-known fish culturist, has been making some very interesting experiments with the microscope which prove that there are 9,000,000 eggs in an eel. How and when these eggs are hatched has always been, and still is, a mystery. All that is known definitely is that the eels run down to salt water in October, and that in the spring swarms of young ones, the size of a darning-needle and about two inches long, ascend the rivers.

—A colored man was arrested in Memphis the other day who might well be called a peripatetic junk shop. When he was searched at the station house something more than a peck of odds and ends were found in his pockets. He had a razor and full shaving outfit, several combs, a looking-glass, four pocket-handkerchiefs, a gimlet, a brad awl, two pocket knives, a copy of the "Biblical Reason Why," two pipes, a jewsharp, three fiddle strings, a chunk of rosin, two lumps of beeswax, three red flannel rags, a plug of navy tobacco and divers other articles.

—The Melburne *Argus* relates that a year ago an English laborer, unable to find employment, decided to emigrate to Australia, leaving his wife at home. Finding a girl whom he loved, and who returned his attachment, he was honest enough to confess that he had a wife at home. The girl wrote to her rival offering to buy her husband from her. The wife consented to sell him for $100. After a few months the money with a paper arrived by which she was to renounce all her rights in her husband to the girl. The paper was duly signed and sent back. After its arrival the happy couple in Australia were married.

Extremely Suspicious.

Mr. Larkie is always full of extraordinary good nature when he has been drinking. Even his wife has noticed this. The other evening he had been out late with some friends, and the cup that cheers had gotten in some pretty effective work. As he stood under an illuminated sign, a very battered looking man came up to him and said:

"Mister, would you mind giving a fellow a quarter?"

"Whaffor?" asked Larkie.

"Well, to be dead honest with you, I want it to get a drink with."

"G'way," said Larkie; "I doan believe ye."

"You don't believe me!"

"Nosshir. Jes as shoon's ye git (hic) the money you'll go round the corner an' waste it fur bread."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—The electrician is somewhat slower in his conquests in Europe than in America. Electric lights have but lately been supplied along Berlin's famous street, Under den Linden, and the young Emperor finds much delight in watching the weird shadows under the lime trees.

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

He Gives His Reasons for Deciding Not to Become a Great Man.

"Shildrens, let me told you somethings. I vhas an oldt mans, und I knows petter ash you. If you want to haf some fun und be happy doan' try to be great. I don' pelief dot vhay when I vhas a poy, und so I lay oop sorrow for myself.

"You haf all heard of Napoleon Bonaparte. He vhas a great Sheneral. He can lick all Europe mit one hand tied behind his back. He vhas der greatest man for a hundred years. Some peoples was so afraid of him dot dey shump in der rifer, und some like him so dot dey sit oop nights to hurrah. Maype dot looks awfully nice to you, but how vhas she. Dot Bonaparte can ne er go in a tobacco store and play sheckers mit a fireman. He doan' haf no time to go on a picnic. He nefer sees a game of base-ball. He doan' haf some fun mit der boys at ward caucus. All he does vhas to plan some fights und knock eafery body into der middle of two weeks ago. Take him for ten years und he doan laugh once. He vhas great, but does dot pay? Where vhas der fun—der benefits?

"Some poys cry pecause dey vhas not Sheorge Washington. Maype it looks awful nice to be President und a Sheneral, und to swell around und boss eafery body, und to haf your name in der papers, but you hold on. Do you pelief Sheorge Washingtons eafer haf some fun mit der poys? Does he eafer steal some apples, carry off somepody's gate, or hook sugar from der pantry, und nopody dares slap him on der back und call him oldt mans, und nobody dares ask him to shlip his ticket. He must shust be a big gun und keep quiet und comb his hair tife times a day.

"Maype some of der little gals vas mad pecause dey won't nefer be Queen of Spain. A Queen has nice dresses, und she haf some quails on toast eafery day, und if she says she wants this or that she can haf him. When she rides out eafery pody shmiles und bows und cheers, und if she was seek der papers come out eafery hour. Dot looks nice, but hold on a little while. If you vhas Queen you can't play tag mit der poys, you can't eat some peanuts nor chew gum, you can't put on an old dress nor wear some old shoes, und if you go to a picnic you can't eafen fall oafer a log and skin you nose. How it would look for a Queen to stand out by her gate und gossip mit Mrs. Blank about dot new neighbor and her nine cats! If her husband comes home late she can't say one word und if she goes by der kitchen der hired girls bounce her out. She must sit oop very straight, und look very solemn, and if she looks out of der window und a poy falls down she can't eafen shmile. If you want some comforts in dis world doan' you be some Queens.

"I shust like to be as I am und like I vhas. If some man calls at my house he takes off his hat und says my wife vhas looking petter ash she vhas, und dot we vhas hating sooch bad weather as he nefer sees pefore. Vhen a man comes in my place of peesness he says: 'Hello! Dunder, vhas he cold enough for her? How vhas your left lung today anyhow?' I can laugh at him, or I can poke him in der ribs, or I can tell him to go by Halifax. Dot makes me happy, und I grow fat some more. If I vhas sooch a great man dot I haf to hold my legs stiff as crowbars und my backbone like a gate post, und say 'um!' und 'ha!' und go py der barber once a day, I vhas so seek und tired dot I run away from myself. When I vhas who I vhas I can wake oop in der morning und box Shake's ears, keek my dog out doors, shmile on my wife, und go down town und feel dot I like to stay in Detroit ten hoonered years."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ABUSING HORSES.

Offenses of Which Only Fools or Tyrants Are Guilty.

It seems to be natural for some men to always be thumping and abusing the horses which they handle. In fact, such work is practiced by some to such an extent that their horses think there is something wrong if they are not slashed or jerked around all the time, and scarcely know what to do with themselves when they are placed in the hands of men who know how to manage horses that have been properly trained without abusing them. To say the least, these abusive methods are shameful and needless, and are only practiced by those who know but little or nothing about horsemanship. The idea prevails among this ignorant class of men that without this rough treatment they could not manage their horses. This is one of the greatest errors that men who handle horses can fall into. If a horse has any habits that make him unpleasant to handle they should be thoroughly broken up at once, after which there will be no cause for further trouble. An hour's work well directed will remedy the worst fault in the training of almost any horse, and it is better to take the time, should it require a whole day, to break up habits that are annoying than to let them run along during the whole life of the animal. Whenever you see a man who is continually fighting his team you can set him down as a fool or a tyrant. If he is the first he hasn't sense enough to know how to treat his horses. If he is the second he is abusive because he has the power to show his evil disposition and the poor brutes can not resist him.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

—What color is a field of grass when covered with snow? Invisible green.

A CLEVER SWINDLE.

How a Russian Confidence Man Victimized Two Tradesmen.

An ingenious stroke of business has been done by a swindler who is now being sought for by the Moscow police. A young man of respectable appearance recently entered a jeweler's shop, selected 4,000 roubles' worth of trinkets, paid down a sum of 500 roubles on account, took the jewelry and explained that if an assistant would accompany him to the neighboring office of a well-known wholesale baker the balance of the sum due would be at once handed over. The baker in question was in the habit of contracting for supplying large establishments with bread; and as he was notoriously a wealthy man, an assistant was allowed to accompany the adventurer to his house. Of course the swindler had already visited the baker and made him an innocent accomplice. On entering the office the adventurer said to the baker in an off-hand way: "This man will take the 3,500 that you have arranged to let me have. He has had 500 roubles from me. Please take his receipt and oblige me by attending to him quickly. I must be off. Good day!" The baker's reply was a respectful "Certainly, sir; good day." He told the assistant to sit down a few minutes, and in the meantime the swindler vanished. When at last the baker, after listening at various tubes and making his replies, announced: "The bread is ready for you now. How many carts have you to carry it in?" for the first time it dawned upon the victim that in certain circumstances "3,500" might allude not to roubles, but to loaves. The swindler had, in fact, pretended to be the director of an orphanage, and had intimated that twice a week until further notice he should require 3,500 loaves, and that the man who would periodically call for them would also pay for them in ready money.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE ROUTINE WAY.

Small Essentials That Are Very Necessary to Home Comfort.

It is very easy to take care of the picturesque part of housework—to arrange the flowers and the pictures in the parlor and the china in the dining-room and the bright tins in the kitchen. But it is a vastly more laborious matter to attend to the daily routine of the household in those matters that do not appeal to the taste or the imagination—to watch servants, and yet not appear to watch them, or to guard against the sources of contamination and uncleanliness which are forever cropping up even in the most carefully cared for household. The secret of perfect housekeeping lies chiefly in routine and system, and they mean drudgery. It has been said of old that new civilizations are less governed by routine methods than old established nations. Law and order in pioneer colonies are apt to be under mob sway, and from the housekeeping of a government the family housekeeping takes its pattern. As a rule, American households are hardly yet amenable to the strict routine system of the British household. This is due in part to the servant question, but again, the difficulties of the servant question in this country are due to the want of system in the matter of references, given and received. For the comfort of every individual in the household, it is necessary that the hours of rising and for meals should be regular. It is one of the small essentials very necessary to universal comfort. Servants should have their certain duties to perform at certain hours, and should be made to understand that they should be performed at the time given and not at another time. The washing should have its set day as is the common rule, and the ironing should be done and folded by a certain time in the week, making allowance in the time given for delays caused by stormy weather so that no excuse of storms or other hindrance should set it back beyond the limit given. This can easily be done. Two regular baking days should be set apart in the week, as also regular sweeping days and days for cleaning windows and brushing blinds, and for scrubbing kitchen closets and floors and cellar. Housekeepers should arrange that the table is cleared and the dining-room dusted after each meal and before a certain hour. If it is clearly understood by the maid of all work or the kitchen maid that the dining-room must be swept, cleared and dusted before nine o'clock in the morning, she will easily drift into this order and hardly realize that she is working under routine. An immense amount of work is lost by a servant's flying from one object to another or beginning one piece of work before another is accomplished. Thorough system will abolish this and servants themselves will early find that they have more leisure on their hands by doing their work in an orderly manner. As a rule, in families where such a system is instituted, servants remain a longer time and in greater content than in an easy-going household where matters slide in a slipshod way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—There was a man at the Central Market yesterday showing off a new-fangled wagon-jack, and a colored man who was there with his horse and wagon seemed much pleased with it until he found that the price was a dollar. "Dat settles me," he said, as he climbed into his vehicle. "But it's worth the money," persisted the agent. "I's got a cheaper thing, sah." "What is it?" "Why, my ole woman kin hold up to eand of dis wagin while I grease de axes, an' it doan' cost me a cent extra."—*Detroit Free Press.*

EDUCATED FARMERS.

The Value of a Business Training to the Agriculturist of To-day.

"Where are you going to school this winter?"

"To some good business college."

"O, then you are going to fit yourself for a position in some business office?"

"Not at all; I have no desire to enter into business."

"What *do* you intend to do, then?"

"I intend to stay on the farm!"

"But what good is your business education going to do you there?"

"It's going to make a better farmer of me."

This conversation took place between two bright young farmer boys, and as their subject of conversation is a matter of interest to all other farmer boys, we will report the rest of the interview.

"I don't see how you make that out," was the response to the last observation.

"It is very clear to my mind," came the ready answer. "It seems to me that if any business on earth requires the thorough knowledge and practice of good business principles, that business is farming. Agriculture is not what it used to be. When farmers went to the blacksmith shop to have their plows made; when they raised nearly all they ate, and ate nearly all they raised; when they made their own clothes from wool that was grown on their sheep's back; when they manufactured their own farm machinery, and their greatest social event was to go to the circus once a year, there was then not so much need of a business education except as a stepping stone to getting into some other employment. But now things have radically changed. Every successful farmer is, to a certain extent, a merchant. He has much buying to do in order to equip his farm with the tools and machinery necessary for successful farming. Then he must sell his products and he must know how to sell to the best advantage. He must know what kind of farming is the most profitable, and to know this he must have an exact system of accounts. He must know how to protect himself against the tricks and traps of sharpers by a familiarity with all kinds of business forms and commercial papers, and a fair understanding of the laws of business will come very handy. He ought to be a ready penman and a good correspondent, quick and accurate in business calculations, and even a knowledge of short-hand won't do him any harm.

"You see now my ambition. I want to be a business farmer. I am going to try to make the farm profitable by giving it as close attention as the merchant does to his business. I shall try to increase the profit account by decreasing the waste account, and all my business transactions with the outside world will be recorded under a clear system of debit and credit."

"I believe you are right—in fact, I know you are, and when you select your school let me know so that I can go with you. Perhaps when you get your farm well under way I'll start a competing establishment, and we'll see who is the best business man and consequently the best farmer."—*Western Plowman.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Skilled Manipulators of Ivory and Wood Working for a Mere Pittance.

An ivory carver sat in his little room, open to his little garden, chiselling upon a magnificent tusk from which the form of a graceful female figure was just emerging. The ivory he held between his knees, while his tools were all spread out by his side. "How long will this take you?" asked the correspondent. "About four months," he replied. And what is the proportion between the value of the material and the value of the labor in such a work as this when completed?" "I paid $140 for this piece of ivory, and four months' work at $50 a month is $200. Total cost about $350."

Fancy one of the most skillful and original artificers in the world—for this man's ivories are admired everywhere—simply estimating his own labor at fifty silver dollars a month, while at home our great painters do not hesitate to ask a thousand guineas for a picture covering a few square feet! Is there doubt which is the true temperament of the artist? "Are you not very sorry sometimes to part with one of those works that has been your companion and part of your life for so long?" He looked up for a moment at a big white lily nodding above him in the garden and then gently shook his head. "No," he said; "Condo no watto migoto no tsumori de gozaimasu—I expect the next will be more beautiful."

The wood carver, seated with a dozen apprentices among his fragrant litter, knew that we were coming, and presented us each with a large sugar-figured cake in a pretty box. Yet "I am very poor," he said with a smile, "for wood carving is out of the fashion now. Nobody builds beautiful Japanese houses any more." He had just been so fortunate, however, as to get a commission for a number of pierced ventilating friezes for the new palace, the one of these he showed to us nearly completed—an exquisitely graceful design of flowers and flying storks. If rich English and Americans only knew for what trifling sums such a man as this would produce for them carved woodwork for their mansions, far more beautiful than they could get elsewhere for ten times—yes fifty times the cost—he would not be poor long.—*Tokio Cor. Philadelphia News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Poverty is like a love affair—a good joke after it is over.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—It is a matter of economy as well as mercy to properly mate horses that have to work side by side.

—According to a Chicago wagon-maker, white oak requires eighty years to mature; shellbark hickory, from thirty to fifty years; white ash, fifty years; tulip trees, sixty or more years, and red or Norway pine, at least sixty years.

—A Kalamazoo girl was engaged in a public gum chewing contest at Minneapolis, and after an exhibition of rapid chewing her jaws "set." She become almost frantic and rushed off to a physician, who discovered that some of the muscles of her jaws were paralyzed. In a short time the trouble passed away, but she declares she has no further use for gum.

—A regulation has been adopted in the Michigan State prison by which hereafter convicts may earn the right to wear plain gray suits instead of the prison stripes. Men who obey the prison rules for six months may discard the stripes; but if after that period they become unruly again they must once more don the objectionable clothing.

—The law does not apply.—"I just think the authorities ought to send that Persian Minister back, so I do," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "What's the matter now?" asked her husband. "Why, not long ago they fined a London minister $1,000 for coming to this country, and here they let a Persian Minister come in without saying a word. I expect he's not orthodox, either."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

—Tom (to borrower)—"I say, Dick, I've made a bet with Harry and you are the only one who can keep it. Once upon a time, you know, Douglas Jerrold was asked by an acquaintance if he had the courage to lend him a guinea, and Jerrold replied that he had the courage but he hadn't the guinea. Now, I have always believed that you would give me a different answer if I should ask you the same question, wouldn't you?" Dick—"Yes, I would." Tom—"So, I've won the bet. Can you accommodate me with the loan of a five?" Dick—"My dear boy, I've got the money, but I haven't the courage. O yes, Jerrold and I differ."—*Yankee Blade.*

—The Western papers speak of a man taking his private car and skipping for a journey of two or three hundred miles, as though it were a matter of every day occurrence. Such, indeed, is the fact. Private cars in Chicago are almost as common as yachts in New York. Every man, from the attorney of a railroad down through the boundless ramifications of its management until the clerks are reached, controls the movements of a private car to a greater or less degree. A Chicago railroad attorney will step into his own car and take a run down to Milwaukee in the most matter-of-fact manner in the world. It never occurs to him that he is doing an unusual thing, and yet to a New Yorker the performance seems based upon wealth in unrivalled magnitude.

—Misapplied Mythology.—"My dear, I have been reading up within the past week, and I think I have a name for our baby," said Mrs. Greening, as her liege lord emerged from his bath this morning. "You have, eh? What is it?" "I read that Phoebus, the god of day, comes up bright and beautiful in the morning; that he lights the world that without him ——" "Now, look here, madam; let's have no foolishness here. You can't call that child by any such name! Did Phoebus of history yell from 11 p. m. to 3 a. m. and intermittently from 3 to 7? I myself am doing the god-of-day business in the matter of getting up, and I'm not dividing honors. If you want a mythological prenomen for that destroyer of rest, I have it,' "What is it?' asked Mrs. Greening, with considerable asperity. "Aurora!" brutally yelled Elisha. Then he left the house.—*Detroit Journal.*

QUEER LOVE MAKING.

A Description of Courtship Among the Remote Tribes of the Kafirstan.

A Kafir, having fixed his affections upon some female, acquaints his parents with his intentions. They apply to the girl's parents, and if the latter do not consent to the union a fight is inevitable. If the parties agree the next proceeding is to appoint two expert female negotiators, who obtain access by strategem to the house with the object of broaching the subject to the young lady. They carefully avoid any sudden or abrupt mention of the awful subject of their mission, but launch out in praises of the man who seeks her hand. They speak of his possessions, his courage and accomplishments. The girl, pretending to be affronted even at these remote hints, grows refractory and runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires. The female embassadors, having got the consent of the parents, drag her from her concealment and carry her by force to the house of her destined husband, and there leave her. She is compelled to live here several days, silent and dejected, refusing food till at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail, she is made to submit by blows to the union. The Kafir who has the reputation of having committed a number of murders of Mohammedans enjoys exceptional privileges; he is respected by all the neighborhood, and experiences little or no difficulties in procuring a wife. The Kafir woman is doomed to a life of toil and drudgery and the husband can discard her when ever he feels so disposed.—*Calcutta Gazette.*

BIRDS AS JUDGES.

Singular Spectacles Witnessed in England and Switzerland.

Rev. Dr. J. Edmund Cox has given the particulars of a trial by rooks which he witnessed between fifty and sixty years ago. He was riding along a quiet road in the vicinity of Norwich, England, when he was startled by sounds of an extraordinary commotion among the inhabitants of an adjacent rookery, Securing his horse to a gate, he cautiously crawled for a hundred feet or so, to a gap in the hedge of a grass field, to investigate proceedings. A trial by jury was seemingly going on. The criminal rook at first appeared very perky and jaunty, although encircled by about forty or fifty of an evidently indignant sable fraternity, and assailed by the incessantly vehement cawing of an outer ring, consisting of many hundreds, each and all showing even greater indignation than was manifested by the more select number. Even the scouts, although hovering about in all directions, were so deeply absorbed in the proceeding that they failed to notice their uninvited spectator. After a short time the manner of the accused was seen suddenly and completely to change; his head bowed, his wings drooped, and he cawed faintly, as if imploring mercy. The inner circle closed in upon him and pecked him to pieces in a few minutes, leaving nothing but a mangled carcass. The whole assembly then set up a tremendous screaming and dispersed; some seeking the adjacent rookery, but the greater number flying away across the fields. It is commonly known that rooks are addicted to pilfering, and that if the robber is detected the offender is punished. It has been noticed that young rooks will often pilfer twigs and other useful materials from the nests of their elders, with which to build their own domiciles quickly, and, although they are too cunning to be caught in the act, only committing their thefts when both the owners of the nest are absent, the robbery seems always to be known. When the crime has been discovered and proved eight or ten rooks are apparently deputed to act on behalf of the whole community; they proceed to the convicts' nest and in a few moments scatter it to the winds.

An Alpine tourist relates that during an excursion in the Swiss mountains he accidentally came upon a small secluded glen, which was surrounded by trees, and became the unexpected witness of a singular spectacle, About sixty or seventy ravens were ranged in a ring about one of their fellows, evidently reputed a culprit, and with much clatter of tongues and wings, were engaged in discussing his alleged delinquencies. At intervals they paused in order to permit the accused to reply, which he did most vociferously and with intense energy; but all his expostulations were speedily drowned in a deafening chorus of dissent. Eventually the court appears to have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the felon had utterly failed to exculpate himself and they suddenly flew at him from all sides and tore him to pieces with their powerful beaks. Having executed their sentence, they speedily disappeared.—*Popular Science.*

TWO GREAT GERMANS.

General Sheridan's Meeting with Bismarck and Von Moltke.

I found him (Bismarck) wrapped in a shabby old dressing-gown hard at work. He was established in a very small room, whose only furnishings consisted of a table—at which he was writing—a couple of rough chairs, and the universal feather-bed, this time made on the floor in one corner of the room. On my remarking on the limited character of his quarters, the Count replied, with great good humor, that they were all right, and that he should get along well enough. Even the tramp of his clerks in the attic and the clanking of his orderlies' sabers below did not disturb him much; he said, in fact, that he would have no grievance at all, were it not for a guard of Bavarian soldiers stationed about the house, for his safety, he presumed, the sentinels from which insisted on protecting and saluting the Chancellor of the North German Confederation in and out of season, a proceeding that led to embarrassment sometimes, as he was much troubled with a severe dysentery. Notwithstanding his trials, however, and in the midst of the correspondence on which he was so intently engaged, he graciously took time to explain that the sudden movement northward from Bar-le-Duc was the result of information that Marshal MacMahon was endeavoring to relieve Metz by marching along the Belgian frontier.

Whenever anybody arrived with tidings of the fight we clustered around to hear the news, General von Moltke unfolding a map meanwhile and explaining the situation. This done, the Chief of Staff (Moltke) while awaiting the next report, would either return to a seat that had been made for him with some knapsacks, or would occupy the time walking about, kicking clods of dirt or small stones here and there, his hands clasped behind his back, his face pale and thoughtful. He was then nearly seventy years old, but because of his emaciated figure, the deep wrinkles in his face, and crow's feet about his eyes, he looked even older, his appearance being suggestive of the practice of church asceticisms rather than of his well-known ardent devotion to the military profession.—*General P. H. Sheridan in Scribner's.*

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Delinquent Tax List OF Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1888.

A

Ardery, A—D—All sec 27, tp 14, R 36 E, 640 acres School tax $23 68

Anton, J C and M—D Frac N W qr, W hf of N E qr sec 31, tp 14, R 36 E, 244 acres, and W hf of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr sec 35, tp 15, R 36 E, 120 acres 12 45

Anthony, Chas—House and lot in town of Darwin, N W cor Market and Main sts, personal property 5 14

B

Begole, C D—E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 160 acres; land adjoining town site of Lone Pine, bounded on N by line of sec 21, E by Main st S by Court st W by Seely and Begole's orchard in sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 7 acres; building W of plaza in Lone Pine, lots Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in block 1, 1 and 4 in block 6, 5 and 8 in block 7, 2, 3, 6 and trac bf m in block 13; 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 19; 6 and 7 in block 25; blocks 27 and 28; lots 2, 3 and 7 in block 26; 5 and 8 in block 3 and lot 6 in block 14, all in town of Lone Pine. Personal property, 2 poll and 2 hospital taxes 64 04

Basto, John—E hf of N E qr sec 15, tp 14, R 33; W hf of N W qr; sec 14, tp 14, R 35 E, 160 acres. Poll and hospital, school tax 14 31

Brierly, Mrs. W—S hf of S W qr sec 17, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, school tax 17 30

Bishop, Simeon—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 74 acres. School tax 3 49

Bishop, Persia H—(D) All of sec 11, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Brown, E M—Homestead, E hf of N W qr, sec 30, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres; Desert, S W qr of S E qr, sec 19, tp 6, R 33, 40 acres. Personal property, school tax 8 18

Bontheim, Edward—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots Nos. 1 and 2 in N E qr, sec 3, tp 13, R 35, 32 acres 11 01

Boyce, Wm A—(D) S W qr, sec 19, N W qr, sec 30, tp 13, R 36, S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 642 acres. School tax 25 64

Bogart, Wm F—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres. School tax 23 68

Brook, William—(D) W hf, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 5, N W qr of N E qr, sec 8, E hf of E hf, sec 6, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 66

Bush, Micha l—S W qr of of S W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 24, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres; poll and hospital ..... 14 4[illegible]

Bennett, Walter G—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 79

Brady, Thomas—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr, sec 7, tp 16, R 37, 160 acres 5 75

Bledso, Jas—Personal property, poll, hospital and school tax ..... 14 [illegible]

Bell, Thomas—Minor children of Mrs. S. M. Bell, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, tp 9, R 33, 80 acres 13 10

Bolinger, Wm A—D S hf of N E qr, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S E qr, sec 25, tp 11, R 34, W hf of S W qr, sec 30, W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 31, tp 11, R 35, 560 acres. Improvements on Govt. land near Chrysopolis, house and shop 18 49

C

Carrasco, Ruperto S—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 21, tp 15, R 36, 80 acres 3 13

Crapo, William—House and blacksmith shop ¾ M E of town of Cerro Gordo; personal property, poll and hospital 13 20

Craig, C W—Personal property, school tax 23 52

Carbery, Henr—House in town of Panamint known as Carbery's 2 48

Curran, John—House in town of Panamint known as Jack Curran's 2 48

Cronin, P—E hf of N E qr; sec 34, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 00

Clark, A ex—N E qr sec 21, tp 13, R 35, personal property, school tax 16 90

Collins, George—E hf of S W qr, sec 21, [illegible] of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 7, R 33, 200 acres, personal property and school tax 76 13

Cain, Jas S—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 29, S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 28, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 33, tp 6, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 17 30

Collins, W W—(D) S hf of S E qr, sec 7, E hf S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr sec 18, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres (T C) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, S E qr sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres; personal property, school tax 51 24

Collins, Chas—S E qr of N E qr, M E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 1, tp 8, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 14 60

Corey, Benj—(D) All sec 12, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Cofer, C A—(D) E hf E hf of W hf sec 4, N hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Collin, Trenmor—(D) All sec 2, tp 15, R 35, 640 acres 21 50

Campion, B W—(D) E hf sec 23, W hf sec 24, tp 8, R 23, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Crelovich, Fred—(D) E hf of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Crough, Thomas—(D) N hf of S W qr, sec 32, tp 12, R 35, 80 acres 3 13

Clark, H L—(H) W hf of S W qr, sec 27, tp 3, R 35, N hf of N W qr, sec 34, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Clark, Marion, Estate of—N E qr of S W qr, sec 5, tp 7, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 6 88

Cohn, Max—E hf of N E qr, sec 12, tp 13, R 35, 80 acres, school tax 3 70

Casey Mining Co.—I J La Grange, Agt—Boarding house, office and blacksmith shop on Govt. land, in Bishop Creek Mining Dist, personal property 12 15

Creaser and Spratt—Possessory claim near town of Big Pine on Turner Creek about one mile west of Baker ranch, school tax 7 24

Canney, D—N hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, N hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 75

Collins, J S—S hf of N E qr, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr, sec 27, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 6 77

Conn Robt—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 10 09

Cole, David E—S W qr of S W qr, sec 8, W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 17, tp 23, R 38, 160 acres, personal property 15 20

Cook Springs M N M C—Quartz mill, boarding house and buildings, situated at Cook Springs in Death Valley, known as the Ibex or Cook Springs M & M Co., property 39 88

D

Diaz, Abraham—(D) W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 10, tp 16, R 36, 160 acres 5 75

Dailey, Mrs C—N hf of N W qr, sec 16, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property, school tax 42 81

Dormer, John M—(D) W hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 20, tp 13, R 36, 120 acres, school tax 5 29

Dixon, Chas J—( ) All sec 34, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Dodge, V G—N W qr, E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 5, N E qr E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 6, tp 9, R 34, 636 acres, school tax 22 83

Daugherty, E S—S W qr of S W qr, sec 12, N W qr N hf of S W qr S W of S W qr, sec 13, E hf sec 14 tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Drexler, Louis—W hf W hf of E hf, sec 28, S W qr of S E qr, S E qr sec 29, tp 6, R 32, 6 0 acres, school tax 23 08

Dethatt, —(P) E S E qr sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Dillman, Chas F—( ) All sec 5, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Daily, John—S E qr of S W qr, sec 14, S W qr of S W qr, sec 13, N E qr of N E qr, sec 23, N W qr of N W qr, sec 24, 160 acres 5 75

Dunning & Sutherland—Steam and quartz machinery near Casey Co's boarding house in Bishop Creek Mining Dist 5 75

E

Ellis, P B—(D) S W qr of S W qr, sec 26, W hf sec 35, S E qr S W qr of N E qr, sec 35, tp 14, R 36 560 acres, school tax 20 79

Eighteenth District Agricultural Fair Association—Land and Pavilion E side S Main st in town of Independence, buildings, tanks and water pipes adjoining above and situated on Govt. land school tax ..... 58 [illegible]

Emmons, E S—(D) All sec 32, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Elliott, W T C—N W qr of N W qr, sec 13, tp 9, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 1 89

Follet, Wallace—(D) S W qr of S E qr, sec 13, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32 1.0 acres, school tax 5 26

Fitch, H F—E hf S W qr, S hf of N W qr, sec 34, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 33, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Freer, Edward D—(D) All sec 35, tp 8, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Flynn, Thomas—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Follett, Wallace—S E qr of S E qr, sec 13, tp 7, R 32, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32, 120 acres, school tax 5 21

G

Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin, lower Main st, poll and hospital 11 13

Grover, John—D C G unow, gone—house and lot in town of Keeler known as Pacific Service Saloon 9 60

Gilchrist, John—(D) All sec 29, tp 12, R 35, 640 acres 1 59

Gorham, E J—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Geiger, D M or C W—Geiger—S W qr sec 31, tp 7 R 34, N W qr sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 3 0 acres, sch ol tax 14 01

Gallager, Peter—House in town of Panamint known as Pete Gallager residence 1 81

Green n, Kate M—( ) W hf of N E qr S E qr of N E qr, sec 4, S W qr of N W qr, sec 3, tp 7, R 32, 160 acres sch ol tax 6 17

Gage, Walter H—(I) All sec 33, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Graham, W H—( ) All sec 36, tp 11, R 34, 640 acres 21 50

George, W F—S W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 7, R 31, 40 acres, school tax 2 08

Goodrich, A—(D) W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 75

H

Haggin, J B—Patented 1569 ft in Mariposa mine situated in Gila City Mining Dist, patented mineral land, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 7 S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 8, tp 22 R 39, 160 acres 20 19

Holmes, Raymond—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of N E qr, S W qr sec 26, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 35, N E qr of N E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32, 440 acres, school tax 16 10

Herod, James—(D) E hf of N W qr, N E qr sec 3, W hf sec 2, W hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 10, R 34, 6 3 acres pers nal property, school tax 2 45

Hofer, A C—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hofer, Theo R—(D) All sec 3, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Hibrook, J W—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hurley, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo situated N W of American Hotel known as H F's house, personal property poll and hospital 11 24

Hampson, Orand J—( ) Lots 4 and 6, E hf of lot 5 in N E qr sec 5, tp 15, R 35, 194 acre, personal property, school tax 6 04

Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr sec 19, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, sch ol tax 3 64

Holder, William—Undivided W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres, sch ol tax 8 49

Hays, Daniel J—( ) E hf sec 33, tp 6 R 32, N W qr N W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32 N E qr of S E qr, sec 4, tp 7, R 35, 640 acres, sch ol tax 23 18

Hukill, D N—( ) E N W qr, sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Haas, Julius—(D) E hf E hf of W hf, sec 23, W hf of W hf, sec 24, tp 15, R 35 640 acres 21 50

Hall R B, C—( ) all sec 28, tp 9, R 34, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Hodges, N T—(I) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres school tax 23 68

Hodges, Chas B—(D) W hf sec 33, N E qr N hf of S E qr, sec 32, tp 6 N hf of N W qr, sec 4, tp 7 R 32, 640 acres, school tax 12 45

Hathaway, Wm R—( ) S hf N W qr, sec 2, N hf of N hf sec 11, tp 16, R 35, 320 acres school tax 25 91

Hall, A N—(I) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 15, tp 12, R 34, 1.0 acres 4 44

Hallock, Jas F—(D) All sec 22, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Holland, David—Undivided half interest in W hf of N W qr, sec 2, N hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, E hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 3, tp 16, R 36, 260 acres 16 20

Hampton, W A—W hf of lot 6, in N W qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, S W qr sec 34, tp 14, R 35, S E qr S hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, N W qr sec 35, tp 12, R 35, 635 acres 20 30

Hunter, D E—W qr of S W qr, sec 14, S E qr, sec 15, W hf of N E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 8 20

J

Jenkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, W hf of N E qr, sec 18, tp 14 R 35, S E qr of N E qr, sec 19, tp 14, R 36, 160 acres, personal property, school tax 4 75

Jackson, Henry—House and lot on Main st in town of Darwin, poll and hospital 9 21

James, W S—(D) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36 640 acres school tax 25 58

L

Kelly, Mrs Thomas—House and lot 40x100 ft, in town of Bishop Creek, W of J S Brown's residence, school tax 17 02

Kenan J M—(D) W hf sec 23, N hf of N W qr, sec 26, S E qr E hf of S W qr sec 22, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Krause, A W—Lot 2 in S W qr sec 30, tp 14, R 36, 83 acres, school tax 3 31

Levy, Simon—E hf lot 2 in N W qr, lot 2 in S W qr, S hf of lot 1 in S W qr, S hf lot 2 in S E qr, trac S E qr of S E qr, sec 31, tp 17, R 31, N hf N hf of S hf sec 6, tp 18, R 37, 554 acres 18 67

La Mar, Walter A—(T C) N W qr sec 12, tp 12 R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Lovett, Chas L—(P) E E hf of lot 1 in N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S hf of S W qr, sec 2, tp 11, R 34, 160 acr s 5 75

Lotz, Paul and Wm M Lotz—S hf of S W qr, N W qr N E qr sec 28, S E qr of N E qr, sec 21, tp 14, R 34, 640 acres, W of N W qr sec 22 S W qr sec 15, tp 7 R 34, 1.0 acres, personal property school tax 9 78

Lewis, M—S hf sec 27, N hf of N hf sec 26, tp 7, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 20 35

Long, Jim—Indian—House and 1 4 in town of Cerro Gordo next E I D calls 1 84

Lipp, Gustav—(c) E hf sec 30, N W qr E hf of S E qr sec 24 S E qr of S W qr N E hf of S E qr sec 13 tp 15 S N qr of N W qr, sec 19 tp 15 R 37, 643 acres, school tax 25 80

Lewis Tom—Indian—S hf of N E qr sec 20 tp 6 R 31, 80 acres 3 18

La Grange, I J—N qr sec 9 tp 6 R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Lotz, Gustav—(D) S E qr sec 4 tp 14 R 36, 160 acres, school tax 6 46

Lee, Simon L—(D) All sec 29 tp 13 R 35 640 acres school tax 26 07

Lay, Kate—E hf of N W qr sec 27 tp 7 R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 63

Lawrence, W—(D) E hf sec 20 W hf sec 21 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Lock, Prince H—(c) W hf of N E qr N W qr W hf of S W qr sec 27 E hf of E hf sec 28 tp 11 R 34, 640 acres 21 50

Louden, Harry—(D) N E qr sec 19 tp 15 R 35 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Lewis, E—W hf of W hf of N E hf sec 21 N hf of N hf sec 28 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 96

Lane, James—W hf of S W qr S hf of N W qr tp 10 R 34 160 acres, personal property 17 57

Los Angeles mill and Mining Co—J B O'Born—Town site town of Rositing Springs, Gem Sight mine Rositing springs 1500 feet on Sight lot extension, Rositing Springs Mill and buildings, Rositing Springs, 6 0 88

M

Mabry, Jack—N E qr sec 5 tp 6 R 31 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital 21 21

Meads, Al X—E hf of N W qr, W hf of N E qr sec 9 tp 7 R 34 160 acres, personal property school poll and hospital tax 35 67

Mock, Frank—S W qr sec 9 tp 8 R 33 160 acres personal property and school tax 7 28

Mee, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin N E corner Market and Main, personal property poll and hospital 15 69

Malone, Mrs Mary—S hf of S E qr sec 2 tp 8 R 33 W hf of S W qr sec 1 tp 6 R 35 160 acres school tax 6 85

Miranda, Mrs Andria—Lot in town of Lone Pine, personal property 5 46

Martin, J P—(D) E hf of N E qr sec 33 N hf of N W qr sec 34 S E qr S hf of N E qr N W qr of N W qr sec 21 tp 8 R 33 640 acres school tax 25 91

Mallory, Elisha—Undivided hf interest in N W qr sec 1 Tp 7 R 32 80 acres personal property, school tax 70 11

Meredith, Sim—N hf of S W qr E hf of S E qr sec 9 Tp 9 N 33 160 acres, personal property, school tax 10 08

Murray, Wm H—N W qr N hf of N E qr S W qr of N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 1 Tp 8 R 33 3.0 acres school tax 13 04

Maxwell, J J—(T C) N hf of N E qr sec 29 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres, school tax 3 65

Meads, W H—Personal property, school tax 5 18

Mills, George T—( ) S W qr S W qr of N W qr sec 33 Tp 13 R 36 200 acres, school tax 8 49

Merryman, R—E hf of N E qr E hf of S E qr sec 24 Tp 8 R 33 160 acres, personal property and school tax 13 98

Moyle, George H—(T C) N E qr of N W qr S W qr of N E qr W hf of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Martin, Alphonse F—W hf of S W qr S E qr of S W qr sec 35 tp 7 R 33 120 acres, school tax 6 21

Martin, W H—E hf of E hf sec 28 S hf S hf of N hf sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 640 acres, school tax 23 18

Meier, Wallace C—W hf of N E qr sec 2 Tp 7 R 33 80 acres, school tax 3 54

Moon, A F—E hf of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 6 Tp 7 R 31 160 acres, personal property 11 63

McCreasey, J —S E qr of S E sec 19 S W qr of S W qr sec 20 tp 6 R 33 80 acres, personal property poll and hospital 19 00

McCown, John—S W qr of N E qr sec 13 S, 7 R 32 40 acres, personal property, school tax poll and hospital 33 10

McKay, John—W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 10 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres, personal property, school tax 4 56

McMurry, Wm P—S hf of S hf sec 28 Tp 9 R 34 160 acres, poll and hospital, school tax 14 12

McVear, Geo P—(D) S hf sec 21 N hf sec 28 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres, school tax 26 08

McPhee, Jas A—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 22 N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 240 acres, school tax 9 01

McIver, Finley—(D) E hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres, school tax 13 29

McCulloch, Geo—(D) All sec 20 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres, school tax 26 08

McKay, John—( ) S W qr of S W qr E hf of S W qr sec 29 N E qr of N W qr sec 32 Tp 7 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

Moore, Alex—E hf of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 6 Tp 7 R 31 160 acres, personal property 11 63

McCreasey, J —S E qr of S E sec 19 S W qr of S W qr sec 20 tp 6 R 33 80 acres, personal property poll and hospital 19 00

McCown, John—S W qr of N E qr sec 13 S, 7 R 32 40 acres, personal property, school tax poll and hospital 33 10

McKay, John—W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 10 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres, personal property, school tax 4 56

McMurry, Wm P—S hf of S hf sec 28 Tp 9 R 34 160 acres, poll and hospital, school tax 14 12

McVear, Geo P—(D) S hf sec 21 N hf sec 28 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres, school tax 26 08

McPhee, Jas A—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 22 N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 240 acres, school tax 9 01

McIver, Finley—(D) E hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres, school tax 13 29

McCulloch, Geo—(D) All sec 20 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres, school tax 26 08

McKay, John—( ) S W qr of S W qr E hf of S W qr sec 29 N E qr of N W qr sec 32 Tp 7 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

N

Newlands, Jas—(D) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E qr sec 14 N E qr of N E qr S E qr of S W qr sec 11 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Newlands, F G—(D) N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 10 N W qr N hf of S W qr S hf of N E qr sec 11 S hf S E qr of S E qr N W qr of S E qr sec 3 Tp 8 R 33 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Needa, Conrad—E hf of N E qr sec 34 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres 3 13

Nichols, H M—House and lot in the town of Bishop Creek 25x100 on west side of Main St. known as Photographers gallery, school tax 13 21

Nevins, James and H M Horton—Personal property school tax 16 06

Noonan, Timothy—(D) N hf of S E qr N hf of S W qr S W qr of S W qr sec 29 N W qr of N E qr sec 32 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

O

Olds, David—Frac N W qr sec 28 tp 6 R 31 160 acres (T C) S W qr of N E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 31 40 acres personal property poll and hospital 151 85

O'Farrel, John—S hf of N E qr sec 17 tp 6 R 31 80 acres personal property poll and hospital 14 25

Olivas, Francisco—L t in town of Lone Pine N hf lot 7 block 7 personal property house and lot on Market st town of Darwin 17 90

Orr, L P—W hf of N W qr Sec 15 tp 7 R 33 80 acres S E qr of S E qr sec 9 S W qr of S W qr sec 10 80 acres (T C) W hf of S E qr N E qr of S W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 7 R 32 160 acres school tax 25 13

O Brien, Wm—N E qr N E qr of S E qr S E qr of S E qr sec 26 N hf of W hf sec 25 tp 15 R 36 440 acres 14 94

Otis, Jim—Indian—(H) W hf of N W qr sec 14 tp 11 R 34 80 acres 3 13

Oesting, Paul—W hf W hf of E hf S E qr of N E qr sec 30 S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 19 tp 7 R 33 559 acres school tax 26 55

P

Plumley, Appleton—N hf of N E qr sec 32 tp 6 R 33 S hf of S E qr sec 29 tp 6 R 33 160 acres, poll and hospital 15 75

Pobst, David—Mill site and 5 stamp prospecting mill situate in Cangis canon Bishop mining district two acres, personal property poll and hospital 17 40

Pizzaro, Augusto—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 8 in block 18 ..... 4 44

Palmer, Geo H—S E qr of S W qr sec 15 tp 13 R 36 40 acres poll and hospital 9 81

Producers Union—A Hardy, Secretary and stores buildings lot 2 block J 1 4 3 block J personal property 38 38

Partridge, Jas A—(T C) E hf of S E qr sec 19 tp 12 R 34 80 acres (D) N hf N E qr of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 10 tp 12 R 34 400 acres 16 53

Perry, J E—Lots 3 and 12 N hf of N E qr S E qr of N W qr sec 13 tp 8 R 35 3 5 lot of S W qr sec 7 W hf of N W qr N W qr of S W qr sec 18 tp 8 R 34 640 acres school tax 25 54

Parker, J Ean—Mrs—( ) S W qr of S E qr sec 24 tp 13 R 35 40 acres trac 6 in town of Independence, 9 11 block 20 personal property school tax 16 20

Perry, R L—N hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr N E qr sec 9 tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Pocahontas Mining Co—Possessory claim 1500 x 600 feet Bishop Creek mining district 20 acres 19 25

Peters, Charles—(D) All sec 34 tp 14 R 36 6 0 acres school tax 23 68

Posey, A C—( ) All sec 7 twp 16 R 37 654 acres 21 85

R

Rodrigues, P—Old house and lot in Cerro Gordo E of J Hunter 1 15

Reed, Angel—S E ¼ sec 8 tp 15 R 36 160 acres 5 75

Reddy, Mrs M—House and lot in town of Lone Pine lot 7 block 2 house west side of Main st in town of Darwin, personal property 17 90

Richardson, A—(D) All sec 23 tp 13 R 35 640 acres school tax 26 08

Richards, Geo W—( ) E ½ sec 6 tp 14 R 36 320 acres school tax 12 04

Raxford, Julian P—(D) All sec 11 tp 16 R 36 640 acres (S) All sec 16 tp 19 R 37 640 acres 42 50

Raxford, E—( ) A sec 7 tp 12 R 35 641 acres 26 55

Raxford, John P—( ) S W ¼ S E ¼ sec 3 N ½ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ of E ¼ sec 10 tp 16 R 36 640 acres 21 50

Ruckle, Richard—S W ¼ of S W ¼ sec 15 tp 15 R 36 40 acres 1 81

Rowan, Wm—( ) L U No 3 4 5 and 6 in N W ¼ sec 3 and N ½ 3 in N E ¼ sec 4 tp 13 R 35 624 acres 21 91

Roberts, Oliver—E hf E hf of W hf sec 25 tp 15 R 36 S W qr sec 30 tp 15 R 37 646 acres 21 60

Rider, Geo W—( ) All sec 28 tp 14 R 36 640 acres school tax 23 68

S

Seitz, August—House in town of Panamint known as Seitz residence 1 81

Shinebarger, John—(Pat) W hf of S E qr W hf of N E qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, E hf of lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 1.0 acres, N hf of N E qr, sec 13, tp 13, R 35 80 acres school tax 36 31

Taylor, Mrs L—House and lot 4 in 30 ft, at Darwin, personal property, poll, hospital, school tax 1 32

Sterling, E H—E hf of N E qr, sec 23 tp 12 R 35, 80 acr s, S E qr of N E qr, sec 20, tp 7, R 33 4 acres, personal property school tax 26 24

Smith, Thomas H—N hf of S W qr, sec 31 T 6 R 31 3 acres, personal property 25 2

Smith, L D—(T C) S hf of N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, sec 30 tp 8, R 34 120 acres 4 44

Sam, A P Jr—S E qr sec 22, S W qr sec 23 N hf of N W qr, sec 26, tp 9, R 34, 4 0 acres school tax 14 55

Steinberg, L—W hf of N W qr, E hf sec 26, tp 14, R 35, S W qr E hf of N W qr, sec 25, tp 15, R 35, 640 acres, school tax 23 08

Snewin, Jim—Indian—N hf of N E qr sec 6, tp 6, R 31 80 acres 4 41

Savil, Thos B—(D) S W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, sec 2, tp 14, R 35, 160 acres, N E qr of N E qr, sec 11 tp 14, R 35, 40 acres, (H) S E qr of S E qr, E hf of S E qr sec 11, N E qr of N E qr sec 14 tp 14, R 35, 160 acres poll, hospital, school tax 21 51

Sumner, D Jno—(D) E hf sec 17, tp 6, R 33, 320 acres, N hf of N E qr sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 15 86

Smith, S Prentiss—(D) W hf sec 32, E hf sec 31, tp 13 R 36, 6.0 acres 21 50

Stone, Walter—(c) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Spear, S D—N W qr of N W qr, N W qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8; N E qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 15, R 33, 200 acres 7 05

Sneve, Sam T—(D) All sec 13, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Shaw, T D—S W qr sec 2, tp 15, R 35, 160 acres 7 06

Spearice, Stanley—House and lot 50x150 in Bishop Station, lot 16, block K 4 44

Sais, A E—N E qr of S E qr sec 14, tp 7, R 32 40 acres, poll and hospital, school tax 10 08

Snoke, Thos—Lots in Academy addition town of Bishop Creek, lot 1 and 2 block O, school tax ..... 6 8[illegible]

Stewart, J J—S E qr of S E qr sec 21, S W qr of S W qr sec 22, N E qr of N E qr sec 28, N W qr of N W qr sec 27, tp 9, R 34, 1.0 acres school tax 34 21

Stewart, Chas—S hf of N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 28, tp 9, R 34, 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital, school tax 21 66

Stevens, Sherman, Estate of—N hf E hf of S W qr S E qr sec 12, tp 14 R 35, W hf of S W qr sec 7, tp 14, R 26, 642 acres, school tax 23 80

Stevens, Esther V—(c) E hf of N W qr N E qr N hf of S E qr sec 13; tp 14 R 35, N E qr of N W qr; sec 13; tp 14 R 36 N W qr N hf of S W qr sec 18, tp 14 R 36, 604 acres, school tax 22 37

Stevens, Ann C—(D) N E qr of S E qr E hf of N E qr sec 2 N W qr W hf of N E qr W hf of S E qr S W qr sec 1, tp 14, R 35, 6 0 acres personal property, school tax 22 27

Sexton, Jos—Building in town of Big Pine, known as the Brewery, situate on Main st E side on land belonging to estate of D Campbell school tax 3 31

T

Thompson, V G—Lots No 1 2 3 and 4 in N W qr sec 4 tp 13, R 35 320 acres 11 00

Tessman, G H—E hf of S E qr sec 18 N hf of N W qr sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, personal property 2 82

Torreyson, J D—(D) All sec 10, tp 15, R 35, 640 acres 21 50

Tuley, Therese F—(D) S W qr sec 4, W hf of N E qr, E hf of W hf, S E qr sec 5, tp 16, R 37, 560 acres 18 88

Taylor, John L—S qr sec

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1889

MAR RIED.

SCHALTEN—UHLEMEYER—At Big Pine, on February 6, 1889, by Rev. A., Clark. Mr. C. Joseph Schalten and Miss Emma Uhlemeyer.

BORN.

DEARBORN—At Lone Pine, February 12 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dearborn a daughter.

DIED.

GOODBURN—At Bishop, February 7, 1889, Carroll Goodburn, son of James and Martha Goodburn, aged 5 years, 6 mos and 4 days.

O. I. Mairs went to Bishop on Wednesday.

A $2,000,000 fire occurred in Buffalo, N Y., last week.

J. M. Horton, of Bishop, was in town this week.

Don't forget the G. A. R. Ball at Lone Pine next Friday.

J. J. Gunn and wife have returned from a visit to Darwin.

John Keegan was sick last Monday. He says it don't agree with him.

Snow is falling in the high Sierras. An excellent water season is now assured.

R. E. Barnes started for Mojave last Tuesday. He intends returning in a short time.

Arab, the fast trotting horse has been sold for $8,000 and will be taken to Massachusetts.

Thanks are due Mr. C. S. Swan for some fine Navel oranges which he brought up from Mojave

A Truckee man has been sent to the Stockton Asylum incurably insane from playing solitaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall were on Mondays train returning to Keeler from a visit to Virginia City.

Timothy grass with heads eighteen inches long is the kind that grows on Cashbaugh's place, at Bishop Creek.

Quite a number of town people are planning to go to Lone Pine for the 22d if the weather clerk is propitious.

A telegram was received from C. Mulholland Thursday afternoon, he having arrived at Mojave without delay.

The Rawson Ford ditch east of Bishop has been completed. It will irrigate several thousand acres of land.

The January pay-roll on the Comstock amounted to $233,374; this amount only including wages paid to operatives.

R. W. Scott, the Bishop jeweler, is in town with a stock of jewelry and watches. Give him a call at Blair's Drug Store.

Last Saturday Henry Melone shipped a carload of ore from the Montezuma mine, near Alvord. The ore is of good quality.

A lyceum has been regularly established at the M. E. church and good programmes are rendered every Friday evening. All are welcome.

H. M. Yerington will be in Los Angeles about the 6th of March on business connected with the extension of the C. & C. railroad to that city.

William Noonan, of Lone Pine, has gone to San Francisco. Billy has been sick for some time and has gone down for medical treatment.

Dr. S. A. Chapman, surgical dentist, is at the Norman House. Mr. Chapman is permanently located at Bishop and he will make occasional visits to Independence.

Miss Potter, of Boston, is visiting with the family of Geo. M. Gill. The lady is a sister to Mrs. Paul M. Bennet, of Stockton, formerly a resident of Independence.

The Silver Cornet Band has reorganized. Mr. John Rosewarne, under whose able instruction the boys formerly made good progress, has been re-engaged to teach them.

Harry Jiggens and C. S. Swan started on their second trip to Mojave with a big team. They were loaded with hides and hay. There will be over eight tons of merchandise awaiting them at Mojave.

Mr. W. O. Meroney is putting up a large and handsome building at Bishop Creek. The ground floor will be occupied as a store room. The second story will be fitted up as lodge rooms for the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other orders.

The land contest case between Wils. W. Yandell and Mary E. Sabine has been decided in the Interior Department in favor of the former. Patents have been issued for Homestead applications Nos. 166 and 169 (Indian).

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at the school house at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. At the M. E. Church, Independence, a 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 11 a. m.

In a recent letter from Mr. Luce, at Swansea, he says: "Everything is opening fine. We have now uncovered blocks of marble that will measure about 4,000 cubic feet and how much still remains uncovered it is impossible to tell. These quarries will prove all I have ever claimed for them."

While on his way to Mojave last Tuesday Mr. C. Mulholland stopped at Cottonwood to water his team when the animals became frightened and lit out, leaving the wagon deposited against a tree. Mr. Mulholland secured a saddle horse and continued his journey. The horses came back to Lone Pine and were caught there.

At Big Pine on the 22d there will be a quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds, the following entries having been made: J. Counts names Owens Maid; V. G. Smith names Fox; James Lane names Billy the Kid; James Jones names Glasseo; R. P. Hessian names Big Pine. A match is proposed between Dandy Pat, Jesse James and Queen, a half mile. A grand ball will be given at Crocker's Hotel in the evening.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bishop last Saturday. The subject of putting on teams to haul freight from Mojave was discussed at length. The meeting determined to organize a freighting company. It was evident that a very steady purpose filled the minds of all the people to persist in this movement. Resolutions were passed as follows:

WHEREAS, feeling that the time has come when some general and radical effort should be made by the people of Inyo county to counteract as far as possible the depressing influences now bearing down our every business interest, and

WHEREAS, the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company is now carrying grain from Sacramento to Keeler for twelve dollars per ton, while the product of Owens Valley is more than sufficient to supply the local demand, and at the same time for articles consumed by the farmers, and not produced in this county, impose a tariff of $60 per ton, thus threatening ruin to the most important business interests of the Valley, and bankruptcy to the entire community.

Resolved, that the time has now come when it is imperatively necessary for the community to combine for mutual protection and co-operation, that the threatened disaster may, at least, in a measure be arrested. Wherefore, be it further

Resolved, that we will, each and all, use our very best endeavors to procure the establishment of a daily mail and stage route between Bishop and Mojave via Big Pine, Independence, Lone Pine and all intermediate points, and to patronize the same exclusively.

Second—to establish and exclusively patronize a freight line consisting of teams between Bishop and Mojave and all intermediate points.

Third—That a freighting association shall be formed, which association shall contract to deliver, with dispatch, all freight offered at either terminus, or at any way point on said route, for a period of two years from date of contract, at a freight rate not in excess of the schedule rates hereafter to be agreed upon; and in all respects in strict accordance with the laws governing common carriers.

Fourth—That all importers and exporters of Inyo county freight, becoming parties to said agreement, shall oblige themselves to ship all their freight on this route ONLY, and to pay schedule rates for the same.

Fifth—That all users and consumers of goods, wares and merchandise who may become parties to this agreement, shall also in like manner obligate themselves to purchase all their imported goods from parties patronizing exclusively said freight and stage line, and to purchase only such goods as shall be brought into this county by such freight or stage line.

Sixth—That the said freighting company and stage line shall obligate themselves to purchase all necessary provender for their teams from residents of this county, and who are also parties to this agreement, provided that said stage line or freight line shall not be bound to purchase such provender from said parties when prices for same shall exceed the schedule rate hereafter to be agreed upon. And be it further

Resolved, that the penalty for a violation of said agreement shall not be more than fifty dollars in addition to double the value of the goods so shipped or purchased in violation of said agreement. Wherefore, be it further

Resolved, that in order to consummate these several objects in the most speedy and effectual manner a committee consisting of seven persons shall be appointed which committee shall be, and is hereby authorized to prepare articles of agreement in accordance with the foregoing; to fix schedules of freight and prices of provender, as part of said agreement; to procure all necessary signatures to the same and to assess and collect from the persons signing said agreement a sum sufficient to reimburse them, or any of them, for any expenditure of money necessary in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by these resolutions. Further, to confer with other parties or committees authorized to act in the furtherance of these several objects.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the several interests shall be fairly represented on any committee or board of management to be hereafter appointed for the furtherance of these objects or for the general management of the interests of the parties.

Fine Grape Country.

Along the line of the new canal from the lakes west of Bishop a great deal of vineyard will be set out this spring. There is very little doubt that there will be a region where wines of the very finest sort will be produced. Already the canal is so far advanced as to make sure of carrying water to many hundreds of acres of fine vineyard land as soon as settlers are ready to use it. Many thousands of cuttings of the finest varieties of wine grapes are ordered for immediate setting out and still more will be ordered as fast as ground can be prepared.

Poisoning.

The dog fiend is again at work. Some contemptible coward has again been putting out poison, an imported hound belonging to W. S. Enos being found dead this morning. The dog was imported from England when a pup and is the last of a number brought to the county by Mr. Enos two years ago. The dog has been around Mairs' butcher shop for some time past and bothered nobody. The person who did it should be treated to a dose of San Quentin. If dogs are a nuisance notify the owners or shoot them. Don't be a coward and put out poison where anything may get it.

Pest Exterminators.

The State Inspector of Fruit Pests gives the following recipe for disinfecting grape cuttings: Bisulphide of carbon vapor. Get a perfectly tight tin lined box; put the cuttings in; place in the box a foot higher than the cuttings a saucer filled with the bisulphide; close the box and leave them in twenty minutes. The vapor being much heavier than air will sink down. For young trees use dipping in whale oil soap from the Arctic Soap Works, California St., S. F., 1 lb. to gallon of water.

Inyoites Aroused.

A mass meeting of citizens of Inyo county was called to meet yesterday at Bishop. The people are determined to find a way out of their valley by way of Mojave. Experimental trips have already been made with stages and freight wagons. They now propose to unite and form permanent lines. The distance to Mojave from Keeler is only 121 miles.—*Enterprise*

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 00 bottles by all leading druggists.

A letter received from Mr. W. McClelland, of Honey Lake, states that he will soon be in the valley with a carload of apples.

Continuing the Work.

The people of Bishop Creek, at a public meeting, resolved to have a membership in the Southern California Chamber of Commerce. They selected as their representative Mr. C. Mulholland, of Independence. He started for Los Angeles last Monday afternoon, going as far as Lone Pine that day and next day continuing his journey to Mojave by wagon. Everybody in Owens Valley now clearly understands that in Los Angeles is the proper place to make known the resources of the country and to look for settlers who want to get cheap land and make homes in a fine climate. The recent visit of Messrs. Enos and Mulholland to Los Angeles as delegates from Inyo county was very successful in drawing attention to the country. A knowledge of this fact led the people of Bishop to send Mr. Mulholland back to Los Angeles to continue the work. The new Chamber of Commerce now being organized at Los Angeles will be a powerful means to promote the welfare of all the counties interested, including San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Inyo and San Bernardino. These counties will now be joined in a league that will secure concert of action on all matters pertaining to commerce, transportation, colonization and other subjects in which we all are interested. If wisely conducted such an organization is certain to be of as much benefit to the people of all these counties as are the various Trusts, Corporations, and other combinations made by capitalists for the promotion of their interests. This league is formed for the good of all and in this differs very widely from the Trusts etc., which are only formed for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

Mr. Hugh McCrum, of the firm of Stoufe & McCrum, the oldest wholesale liquor dealing establishment on the Coast, has visiting through the valley during the week. Mr. McCrum is a wealthy man and his trip here was for the purpose of seeking investment.

A comic valentine was received at this office Thursday morning bearing the Lone Pine post-mark with a $5 greenback enclosed in the same envelope. This may have been intended to take the "cuss" off, but if you've got any more of the same kind, boys, send 'em right along.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1889, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th day of February, 1889, an assessment (No. 22) of thirty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, 14th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN I. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

NOTICE.

The regular Semi-Annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will be held in Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., commencing on Monday, February 18th, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. Examinations to commence on Wednesday, Feb 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for teachers' certificates will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Also, that the County Superintendent will be in meeting to receive applications and transact other business on the first day of the session.

J. H. SHANNON,
Co. Supt.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

Independence Hotel.
Independence Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.
Jy 1 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. A. R.
BALL,
GIVEN BY
CALIFORNIA POST
No. 142.
AT
Lone Pine
February 22, 1889.
TICKETS - Including Supper - $3.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
E. H. Edwards, M. W. Trask, C. M. Green, P. Houard, J. N. McLaughlin, J. J. Stewart.
INVITATION COMMITTEE.
INDEPENDENCE—S. A. Densmore, R. Whitaker A. R. Conklin, S. S. Andrews.
GEORGES CREEK—J. V. Skinner.
FISH SPRINGS—Henry Melone.
KEELER—J. D. Chandell.
LONE PINE—E. H. Edwards, P. Houard and J. N. McLaughlin.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 13th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 384, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
B. BRUSE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

INYO MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, (24 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 100 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(PO SONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
CATTON, BELL & Co
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & Co.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6 Hand Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
6-8-12-f

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.
PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

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TWO LIVES.

Bill Nye Shows How Two Paths May Run Wide Apart.

I once knew a boy quite well who went to school with me, and in other ways had every opportunity for refinement. He was a boy with good intentions, and wore in summer a chip hat faced with blue gingham. Each of us had a stone bruise on the same foot, and our feet cracked open on the back in the same manner, so that at night, when we went out to the well, and reluctantly bathed them in rain water, with soft soap, and wiped them tenderly on the grass before we went to bed, we could be heard wailing at the same moment by the practiced ear.

But he did not aspire as I did. While I was grinding scissors during the summer months, in order to go to college in winter, he loitered about the depot watching the incoming and outgoing trains, and carefully observing the brakemen as they coupled the freight cars together, hoping, too, that some day he might see an accident of some kind. In this way he obtained a great deal of crude information about the movement of trains, and how to unscrew the hose of an air brake so as to make it pop.

He did not care very much for literature, science or the arts. He preferred exercise in the open air and fruit. While I was struggling with Xenophon and Sallust, he was standing in with Shorty Hughitt on second seven, and trading maverick watermelons with him for a ride up to McCordsville and back.

When I was sent abroad to complete my studies at a large and popular female seminary in Munich, Jasper L. Paintbottom was running extra over the hill on second six, under old Flatwheel George. Every one felt sorry for Jasper, but each and all pointed to me with pride, and the general joy when I went away to complete my education under a maestro, and it was admitted by one and all that I might not come back, was great and gratifying.

I was absent for many years, traveling through the Orient and doing the continent on foot wherever the fare was too high, until at last, sunburned and bilious, but haughty and refined, I came back and sought to astonish my old neighbors. I reached the adjoining state, and there my money gave out. This did not surprise me, because it had happened before. I grieved over it for a little time, and then, instead of taking to drink, as so many others would have done, I went to the president of the road, who lived there.

I found the building first. You always have to first find the building in which a railroad president has his office. Do not attempt to look up a railroad president without having first learned what building his office is in.

I then went up the stairs. It was a half holiday, and so I could not ride in the elevator because the elevator man was away acquiring much needed rest. But I heard that the president was at work.

First I went to a large office and waited a few weeks, thinking that was the ante-room to the president's office, but it turned out to be the room where old claims against the company were stored away, awaiting the day when the heavens will roll together as a scroll and each be required to give an account of himself, from the agent at Hanging Rock up to the receiver of the road, for the deeds done in the body.

Then I was shown to a small waiting room, or ante-room, with a hard, hot chair in it, and a small fence around it. It was quiet, painfully quiet, save the short, crisp notes of a caligraph in the next room, and a few stenographic notes lying on a roll top desk.

They told me that the president was busy, also that he was away. I said I trusted them most implicitly, and hoped they would not mislead me. Once a big, red faced man, with side whiskers, brushed by me and went into the president's room, where he remained till I was sure he must be the president himself, but afterward I learned that he was just down there to loan some money to the road, and which was to be used for paying dividends.

Finally the president's hour for going home arrived, and so he went home by another door. When the janitor swept out the building and locked up I decided to go away and call again on the following day. I was shown to the same room; I often wonder what a room thinks when a man is shown to it. For a few hours I sat and listened to the guinea hen song of the caligraph, and then I was told that the president would see me.

I came in with that sinuous movement peculiar to a man who desires a pass, and leaned my wet umbrella up against the hot radiator. Behind the desk sat a man with red hair. It was Jasper L. Paintbottom, as the keen far sighted reader has already guessed. I was poor and passless. He rich, pampered, feted, sued, replevined, toasted, enjoined and courted all the way from the justice of the peace office to the court of last resort. He sat in an easy attitude, with his feet in the upper drawer of his escritoire. His head was thrown back in a half defiant manner, and near him was a blank book of trip passes, void if detached. I knew that they had dark red conditions on the back, holding the company perfectly blameless and pure in case it should by an oversight lose my baggage or lubricate its roadbed with my digestive economy. But I did not care for that. I knew that the road would not take advantage of me if I signed the conditions.

Mr. Paintbottom recognized me as soon as I told him who I was, and told me to draw my chair up closer, where I could see out of the window and so down the fire escape. He was real cordial. He wished his wife was at home so that I could come up to the house and dine with them.

But she was away. She had gone to Tuxedo Park to stay a few weeks with the Lorillards. He was sorry—I could see that—but how long was I going to be in town?

I said I had nothing special to keep me there more than a day or two. I had intended to go right on that day, but had been detained by some delay in my transportation.

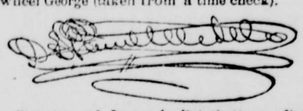
Oh, that was it. What seems to be the matter?

Well, I said, my passport had not arrived, and I had called to see him about giving the conductor something in the way of a note of introduction, so that I would be perfectly safe. Then he took a blank pass and filled it out, made it good for thirty days, marked it "issued on account of charity," signed it with a manner that made his old signature, whittled on the back of our school house, look positively beautiful, told me to receipt for it and sign the conditions, rang the bell and told his office boy to show in Mr. Plunkhead, who was waiting, wrung my hand, as he would have toyed with a felon on his own hand, and I passed gradually out.

I did not blame him at all. I blamed myself. But as I looked at his signature on the pass, I could not help contrasting it with his old one, and fancying that it had changed just as his manner had changed, and so I give them here to show how naturally we drift into these things, and do what other people do unconsciously.

Jasper L. Paintbottom

Signature of Jasper L. Paintbottom while braking extra on second six, under Flatwheel George (taken from a time check).



Signature of Jasper L. Paintbottom after becoming president of the road (taken from bottom of pass).—Bill Nye in Once a Week.

A London Hotel.

They have American pensions (pronounced pon-say-ongs) in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, which lure many of my fellow countrymen and women to destruction, and of which I hope to be able to tell you something later; but, with all their faults, I think they have some claim upon the consideration of tourists which lay over the English hotel conducted on the American plan.

You are driven up to the hotel in a carriage, and you expect to alight at the ladies' entrance, as you would, under similar circumstances, at the Palmer or Grand Pacific. But you don't do anything of the kind.

The driver descends, and, approaching a large iron gate, pulls a bell knob, which pull is responded to by the hammer of a gong such as pilots signal to the engineers with on American steamboats. The driver then resumes his seat.

In the course of the morning, or afternoon, or night, as the case may be, the gate is opened and a warty faced man with a snub nose and a white apron approaches the carriage. He is in no hurry whatever.

"Do you wish to hingage apartments?"

"We do."

"'Ave you brought your luggage?"

"We 'ave not."

"Ware is it?"

"At the Euston Station."

"'As it been hexamined?"

"We presume so."

"'Ave ye the checks?"

"We 'ave."

The warty faced man grunts, passes through the gateway, locks the gate after him, and returns in the course of an hour. This time he swings the gate wide open and invites the driver to come in. We are now in an open court yard. We alight. We enter an office that looks like a railroad baggage room. The "lift" isn't running, but it will be in a few minutes. We wait half an hour. We climb the stairs. We are taken to a handsome suite of rooms. We are tired and cross.

Enter another white aproned man. Would like your names. Gets them. Bows and retires. Enter another white aproned man, with nose like a lobster claw. Hands us bill of fare. We order breakfast.

"When can we have it?"

"Himmejiately."

"All right."

"What, sir?"

"I say, all right."

"Yes, sir; 'twill be all right, sir."

It comes in the course of the day. We hint to the waiter that we understood that this hotel was conducted on the American plan.

"So it is," he replies, and he says it so firmly and conclusively that it would be useless to contradict him.

We rest, take a nap, read the papers, kill time as best we can until the afternoon is well advanced. We ring for waiter. Waiter comes. This time his nose has the color of a blue bottle fly.

"How about dinner?"

"Tabledote or sarved?"

"Tabledote, of course."

"Tabledote over, sir."

"Why were we not called?"

"Got no orders, sir."

"Well, then, let us have it sarved."

We learn later that guests are not invited to table d'hote unless they leave orders to this effect, and that it is served only for one hour. Our dinner must be cooked completely, and the day is almost spent before it arrives.

"Papa," suggests Ned, "let us go out and find an American hotel that is conducted on the English plan."—Chicago News.

Ed.

Ed was a man that played for keeps, 'nd when he tuk the notion
You cudn't stop him any more'n a dam 'ud stop the ocean;
For when he tackled to a thing 'nd set his mind plum to it,
You bet yer boots he done that thing, though it broke the bank to do it!
So all us boys, uz knowed him best, allowed he wusn't jokin'
When on a Sunday he remarked uz how he'd gin up smokin'.

Now this remark that Ed let fall, fell, ez I say, on Sunday—
Which is the reason we wus shocked to see him sail in Monday
A-puffin' at a pipe that sizzled like a Chinese cracker,
An' smelt fur all the world like rags instead uv like terbacker.
Recoverin' from our first surprise, us fellows fell to pokin'
A heap uv fun at "folks uz said how they had gin up smokin'."

But Ed—sez he: "I found my work cud not be done without it—
Jes' try the scheme yourselves, my friends, ef any uv you doubt it—
It's hard, I know, upon one's health, but there's a certain beauty
In making sackerfices to the stern demands uv duty!
So, wholly in a sperrit uv denial 'nd concession,
I mortify the flesh 'nd smoke fur the sake uv my profession."

—Chicago News.

An Intelligent Mule.

"Say, Uncle Rastus," remarked a citizen, "isn't that a very light load for so big a mule?"

"Yes, sah, but he kicked ha'f the load off hisself jest below the hill. It's s'prisin', sah, the 'mount of intelligence dat animile has got. He knows when he's got a load mighty sight better'n I do."—New York Sun.

The Force of Example.

Young Mamma—Children, why are you nodding and smiling at all the policemen we pass?

Children (who are in the habit of taking their morning walks with the nursemaid)—Oh, because Mary always does, mamma.—Cartoon.

Suggestions About Lamps.

All who have experience in mineral oil lamps must, sooner or later, learn that the condition demanded for their burning without smell is that the wick shall be turned up so as to obtain a full-sized flame without actual smoking. It is commonly supposed at first that by keeping the flame low all objectionable odor is prevented, but the contrary is the case. Something more may be learned by first charging a lamp with a measured quantity of oil, burning it with the flame at full size for a given time and ascertaining the loss of oil, then making a second experiment with the same lamp, same quantity of oil, burning the same length of time, but with the wick turned down so as to have but a fraction of the amount of light supplied during the first experiment. On measuring the loss of oil this time it will be found but little less than in the first case. Therefore, in turning down such lamp flames we obtain no saving of material as in turning down a gas flame. The reason is that with a low flame a considerable quantity of the products of incomplete combustion are making their escape into the air, and these are not only offensive to the sense of smell, but are also injurious to the health.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

Some of the Latest Popular Fancies in Dress and Garnitures.

Pale almond-colored or apricot brocade, laces, bonnets, stockings, dinner-gowns, and other entire costumes, made up in conjunction with golden brown or mahogany velvet, is a late French fancy in dress and garniture.

White toilets are likely to be more than ever the rage in the fashionable world this winter. Of white dress fabrics there is an elegant and almost endless variety—brocade, velvet both plain and striped, watered silk, bengaline, Ottoman silk, faille, Irish poplin, velvet, embossed satin, India cashmere, Henrietta cloth, tailor cloths of various grades, French and English vailings, China crepe-lisse, tulle and gold-embroidered white India silk muslins being equally in vogue.

A bewitching Spanish opera-cloak, made by Worth, is of white and gold brocade lined with pink plush and adorned with pink marabout bands. Another wrap included in a trousseau is of blue and gold brocatelle on a pale-gray satin ground. This is lined with pale-blue plush, and has gray feather-bands powdered with gold. A Bulgarian hood is added to this cloak, which is in Irish peasant style, the hoodband of gold-beaded velvet with drapery of gold and blue crepe de Chine. The ends of this drapery are in fichu points, and are long enough to be wound around the throat, falling from under the chin over the chest to the waist. Among other expensive wraps are those of cream-white soldier's cloth, in palisse and redingote shapes, trimmed with fine gold galloons and bordered with white Persian lambskin. The wraps are fastened with large gold buttons and gold cord brandebourgs.

Following the very popular method of applying black to colors, we see all sorts of black fur used on cloaks, jackets, redingotes, tea-gowns, and bonnets of Roman red, moss green, reseda, terracotta, dark blue, and mahogany cloth. Astrakhan, black fox, black bear, monkey, black martin, and the darkest wolverine furs are each and all used for this purpose.

The new bordered fabrics permit some novel features in simple gowns.

Worth once said that a blonde can wear yellow just as well as she can sit in the sunlight.

A pretty way to make an afternoon dress is to form the overskirt of three widths of cashmere, this as long as the under skirt. Shirr or plait this to a belt, but open it the entire length of the front, and wear a petticoat beneath, of watered silk. Let most of the fullness of the overdress be massed at the back. Make a Russian jacket of the cashmere, or for more dressy use, velvet, this open over a vest or blouse of the moire.—*N. Y. Post.*

Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances we owe the invention of cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907), visiting cards were known to be in common use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so conspicuously on the engagement cards of the country. From very ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are very large, and usually of a bright red color. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to the professional "matchmaker" who thereupon runs through the list of her visiting acqnaintances, and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man; and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the date of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit, the bride's card is sent in return; and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union, the particulars of the engagements are written on two large cards, and these are tied together with the red cords.—*Toronto Times.*

War Without Bloodshed.

It is well-known that the nitrite of amyl possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent, temporarily, to a paralytic stroke. It is very cheap and plentiful, and Mr. Edward Weston, the electrician, proposes to use shells filled with this chemical instead of gunpowder. He argues that a few gallons of this nitrite dashed on the deck of a warship would soon render the crew helpless. The most powerful ironclads would be even more vulnerable than the light cruisers, for they would be sucking down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators, and the odor would thus rapidly permeate the whole ship. The whole crew being rendered helpless for an hour or two the ship could, of course, be towed into a safe port, while the captors ventilated her and removed the insensible men.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

—Prof. Starr (of the planet Mars, looking through his new Flick telescope)—"There's one thing on that ten-thousandth rate planet that's always troubled me. I see now that Boston is in the United States and not the United States in Boston."—*Judge.*

The sooner the corn-fodder is put under shelter the brighter it will remain during the winter. To leave it in the fields only induces loss of quality as well as waste of material.

—The Bismarck of to-day is thin and bony, and the doctor has it is well known, disincumbered him of the unhealthy fat merely by preventing him drinking at his meals. He is looking remarkably well; his gait is swift and denotes real vigor, his complexion is clear and almost pink. The features are softened down; you scan them in vain to discover that harshness, not to say ferocity, which is so apparent in his photographs.

—Jeff (a railroad passenger)—"I say, Clem, wha—what am de ax an' saw hangin' up dar fo'?" Clem—"When yo' arsk foolish questions, Jeff, don't shout so's you kin be heered all de way from de cowketcher to de larst station. Dey's fo' cuttin' railroad san'wiches. I'se 'sprised at yo' ignorance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Judge Stacy, who died recently at Tecumseh, was one of the best known lawyers in Southern Michigan. It is a peculiarity of the Stacy family that many of its male members are born with only three fingers on each hand, and the dead jurist was so marked.

—A singular coincidence occurred in Bangor the other Sunday. Rev. G. W. Field and Rev. C. H. Cutler exchanged pulpits. Neither knew what was to be the subject of the other's sermon, yet singular enough, both took the same text.

—Litetop (who had a reputation for loquacity)—"Gus, I'm going to learn to play upon some sort of a musical instrument. What kind do you suggest?" Gus—"A mouth instrument of some sort."—*Yankee Blade.*

THREE BIG LOTTERY PRIZES.

New Yorkers Who Were Lucky at the Last Drawing in the Crescent City.

When a man strikes a winner in a 40 to 1 shot at a horse race all his friends think he has had phenomenal luck. If these very same people were asked what they thought of a 15,000 to 1 shot they would laugh at the idea of such a thing. Yet two people at least in this city have received convincing proof of it during the past week, when their investments of $1 each in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company brought each in $15,000 in cold cash.

The lucky people are respectively Mrs. M. Ansel, who keeps a French restaurant at 76 West Houston street, and a poor woman who also lives on the west side, and who received her money through Agent Blake of the Canal street office of the Adams Express Company. The holder of the latter ticket has any number of poor relations and for that reason does not care to have her name made public lest they should swarm around her and devour it all.

One of the strangest features of this piece of good luck is that neither woman never before invested in lottery tickets and at their first venture struck it rich enough to make even a millionaire's mouth water.

Mrs. Ansel, who is a stout, jolly-looking French woman, was busily engaged looking after the wants of her guests when the reporter called to ask her about the matter. "Oh, yes," she said "it is all true, but I can scarcely believe it sometimes when I think of it. It all came about in such a funny way, too."

"You see I have a brother in New Orleans, and he sent me a present of the ticket, which was one-twentieth part of No. 56,621, that drew the capital prize of $300,000. I had never seen one of the tickets before and did not think much about it. When I heard it had won $15,000, however, you may be sure I took good care of it until I expressed it to New Orleans for collection. No, I won't retire from business. I'm making a good living at it and will invest the money I won."

Agent Blake said that the woman who held the other twentieth of ticket No. 56,621 was a poor working-woman, who had never dreamed of owning so much money. She told him that she had never bought a ticket before, and would not have done it but for the fact that several friends of hers in Philadelphia, who had also won large sums at different times, fairly talked her into doing so. The one-twentieth of ticket No. 99,391, which drew the $100,000 prize was also held in this city, and the money was paid to Benjamin Kahn of 113 Bleecker st., who said he was merely acting in the matter as the agent for a friend.—*New York Daily News*, Dec. 4.

"THE LOUVRE," SAN FRANCISCO.

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S. F. N. U. No. 343. New Series No. 2.

—It was nearly midnight, and she was gazing dreamily into the fire. "A penny for your thoughts, Miss Clara," he said, airily. "I was thinking, Mr. Sampson," she replied, "how very much annoyed papa was to-day over the amount of last month's gas-bill." And then presently he left without giving her the penny.

—Jink's little olive branch made a great outcry when his mother attempted to give him a sea bath. Jinks became provoked at the youngster, and at last exclaimed: "I don't see why the obstinate little fool is frightened at water!" Whereupon Mrs. Jinks cast a withering glance at her liege lord's ruddy nose, and retorted: "Inherited, I suppose. His father objected to water before him." Jinks failed to pursue the colloquy further, and turned slowly and reflectively from the scene.

—Stewed Oysters in White Sauce.—Put three dozen in their shells in a large iron pot. Pour over them from the teapot about a pint of boiling water. Cover them tightly for a few minutes. At the end of this time the shells will have begun to open and the process may be easily finished with a knife, the oyster and the juice being slipped out of the shell into a bowl. Make a rich cream sauce, using abundance of butter. Season it thoroughly, slip the steamed oysters in, let them boil up once and serve. This is not the regular steamed oyster, but it is a good way to serve this most delicious of shell-fish.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is a special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of the commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely eradicated by the Bitters. But the remedial scope of this superlatively wholesome and genial medicine takes in also nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these, as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

I have now abundant material for another book. I think I will find myself.—*Stanley.*

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To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered what ailed him. A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor $2, and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctors, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your food don't digest, when your bowels and stomach are inactive, and when your head aches every day, and you are languid and easily fatigued. You are bilious, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will bring you out all right. Small, sugar-coated, easy to take. Of druggists.

Frenchman—Yes, Miss Bostonia, in the Mediterranean I sailed through schools of sardines. Miss Bostonia—Nonsense! How could they swim in those heavy tin boxes?

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The latest thing in church entertainments is a butter tea. A sort of oleo performance, as it were.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Would have been created one hundred years ago by the sight of one of our modern express trains whizzing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Just think how our grandfathers would have stared at such a spectacle! It takes a good deal to astonish people now-a-days, but some of the marvelous cures of consumption, wrought by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have created wide-spread amazement. Consumption is at last acknowledged curable. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only known remedy for it. If taken at the right time—which, bear in mind, is not when the lungs are nearly gone—it will go right to the seat of the disease and accomplish its work as nothing else in the world can.

"Have a smoke, Simson?" said his friend, as he passed out a fragrant Havana. "No, thank you; I've sworn off." "Well, put one in your pocket to smoke to-morrow."

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Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Out of Little Mouths—Belle was asked where her little brothers, aged four and two were. She replied: "They are sitting on the doorstep talking about old times."

"HAD BEEN WORRIED EIGHTEEN YEARS."

It should have read "married," but the proof-reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are constantly worried almost to despair by the ill health that afflicts their wives, and often robs life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

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CARVING AND TURNING.

An Interesting Description of a Pleasant and Well-Paid Occupation.

There are few trades requiring more skill than those of carving and turning in wood and ivory. The "kit" of these mechanics comprises chisels and gouges of various sizes, and what is called a "V" tool. In carving heads, images or designs of different kinds of wood the block is first brought into rough shape with the gouges, and, when this is done, the other tools are used alternately down to the finishing, which is done with the finer chisels. The carving of woodwork of this description, which does not apply to furniture, is done out and out by the workmen, and for a day of ten hours they receive $2.50 to $3. The work is fairly steady the year round, and child labor or convict labor have no terrors for wood carvers.

As a rule the business of ivory-carving is combined with that of wood carving, the same work being done in most of the places, and at the same time a few of them do what they call tortoise-shell work. There are three kinds of ivory used in the manufacture of various articles made from this material. The best is imported from Africa, and at times tusks are had as much as six feet in length and weighing nearly one hundred pounds.

The price of these tusks ranges from $2.50 to $3 a pound, according to quality. There is a smaller tusk from the same place, which in most cases will measure from eighteen inches to three feet in length, and the price of these ranges from $1 to $2 a pound. These tusks are known by the name of "Scrivelloes." This trade is controlled entirely by an importing firm whose headquarters are in Hamburg. Another species of ivory used in the trade is "Walrus." It is much cheaper than the above, but the one vital objection to it is because of the "pitti" running through the center of it, which materially interferes with its usefulness. The remaining species, but one that is little used, is that of the hippopotamus. Although occasionally utilized, it is of little value, the objection to it being because of its crookedness, which prevents its use for any but small articles. The articles made from these materials consist principally of keys for musical instruments, handles for parasols and breastpins.

The tortoise-shell business comprises the carving and ornamentation of ladies combs. In doing this work the teeth are first made, and then four or five of the shells are riveted together, the desired pattern is pasted on the top shell, and with a highly-tempered and fine jig-saw the design is cut out. The combs are then given to the carvers, who finish the work.

In the ivory branch the work is divided into two branches, turners and carvers. The wages of the former range from $10 to $14 a week, and of the latter from $12 to $18 for the same period. Like the wood-carvers, their hours are ten a day. For some years there has been no material change in the wages of either branch, each man being paid in accordance with the ability he possesses. The wages paid in this city compare favorably with those paid in other places. The busy seasons in the trade are in the spring and fall of each year, but it may be said of the business that it is fairly steady. The machinery used in the places where this work is done are circular and jig saws of the finest texture, lathes for turning and presses for drilling holes. —*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

PULMONARY DISEASES.

How Climate is Made the Scapegoat of Personal Imprudence.

"Pulmonary disease is the scourge of our climate," says the medical faculty, in its sententious way. This has long been said, and the phrase will probably continue to be repeated while grass grows and water runs. Yet it is little better than a libel on the elements, for all that.

Climate is made the scapegoat of personal imprudence. If people *will* overheat their houses and places of business in winter, if they choose to sit, for an hour at a time, overcoated, shawled, hatted and India-rubbered, in one another's oven-like offices, and to plunge thence, bathed in perspiration, into an open-air temperature below the freezing point, what right have they to charge the climate with their coughs, influenzas, sore throats and consumptions? Nobody could be pitched out of the tropic of Capricorn into the frigid zone two or three times a day without damage to his breathing apparatus, we take it.

Practically, so far as difference of temperature is concerned, thousands of us pass through this sort of ordeal almost every winter's day. And yet sufferers from diphtheria, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, etc., generated by their own insane neglect of the most obvious sanitary rules, are taught to believe that they are the victims of climatic influences.

Keep the thermometer down to sixty-five degrees in your stores, counting-houses and domicils from November till April; never sit in rooms heated even to that moderate degree in your beaver cloths, furs and promenade headgear; warm yourselves with exercise instead of immoderate artificial heat; and don't be afraid to let the outside air brush the inside of your dwellings, etc., with its healthful wings, at least twice every twenty-four hours. Do this, all ye who are "subject" to coughs and colds that keep you barking and snuffling the winter through, with a deadly-like glimpse of consumption in prospective, and we venture to say you will think better of this "terrible climate" next spring than you do at present.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Down in Brazil the emancipation of slaves was mainly due to an editor who kept his paper red-hot with abolition arguments. He did not have much success until he printed a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Then the people waked up. They cried over the story, and raised such a protest against slavery that the Government was forced to abolish it.

—A Greenville (Mich.) woman who asked for a divorce the other day told the court that a little, measly, one-armed cuss had licked her husband. "My marriage contract calls for a lord and protector," she said, "but when a man is so easy to get away with he can't be much of a lord to a woman and protect her." The court allowed that she had all the logic on her side.

—King Mwanga, who rules over the black Province of Uganda, is not a pleasant man for a next-door neighbor. He rules over 10,000,000 subjects, and is as ferocious as he is powerful. He has 1,500 wives, and kills five of them every day for his amusement. He is the largest slave-trader in Central Africa, supplying the Mohammedan dealers annually with about 150,000 slaves.

—A passenger on a west-bound train from Chicago hid his money in one of his shoes, on retiring for the night, and then placed the shoe and its mate in the aisle, near his berth. A porter, having subsequently blackened the shoes and found the "hidden treasure," returned it to the owner, who is said to have demanded a light, so that he could count the money and see if the finder had taken any.

—A writer in a recent book about traveling in the East, telling of the slow pace and multitude of animals required in caravan traveling, makes the calculation that the Israelites, when they went from Egypt under Moses, must have had a caravan at least two hundred leagues long and must have employed six million camels. What a parade for the youthful Egyptian as he saw it pass.

—Jefferson's Island, in Louisiana, the sometime winter home of the genial actor of Rip Van Winkle, is a superb hill crowned with great forest trees, lying on a trembling prairie or semi-marsh, and with a fine lake, called Lake Peynier, for its outer margin. On this island, which contains 2,000 acres of land, was formerly an orchard of fine oranges. Here Mr. Jefferson plays at raising fine cattle. He has something over two thousand head and a few blooded horses.

—Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil, which is easily made from the yelks of hen's eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yelks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yelk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use in South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

—Julius Eichberg, the well-known Boston musician, tells this story of an early experience: One day a lady, somewhat advanced in years, came to make arrangements for taking private lessons in singing. At the end of the second lesson the teacher felt constrained to tell her that her ear was not true. She received the remark very coolly, and at the next lesson sang as badly as before. "I am afraid," said Mr. Eichberg, "that you can never learn to sing in tune." "Oh, it doesn't matter," was the surprising answer. "Doesn't matter!" said the astonished teacher "No," said the pupil, "I don't care any thing about music, but my doctor said that singing would be the best thing for my dyspepsia, and so I decided to take lessons."

Force of Sea Waves.

Some idea of the tremendous force possessed or exerted by sea waves may be formed by the fact that an iron column, twenty-three feet long and weighing some 6,000 pounds—part of a new lighthouse being built—was, in the course of operations, landed at Bishop Rock, England, and, a storm coming up, was left lashed by a half-inch chain at each end to strong eye-bolts. Three days afterward it was found, on examination, that the great column had been tossed up by the waves a distance of some twenty feet to the top of the rock, where it was swaying about like a piece of timber. Two days afterward, when the workmen were able to land, it was found that a blacksmith's anvil, weighing 150 pounds, which had been left in a hole three and one-half feet deep and two and one-half feet in diameter, had also been washed by the waves completely out.—*Science.*

An Intemperate Conclusion.

Two ladies met in a street car the other day, when one remarked to the other that she had a bad cold, and asked her if she was doing any thing for it.

"Oh, yes," she said, "I have been advised to take a good hot dose of gin—"

"Why, Mrs. ——," said her friend, "it can't be possible that you would set such an example as that in your responsible situation. It would be moral suicide."

"You interrupted me," said the other, coolly, "I was going to say a good hot dose of ginger tea taken every night was a sure cure for a cold."

"Oh!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A man at Tatnall, Ga., has twenty-seven brothers and sisters living.

—A gentleman in Portland, Ore., has succeeded in training a young elk to drive in harness.

—The annual value of the wool crop is from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000, varying with the market value.

—One of the most prosperous farmers of Cuthbert, Ga., is a Hebrew. He began business there as a baker, then became a merchant, and finally took to agriculture, which is very unusual for a Jew.

—Aunt Til Ruley, a colored woman who lives in Marion County, Ky., is said to be one hundred and twenty-one years old. She never nursed George Washington, but she recently walked from her home to Lebanon and back, twenty-eight miles, to attend a circus.

—In Cuba a woman never loses her maiden name. When married her husband's name is added to her own, but she is always called by her Christian and maiden names. Children take the name of both parents, but place the mother's name after the father's.

—The telephone was put to a novel use in Toronto. A citizen who had been summoned to appear at the police court for breach of a by-law, finding that he would be unable to appear in person, telephoned the facts to headquarters, admitting his guilt, and was fined one dollar and costs through the same medium.

—William Watson, an old settler living eight miles northwest of Windsor, Ill., died at his residence, at the age of seventy-six years, and was buried in a coffin that he made sixteen years ago for himself. It is of walnut wood and he has kept it in his house ever since, and two weeks before his death had it brought into his room and placed at the foot of his bed.

—A hen in Canada scratched up $400 in old coins a few days ago, and about the same time an Ohio hen was dissected and found to have dug up somewhere in her wanderings and swallowed a quantity of gold dust. These facts indicate that a new career of usefulness and honorable distinction is opening up before the humble barnyard fowl. Long may she scratch.

—The room where the Court of Appeals sits in the capitol at Albany is described as the most gorgeous in its appointments of all the court rooms in the country. The wood work is beautifully carved and panels are of mahogany and onyx. The carpet was woven to order across the water. Portraits of all the judges that have ever sat in the court are placed in panels about the room.

—According to the census of 1880-81, the last one taken, there were at that time 20,980,626 widows in India, of whom 669,000 were under nineteen years of age and 278,900 under fourteen years. According to the native custom, none of these widows are at liberty to marry again. The same census gave the total female population at 99,700,000, and of these only 200,000 were able to read.

—A physician giving a bit of his own personal experience, and having a constitutional tendency to sleeplessness, says that nothing has ever given such decided relief as eating heartily just before going to bed. He objects to the use of the customary night-cap as a remedy against sleeplessness, both because alcohol is injurious to an empty stomach, and because it does not induce a natural sleep. But he thinks that adults should be like babies, who sleep best with a full stomach, without night-mare, or other unpleasant results.

—A Turkish police court in Constantinople was investigating the cause of the death of a young and beautiful Circassian slave, found floating in the Bosphorus, with her hands and feet firmly bound with thongs. The court had the body identified as that of a girl who belonged to a wealthy Turk. Then it rendered the decision that the deceased came to her death by drowning, she having cast herself into the sea with the purpose of taking her own life. The firmness of this purpose was shown by the solidity with which she had bound her own hands and feet before throwing herself into the water.

An Anecdote of Greeley.

Horace Greeley was always sensitive to error in his proofs, and sometimes broke loose in his wrath. An inverted comma stung him like a mosquito. A mistake in a table of election returns set him into such fury as the red flag of the picador kindles in the Catalonian bull. "Henderson," he once said to the compiler of those sterile statistics, who had made an error of two votes in the returns from the Molly-muck-a-chuck district in the Mooseluemaguntic region of Northeastern Maine, "I discharge you; I don't want to see your face around here any more." But Henderson was at his post as usual the next morning. "How is this, Henderson?" said George Ripley, as he came into the office at his customary hour, "I thought Mr. Greeley discharged you yesterday." "Yes, he did," said Henderson, "but I didn't put any confidence in what he said." One day Mr. Greeley wrote that if a man were to shoot haphazard out of a window he would be morally responsible for any harm he might do. In print the "haphazard" became "half a yard," a rhetorical conversion that so depressed Mr. Greeley's spirits that he had no strength to discharge anybody, not even Henderson, which was his constant resource in great emotional crises.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

A HUSBAND'S RIGHTS.

They Are Clearly Defined by a Progressive Legal Decision.

A peculiar, though perhaps just, decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Last May, Horatio J. Mickle took up his residence near Guilford Courthouse, and, shortly afterward, became acquainted with Widow Sanders, who kept a boarding-house. This acquaintance soon ripened into love, as the novelists say, or at least it seemed so, for Mickle called upon the widow one evening and declared that if she did not promise to marry him, his body, sadly mutilated, should be soon laid away in the unsympathetic soil. The widow was tender-hearted and generous. She had never caused the death of any one, and, at her time of life, did not feel disposed to begin a course of such cruelty. She was married to Mr. Mickle. He brought his valise over to her boarding-horse, lighted a cob pipe which he found in a cigar-box on the mantlepiece, and at once began to make himself thoroughly comfortable. At dinner time he paid a high compliment to the widow's cooking by eating in an unrestrained manner. This pleased the widow, undoubtedly, for it was the highest praise which any one could bestow upon her art, but as the days passed—as the perfumed dew began to fall from the roses in the garden of the honeymoon—she became less joyous, for her bills had materially increased. One day she hinted to Mickle that it was time he were doing something. This deeply wounded his sensitive heart, and, turning to his wife, he said:

"Polly, must I conclude, with other thinkers, that marriage is a failure? Are you going to shut out the sunlight and let dark shadows convince me that the holy ordinance of matrimony has accomplished its mission and is therefore without that Divine force given to it by our ancestors?"

She was moved. "Forgive me, dear Horatio," she replied. "It was only a momentary fret. It shall not occur again."

"Polly, please see that it does not."

A few weeks passed. The dew was all gone from the roses. In truth, the roses were withering. Another largely-increased bill had been sent in. Polly spoke to Horatio. Tears shone in his eyes.

"Polly," said he, "am I to understand that the bright star of marriage has forever set?"

"Yours has unless you get something to do; I'll give you a pointer on that."

"What would you have me do, sweet creature?"

"Hustle; get out and hustle."

"Hustle!" he exclaimed. "Why, did I not drive up the cows yesterday evening? Mermaid of the ocean of my soul, how would you have me hustle?"

"I'd have you chop cord-wood—do something to lessen my bills."

"Why, do you not know that chopping cord-wood would greatly increase my appetite?"

"But it would bring in more money."

"Yes, but not enough to make up the difference. I know myself better than you do, Polly."

"Then you must be disgusted."

"Alas, you will drive me insane."

"No, but I am going to drive you away from here."

She did. He sued her, not for a divorce, but for board. The lower court decided against him. He took an appeal. The Supreme Court decided in his favor. The following is an extract from the decision rendered by the Chief Justice.

"The court holds that when a widow is fool enough to marry a loafer, that, in case she keeps a boarding-house, she must at least grant him table-board, and that when she finds herself unable to do this, he shall, if so inclined, be granted a divorce."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

ORNAMENTS FROM FUNGI.

A Newspaper Man Explains How They May Be Made.

"What do you propose doing with that rubbish?" asked a lady of a friend who had just returned from the country.

The rubbish alluded to was a basketful of fungi, which are usually found on the trunks of old trees and stumps, and out of which many very pretty and curious ornaments are made. Occasionally the fungi grow to be sixteen inches in diameter, and, these large specimens made odd little shelves for bric-a-bac by straightening one side and fastening them to the wall by screw eyes. The small sizes are really prettier for ornaments, and form, when decorated, charming little souvenirs of the woods, and serve to refresh the memory of many happy times spent in the country.

The fungi are generally of a light gray tint, beneath which is dark brown, and by carefully removing parts of this surface with a sharp-pointed instrument, the brown is exposed in beautiful contrast to the natural surface. The better sort of fungi to collect are those showing a surface of four or five inches. Sketch on each with a soft lead pencil any pleasing design suitable for a little etching, owls on a branch, a bit of landscape, the head of a dog or a horse, all are easily done and are very pretty. This done, then go over the pencil lines with a darning needle or a sharp-pointed penknife, scratching off the surface in the fine lines to give the etched effect and show the dark, rich brown beneath. When it becomes necessary to shade, make the scratches broader or closer together to produce a darker effect: This pleasant and profitable enjoyment is easily done, and it is very fascinating.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

QUEER OCCUPATIONS.

A Fashionable Pawn-Shop—How Duplicate Presents Are Disposed of.

In my rambles around this great metropolis I have been surprised at the many methods of making a living. Certainly if one-half the world do not know how the other half live, they just as little know how the other half of the world make their living. There is on Fourteenth street a place which gets its patronage from the very swellest and most exclusive circles of society. The place has no sign, nothing to give it away as a pawnbroker's shop, but such it is, notwithstanding its handsome entrance and liveried door tender, who ushers the visitors or patrons into an elegantly furnished drawing-room, decorated with rare bric-a-brac and choice paintings. The woman who keeps it, for the proprietor is a woman, is dressed in the latest style and receives her customer as if a guest. It is not until after the usual exchange of morning salutations that she asks:

"What can I do for Madame this morning?"

Then Madame displays a set of jewelry, diamonds, perhaps, or bric-a-brac, on which she wishes a loan. Sometimes a note is given at the rate of fifteen or twenty per cent. These notes, however, seldom go to protest, for the givers do not care to have these transactions known to their husbands; but, apart from that, they care but little, as it is generally understood that a rich woman frequently exceeds her allowance and makes it up on the next, while the obliging broker makes a good profit from the necessities of fashionable women.

The "duplicate gift" woman who calls at the handsome "brown front" house just after a fashionable wedding, is known to the neighbors, who see her descend from a carriage or barouche, only as a caller, but she makes quite a living buying up the duplicate gifts. Every one knows that the wedding gifts of a season run in grooves, and that most brides, on looking over their possessions find a large proportion of their gifts duplicated. The bride who wept herself ill on finding that she had seven butter dishes, every one alike, with a cow on the cover, had not the advantage of the bride of to-day, who calls to her aid the buyer of such duplicates.

One of the popular brides of last season found among her 700 wedding presents 15 silver-plated candlesticks, 3 bronze busts of Shakespeare, 4 etchings of Millet's "Angelus," 10 silver hand mirrors, 3 engravings of one picture, 8 fish knives, 23 pickle and olive forks, 16 fans, 14 jewel boxes, 8 bon-bon boxes and 7 table crumb knives. What did she do with them? The exchange woman came to her aid and took most of the duplicates off her hands. Of course they were disposed of at a sacrifice and the young bride worried for weeks for fear the transaction would leak out, but what could she do? She could not litter up her room with duplicates. I think it would be a good idea, when one is sending out invitations for a fashionable wedding, to add to each what one is desired to present, or else to do away with gifts by saying: "Gifts not desired." I am sure either method would save any amount of annoyance to both giver and receiver.—*N. Y. Cor. Detroit Tribune.*

Eight Short Fashion Notes.

Large velvet collars are a conspicuous feature of the winter wraps.

But few of the corsages of the present time show a visible fastening.

Handsome cloth costumes are made with a Directoire redingote of one color opening over a skirt of another.

Quaint Gretchen cloaks for little girls are in fashion.

Favorite designs in the new brocades are leaves of every possible shape conveniently arranged.

Persian cashmere silk with an imitation astrachan border is converted into novelties.

Dainty little caps of embroidered silk are taking the place of the lawn caps worn by the babies during the summer. Wide strings of hemmed and embroidered surah replace those of lawn.

Some of the most elegant of the winter cloaks are very long, and are made of the new cloths—matelasse velvet or plush—*N. Y. World.*

—There is a story now circulating to the effect that a good man living not a hundred miles from Belfast attempted some missionary work Sunday on a few wicked horsemen who were speeding their trotters on the track. He drove out to the race course and found these Sabbath breakers engaged in trotting one of the liveliest heats he had ever seen. He was interested in the race, but his zeal in saving these lost sheep was unshaken, and he drove on to the track to expostulate and plead with them. As they didn't evince any desire to stop and talk when they came round he started in pursuit, and, having a good nag, came into the finish a close second. We have been unable to get a summary of the subsequent races, but, according to a Belfast horseman, the good man proved himself a cool driver and an opponent to be dreaded in a horse race. —*Bangor Commercial.*

—Magistrate (to prisoner)—"It's some time since I saw you here, Uncle Rastus." Uncle Rastus (virtuously)—"Yes, sah, I'se been quiet an' law-abidin' since de larst time I was up befo' yo', an' dat were more'n six months ago, yo' honnah." Magistrate—"Ah, yes, I remember; I gave you six months for stealing a ham. It's a year this time, uncle."

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

An Expert Gives Some Suggestions as to the Best Methods.

S. W. Lovell, of New York, an expert in evaporating fruit, gives some excellent suggestions. He says our grafted varieties of apples will yield six to eight pounds of evaporated fruit to a bushel of green apples weighing fifty pounds. A paring machine is essential, and he prefers one that pares, cores and slices at the same time. There are several good ones. Two girls with a machine will prepare thirty bushels in ten hours. Machines must be kept in perfect order. Bleaching with sulphur should be discouraged, he says, but bleaching of some kind will be practiced for some time yet. Apples and peaches must be put into the bleacher as soon as pared. To keep the color of fruit until it can be bleached, run it from the parer into a vat of brackish water—not too salty, as the dried fruit would then gather moisture and damage it.

"Spread the fruit for drying on trays made of No. 5 galvanized wire cloth. Care must be taken not to leave the fruit in the evaporator so long as to turn it brown. I take out the fruit rather early and spread it about ten inches deep on a curing floor, where it lies for ten days or two weeks, and is shoveled over once or twice before packing. In this way one can take fruit from the dryer while it is still quite damp, saving fuel and increasing the working capacity of the machine. We also get a more marketable quality of fruit, for the color will be better.

"Evaporated apples in ring slices are packed for Eastern markets in boxes holding fifty pounds. Two pieces of paper placed in the boxes next the cover, and laid so that they will fold back each way from the center, lapping down on the side of the box, and then the ring slices are laid in rows on the paper, with one-half lapping so as to make a nice facing; then the box is filled from the bottom, and if the fruit is thoroughly dried a press is necessary to get fifty pounds into the boxes commonly used. Ripe peaches must be prepared by hand; spread on trays with the flat sides next the wire, and bleached like apples. They are packed in twenty-five pound boxes. I do not fully dry berries, but finish in the curing room, shoveling them over a few times. Four pounds of black raspberries will make a pound of dried fruit. A bushel of peaches will make eight to ten pounds."

Mr. Lovell says the waste can be made into vinegar worth $3 a barrel. He does not speak encouragingly of "cook-stove evaporators" for market purposes, but thinks a well-organized establishment, properly managed, is profitable. Western New York markets, at the writing, were offering 6 cents for prime apples, equal to 8 cents in New York City.—*St. Paul Globe.*

TO CURE DIPHTHERIA.

Turpentine Said to Be Almost a Specific to the Disease.

We have on several occasions referred to the use of turpentine in diphtheria. Recommended originally in Germany and claimed to be almost a specific, it was there, also, that the employment of the drug was subjected to the most severe criticism. Some recent publications have again drawn attention to the alleged value of this substance, and most remarkable among these is an article which appeared in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte.* The author asserts that he has employed turpentine in diphtheria for the last four years. In that time he lost only five cases out of sixty that came under treatment. Two of the fatal cases concerned infants, who appeared moribund when first taken, and died a few hours later. The other fatal cases were also unusually severe from the start, two dying in thirty-six hours, and one surviving five days. This is certainly a noteworthy record, as diphtheria statistics go. The oil of turpentine was administered in dram doses three times a day. Sweet spirits of niter was used as a corrective, in the proportion of one part of the spirits to fifteen of turpentine. Symptoms of intoxication were never observed by the author. In addition to the turpentine, a 2 per cent solution of sodium salycilate was given every two hours in tablespoon doses. A gargle of chlorate of potash solution was likewise employed whenever possible. Under this plan of treatment rapid amelioration of local signs and constitutional symptoms was observed. Usually improvement began at once, and it was rarely necessary to push the drug beyond five or eight doses. It should be remarked in this connection, however, that a very generous and stimulating fluid diet (strong broth, port wine, milk) formed a feature of Dr. Roese's plan of treatment. Those who are inclined to be skeptical in regard to the utility of medicines in the severer forms of diphtheria (and the profession contains many such) will scarcely accept the author's figures without a challenge. On the other hand, for the very reason that violent diphtheria ordinarily justifies so gloomy a prognosis, we are ever ready to employ any means which may possibly reduce its frightful mortality. There is no reason, therefore, why the turpentine treatment of this disease should not be given a fair trial.—*Medical Record.*

—A wonderful real estate dealer does business at Gladstone, Mich. He won't sell a lot unless the buyer signs a forfeiture contract not to allow whisky selling on the premises.

—In Boston the neck of a chicken is called Napoleon, beause it is the bony part.—*Albany Union.*

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The Latest Freak for Wealthy Patients and Scicentific Explorations.

The latest professional fad in this city is the private hospital idea, which threatens to become a craze. Almost every eminent surgeon has one or more private houses turned into hospitals for the reception and treatment of patients who can afford to pay extensive prices. These houses, which are usually elegant dwelling houses situated on Fifth, Madison or Lexington avenues, are furnished in the most luxurious style. The doctor has his office in the library. The parlor is made into an elegant reception room. The chambers and all other available rooms are fitted for patients of wealth. One room is set apart for the use of the doctor's assistants, usually young medical graduates who are glad to give their time for their living and the experience obtained. The most important part of the establishment is the patient, who must of course have plenty of money, and may be male or female. The complaints of both sexes are treated, though not usually in the same house. And these surgical retreats offer the inducement of perfect privacy to all their patrons, which is one secret of their success. As may be surmised from what has been said, many of the patients are people of means who do not wish their friends to know of their illness, and who have strong reasons for secrecy.

The first private hospital started in this city was that of a well-known gynecologist and obstetrican. In this establishment the diseases of women are exclusively treated, and the cost to each patient is about $1,000 a month. There are often thirty or forty inmates, seldom less than ten or fifteen. So it will be seen this first venture was a success. If all the private hospitals for the treatment of women were of the same order, it would be a matter for public congratulation, but of the hundreds that have been opened by many doctors of doubtful schools of characters the majority are not above suspicion. Some of these private affairs are really the laboratories of human vivisectionists. More than one famous surgeon who has a hospital at his command sends the best of the hospital's cases to his own establishment, where he can experiment undeterred by the supervision of human lay-trustees and other hospital officers.

A certain surgeon desired to obtain a large number of cases of abdominal section, a few years ago, and resolved to perform laparatomy whenever he could obtain a patient on whom there was the smallest excuse for this, the most difficult and deadly of all operations. He was one of the surgeons-in-chief of one of our largest hospitals, and proceeded to operate on the institution's charity patients on the slightest provocation. Before long the number of deaths from abdominal section in the hospital engaged the attention of the trustees, and the surgeon was summoned—privately, of course—before the board. After a long hearing they failed to agree as to whether or not he had abused his powers; but they agreed to forbid him in future to perform a capital operation without all the surgeons of the hospital concurred and were present. He had not yet obtained the scientific data that he desired, so resorted to the private hospital idea. He purchased a large house on Thirty-fourth street and fitted it up for a private hospital. Here he could, untrammeled, cut up his victims and obtain his scientific data. Here he sent all patients whom he could feel justified in operating on. Here he has slain his hundreds, and will slay his thousands before he gets done; then he will publish a book on abdominal surgery that will make him famous. As he is a wealthy man and can spend any amount of money to attain his ends, and works strictly within the letter of the law, nothing can stop him in his death-dealing career.

This is but one instance. There are many others. It is in these laboratories of science that most of the surgical sensations that appear in the public press originate.

There is one advantage gained by them, however: that is they are the best possible schools for the advancement of surgical science. "Talk about cutting up dogs and cats! Why, we cut up men—the worthiest animal for vivisection!" Such were the words, perhaps over enthusiastic, which the writer heard one of these students of anatomy utter.—*N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

In the Dry-Goods Store.

A lady and her little daughter were shopping. The child sat on a counter-stool and watched the people coming and going. Presently she saw a lady elegantly dressed, who stopped at their counter and handed a waterproof and ambrella to the young girl in charge.

"Take care of these things until I call for them," she said in an autocratic tone. Then she sailed away.

The bright eyes of the child followed her. The little face wore a look of distress.

"Why, mamma," she whispered, "she didn't even say please."

Sooner than she expected to, the lady returned.

"I will take my things," she said.

There was some little delay in finding them.

"I hope you haven't lost or misplaced them," she said in a severe tone to the young girl.

No. Here they were. Madame took them cooly and without a word walked off.

This was more than the child could stand. Leaning over so that her sweet young face come close to that of the girl clerk she said, sweetly; "Thank you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23.....1889

MISCELLANEOUS

G. A. R. BALL,

GIVEN BY

CALIFORNIA POST

No. 142.

AT

Lone Pine

February 22, 1889.

TICKETS - Including Supper - $3.

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KESLER—J. D. Channell.

LONE PINE—E. H. Edwards, P. Houard and J. N. McLaughlin.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th day of February, 1889, an assessment (No. 22) of thirty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California,

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, 14th day of March 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1889, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

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INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Delinquent

Tax List

OF

Inyo County,

CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEAR

A. D. 1888.

A

Ardery, A—D—All sec 27, tp 14, R 36 E, 640 acres School tax $23 68

Anton, J C and M—D Frac N W qr, W hf of N E qr sec 31, tp 14, R 36 E, 244 acres, and W hf of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr sec 35, tp 15, R 36 E, 120 acres 12 45

Anthony, Chas—House and lot in town of Darwin, N W cor Market and Main sts, personal property 5 14

B

Begole, C D—E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 160 acres; land adjoining town site of Lone Pine, bounded on N by line of sec 21, E by Main st S by Court st W by Seely and Begole's orchard in sec 21, tp 15, R 36 E, 7 acres; building W of plaza in Lone Pine, lots Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in block 1, 1 and 4 in block 6, 5 and 8 in block 7, 2, 3, 6 and frac hf in block 13; 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 19; 6 and 7 in block 25; blocks 27 and 28; lots 2, 3 and 7 in block 26; 5 and 8 in block 3 and lot 6 in block 14, all in town of Lone Pine. Personal property, 2 poll and 2 hospital taxes 64 04

Basto, John—E hf of N E qr sec 15, tp 14, R 35; W hf of N W qr; sec 14, tp 14, R 35 E, 160 acres. Poll and hospital, school tax 14 30

Brierly, Mrs. W—S hf of S W qr sec 17, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres. Personal property, school tax 17 30

Bishop, Simeon—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 31, tp 13, R 36, 74 acres. School tax 3 49

Bishop, Persia H—(D) All of sec 11, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Brown, E M—Homestead, E hf of N W qr, sec 30, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres: Desert, S W qr of S E qr, sec 19, tp 6, R 33, 40 acres. Personal property, school tax 8 18

Bonnheim, Edward—(D) Lots 1 and 2 in N W qr, lots Nos. 1 and 2 in N E qr, sec 3, tp 13, R 35, 320 acres 11 00

Boyce, Wm A—(D) S W qr, sec 19, N W qr, sec 30, tp 13, R 36, S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 13, R 35, 642 acres. School tax 25 64

Bogart, Wm F—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres. School tax 23 68

Brook, William—(D) W hf, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 5, N W qr of N E qr, sec 8, E hf of E hf, sec 6, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 66

Bush, Michael—S W qr of of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 24, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres; poll and hospital 14 41

Bennett, Walter G—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 6, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 75

Brady, Thomas—E hf of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr, S W qr of N E qr, sec 7, tp 16, R 37, 160 acres 5 75

Bledso, Jas—Personal property, poll, hospital and school tax 14 59

Bell, Thomas—Minor children of Mrs. S. M. Bell, N W qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 24, tp 9, R 33, 80 acres 13 10

Bolinger, Wm A—D S hf of N E qr, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S E qr, sec 25, tp 11, R 34, W hf of S W qr, sec 30, W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, sec 31, tp 11, R 35, 560 acres. Improvements on Govt. land near Chrysopolis, house and shop 18 49

C

Carrasco, Ruperto S—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 21, tp 15, R 36, 80 acres 3 13

Crapo, William—House and blacksmith shop and E of town of Cerro Gordo; personal property, poll and hospital 13 20

Craig, C W—Personal property, school tax 23 52

Carbery, Henry—House in town of Panamint known as Carbery's 2 48

Curran, John—House in town of Panamint known as Jack Curran's 2 48

Cronin, P—E hf of N E qr; sec 34, tp 6, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 00

Clark, Alex—N E qr sec 21, tp 13, R 35, personal property, school tax 16 99

Collins, George—E hf of S W qr, sec 24, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 25, tp 7, R 33, 700 acres, personal property and school tax 76 13

Cain, Jas S—S hf of N E qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 29, S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 28, N hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 33, tp 6, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 17 35

Collins, W W—(D) S hf of S E qr, sec 7, E hf S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 18, W hf of S W qr, S W qr of N W qr, sec 17, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres (T C) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres; personal property, school tax 51 23

Collins, Chas—S E qr of N E qr, M E qr of S E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 1, tp 8, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 14 60

Corey, Benj—(D) All sec 12, tp 16, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Cofer, C A—(D) E hf E hf of W hf sec 4, N hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Coffin, Trenmor—(D) All sec 2, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Campion, B W—(D) E hf sec 23, W hf sec 24, tp 8, R 23, 640 acres, school tax 25 57

Crelovich, Fred—(D) E hf of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in sec 2, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Crough, Thomas—(D) N hf of S W qr, sec 32, tp 12, R 35, 80 acres 3 13

Clark, H L—(D) W hf of S W qr, sec 27, tp 13, R 35, N hf of N W qr, sec 34, tp 13, R 35, 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Clark, Marion, Estate of—N E qr of S W qr, sec 5, tp 7, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 6 85

Cohn, Max—E hf of N E qr, sec 12, tp 13, R 35, 80 acres, school tax 3 70

Casey Mining Co.—I J La Grange, Agt—Boarding house, office and blacksmith shop on Govt. land, in Bishop Creek Mining Dist. personal property 12 15

Creaser and Spratt—Possessory claim near town of Big Pine on Turner Creek about one mile west of Baker ranch, school tax 7 24

Canney, D—N hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, S hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property 2 75

Collins, J S—S hf of N E qr, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S E qr, sec 27, tp 8, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 6 77

Conn Robt—S E qr of N E qr, E hf of S E qr, S W qr of S E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 10 03

Cole, David E—S W qr of S W qr, sec 8, W hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 17, tp 23, R 38, 160 acres, personal property 15 20

Cook Springs M & M C—Quartz mill, boarding house and buildings, situated at Cook Springs in Death Valley, known as the Ibex or Cook Springs M & M Co., property 59 88

D

Diaz, Abraham—(D) W hf of S E qr, S E qr of S E qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 10, tp 16, R 36, 160 acres 5 75

Delaney, Mrs. C—N hf of N W qr, sec 16, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, personal property, school tax 42 81

Dormer, John M—(D) W hf of S W qr, S E qr of S W qr, sec 20, tp 13, R 36, 120 acres, school tax 5 29

Dixson, Chas J—( ) All sec 34, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Dodge, V G—N W qr E hf of S W qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 5, N E qr E hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, sec 6, tp 9, R 34, 636 acres, school tax 22 83

Daugherty, E S—S W qr of S W qr, sec 12, N W qr N hf of S W qr S W of S W qr, sec 13, E hf sec 14, tp 15, R 36 640 acres 21 50

Drexler, Louis P—W hf W hf of E hf, sec 28, S W qr of S E qr, sec 29, tp 6, R 32, 6.0 acres, school tax 23 08

Douthitt, C—(P) E S E qr sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Dillman, Chas F—(D) All sec 5, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Daly, John—S E qr of S E qr, sec 14, S W qr of S W qr, sec 13, N E qr of N E qr, sec 23, N W qr of N W qr, sec 24, 160 acres 5 75

Dunning & Sutherland—Steam and quartz machinery near Casey Co's boarding house in Bishop Creek Mining Dist 5 75

E

Ellis, P B—(D) S W qr of S W qr, sec 26, W hf sec 35, S a qr S W qr of N E qr, sec 35, tp 14, R 36, 560 acres, school tax 20 79

Eighteenth District Agricultural Fair Association—Land and Pavilion E side S Main st in town of Independence, buildings, tanks and water pipes adjoining above and situated on Govt. land school tax .. 58 05

Emmons, E S—(D) All sec 33, tp 8, R 34, 640 acres school tax 25 91

Elliott, W T C—N W qr of N W qr, sec 13, tp 9, R 33, 40 acres, school tax 1 89

Follet, Wallace—(D) S W qr of S E qr, sec 13, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32 120 acres, school tax 5 26

Fitch, H S—E hf S W qr, S hf of N W qr, sec 34, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 33, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Freer, Edward D—(D) All sec 35, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Flynn, Thomas—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Follett, Walace—S E qr of S E qr, sec 13, tp 7, R 32, W hf of N E qr, sec 24, tp 7, R 32, 120 acres, school tax 5 21

G

Gould, A J—House and lot in town of Darwin, lower Main st, poll and hospital 11 13

Grover, John—D C Grunow, agt—house and lot in town of Keeler, known as Signal Service building 9 69

Gilchrist, John—(D) All sec 29, tp 12, R 35, 640 acres 21 50

Gorham, E J—(D) All sec 17, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Geiger, D M or C W Geiger—S W qr sec 31, tp 7, R 34, N W qr sec 6, tp 8, R 34, 3.0 acres, sch ol tax 17 01

Gallager, Peter—House in town of Panamint known as Pete Gallager residence 1 81

Grennan, Kate M—( ) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 4, S W qr of N W qr, sec 3, tp 7, R 32, 160 acres school tax 6 17

Gage, Walter H—(D) All sec 33, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Graham, W H—(D) All sec 36, tp 11, R 34, 640 acres 21 50

George, W P—S W qr of S W qr, sec 22, tp 7, R 31, 40 acres, school tax 2 08

Goodrich, A (T C) W hf of S E qr, E hf of S W qr, sec 8, tp 6, R 31, 160 acres 5 75

H

Haggin, J B—Patented 1500 ft in Mariposa mine situated in Old Coso Mining Dist, patented mineral land, S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr, sec 7, S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 8, tp 22 R 39, 160 acres 20 19

Holmes, Raymond—(D) S hf of N W qr, S W qr of N E qr, S W qr sec 26, S hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr, sec 35, N E qr of N E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32, 440 acres, school tax 16 10

Herod, James—(D) E hf of N W qr, N E qr sec 3, W hf sec 2, W hf of N W qr, sec 11, tp 10, R 34, 643 acres, personal property, school tax 2 45

Hofer, A C—(D) All sec 21, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hoter, Tuco R—(D) All sec 3, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Hilbrook, J W—(D) All sec 8, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Hertel, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, situate N W of American hotel, known as Hertel's house, personal property poll and hospital 11 24

Hampton, O and J—( ) Lots 4 and 6, E hf of lot 5 in N E qr sec 5, tp 13, R 35, 194 acres, personal property, school tax 6 02

Hall, Milburn C—E hf of N W qr sec 19, tp 7, R 33, 80 acres, school tax 3 68

Hedge, William—Unsurveyed W hf of N W qr, S E qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, sec 22, twp 13, R 34, 160 acres, school tax 8 49

Hays, Daniel J—( ) E hf sec 33, tp 6, R 32, N W qr N W qr of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, sec 34, tp 6, R 32 N E qr of S E qr, sec 4, tp 7, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 23 18

Hukill, D N—( ) E N W qr, sec 11, tp 12, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Haas, Julius—(D) E hf E hf of W hf, sec 21, W hf of W hf, sec 24, tp 15, R 36, 640 acres 21 50

Hall, R B C—( ) All sec 28, tp 9, R 34, 640 acres, school tax 29 91

Harsey, N P—(D) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Higgens, Chas B—(D) W hf sec 34, N E qr N hf of S E qr, sec 32, tp 6 N hf of N W qr, sec 4, tp 7, R 32, 640 acres, school tax 22 46

Hathaway, Wm R—( ) S hf N W qr, sec 2, N hf of N hf, sec 11, tp 7, R 33 640 acres, school tax .. 29 91

Hull, A N—(D) W hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr, sec 15, tp 12, R 34, 120 acres 4 44

Hallock, Jas F—(D) All sec 22, tp 14, R 36, 640 acres, school tax 23 68

Holland, David—Undivided half interest in W hf of N W qr, sec 2, E hf of N W qr, W hf N E qr, E hf of N E qr, N hf of N W qr, sec 3, tp 16, R 36, 200 acres 16 25

Hampton, W A—W hf of lot 6, in N W qr sec 2, tp 13, R 35 S W qr sec 33, tp 13, R 35, S E qr S hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, N W qr sec 33, tp 12, R 35, 653 acres 20 90

Hunter, D E—W qr of S W qr, sec 14, S E qr of S E qr, sec 15, W hf of N E qr, sec 20, tp 6, R 33, 160 acres, school tax 8 56

J

Jenkins, W J—S W qr of S E qr, W hf of N E qr, sec 18, tp 14, R 35, S E qr of N E qr, sec 19, tp 14, R 36, 160 acres, personal property, school tax 4 75

Jackson, Henry—House and lot on Main st. in town of Darwin, poll and hospital 9 31

James, W S—(D) All sec 20, tp 14, R 36 640 acres, school tax 23 48

L

Kelly, Mrs Thomas—House and lot 40x100 ft, in town of Bishop Creek, W of J S Brown's residence, school tax 17 02

Kernan J M—(D) W hf sec 23, N hf of N W qr, sec 26, S E qr E hf of S W qr sec 22, tp 8, R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 66

Krause, A W—Lot 2 in S W qr sec 30, tp 14, R 35, 83 acres, school tax 3 51

Levy, Simon—Frac E hf of N E qr, N E qr of S W qr, sec 23, tp 16, R 36, 209 acres 7 55

La Mar, Jas—S hf lot 2 in N W qr, lot 2 in S W qr, S hf lot 1 in S W qr, S hf lot 2 in S E qr, frac S E qr of S E qr, sec 34, tp 17, R 37, N hf N hf of S hf sec 6, tp 18 R 37, 554 acres 18 67

La Mar, Walter A—(T C) N W qr sec 12, tp 12 R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Lovett, Chas L—(P) E E hf of lot 1 in N W qr, N E qr of S W qr, S hf of S W qr, sec 2, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres 5 75

Leete, B F and Wm M Leete—S hf of S W qr, N W qr N E qr sec 28, S E qr S hf of N E qr, sec 21, tp 14, R 34, 640 acres, W hf of N W qr sec 22 S W qr of S W qr, sec 15, tp 7 R 33, 120 acres, personal property school tax 29 75

Love, J M—S hf sec 23, N hf of N hf sec 26, tp 7, R 33, 480 acres, school tax 30 58

Long, Jim—Chinaman—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo, next E of D. Walsh's 1 37

Lopez, Gustave—(D) E hf E hf of N W qr E hf of S W qr sec 24 S E qr of S W qr S E hf of S E qr tp 15 R 39 N W qr of N W qr sec 19 tp 15 R 37, 643 acres, school tax 23 80

Lewis Tim—Indian—S hf of N E qr sec 20 tp 6 R 31, 80 acres 3 13

La Grange, I J—N E qr sec 9 tp 6 R 35, 160 acres 5 75

Lotta, Chauncey—(D) S E qr sec 4 tp 14 R 36, 160 acres, school tax 6 30

Lee, Simeon I—(D) All sec 29 tp 13 R 36 640 acres, school tax 26 07

Lane, Kate—E hf of N W qr sec 27 tp 7 R 35, 80 acres, school tax 3 63

Lawrence, W H—(D) E hf sec 26 W hf sec 25 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres school tax 25 98

Lock, Prince H—(D) W hf of N E qr N W qr W hf of S W qr sec 27 E hf of E hf sec 28 tp 11 R 34 640 acres 21 50

Louden, Harry—(D) N E qr sec 19 tp 13 R 36 160 acres, school tax 6 89

Lands, E—W hf W hf of E hf sec 21 S hf of N hf sec 28 tp 8 R 33, 640 acres, school tax 25 56

Lane, James—W hf of S W qr S hf of N W qr sec 11 tp 10 R 34 160 acres, personal property 17 57

Los Angeles Mill and Mining Co—J E O horn—Town site town of Resting Springs, Gun Sight Lode Resting Springs 1500 feet Gun Sight 1st extension, Rest Lode Springs Mill and buildings, Resting Springs, 60 88

M

Mabory, Jack—N E qr sec 5 tp 6 R 31 160 acres, personal property poll and hospital 21 21

Meeds, Alex—E hf of N W qr W hf of N E qr sec 9 tp 7 R 33 160 acres, personal property school poll and hospital tax 36 67

Meek, Frank—S W qr sec 9 tp 8 R 33 160 acres personal property and school tax 7 29

Mee, Martin—House and lot in town of Darwin N E corner Market and Main, personal property poll and hospital 15 69

Malone, Mrs Mary—S hf of S E qr sec 2 tp 8 R 33 W hf of S W qr sec 1 tp 6 R 35 160 acres school tax 6 89

Miranda, Mrs Andria—Lot in town of Lone Pine personal property 5 46

Martin, J P—(D) S hf of N E qr sec 33 N hf of N W qr sec 34 S E qr S of of N E qr S W qr of N W qr sec 21 tp 8 R 33 640 acres school tax 25 91

Mallory, Elisha—Undivided hf interest in N W qr sec 1 Tp 7 R 32 80 acres personal property; school tax 70 11

Meredith, Sam—N hf of S W qr E hf of S E qr sec 9 Tp 9 R 33 160 acres; personal property; school tax 10 68

Murray, Wm H—N W qr N hf of N E qr S W qr of N E qr N E qr of S E qr sec 1 Tp 8 R 33 3.0 acres school tax 13 04

Maxwell, J J—(T C) N hf of N E qr sec 29 Tp 6 R 33 80 acres, school tax 3 68

Meads, W H—Personal property, school tax .. 5 18

Mills, George T—(D) S W qr S W qr of N W qr sec 33 Tp 13 R 36 200 acres; school tax 8 49

Merryman, R—E hf of N E qr E hf of S E qr sec 24 Tp 8 R 33 160 acres; personal property and school tax 13 98

Moyle, George H—(T C) N E qr of N W qr S W qr of N E qr W hf of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 33 160 acres 5 75

Martin, Alphonse P—W hf of S W qr S E qr of S W qr sec 35 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; school tax 6 21

Martin, W H—E hf of E hf sec 28 S hf S hf of N hf sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 640 acres; school tax 23 18

Miller, Wallace C—W hf of N E qr sec 2 Tp 7 R 33 80 acres, school tax 3 68

Moon, A D—E hf of S W qr N W qr of S E qr sec 6 Tp 7 R 31 160 acres; personal property 11 63

McCroskey, J —S E qr of S E sec 19 S W qr of S W qr sec 20 tp 6 R 33 80 acres; personal property poll and hospital 19 00

McCown, John—S W qr of N E qr sec 13 Sp 7 R 32 40 acres; personal property; school tax poll and hospital 33 10

McKay, John—W hf of N W qr S E qr of N W qr sec 10 Tp 7 R 33 120 acres; personal property; school tax 4 56

McMurry, Wm P—S hf of S hf sec 24 Tp 9 R 34 160 acres; poll and hospital; school tax 14 12

McNear, Geo P—(D) S hf sec 21 N hf sec 28 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres; school tax 26 08

McPhee, Jas A—(D) S hf of S W qr S W qr of S E qr sec 22 N hf of N W qr N W qr of N E qr sec 27 Tp 6 R 32 240 acres; school tax 9 01

McIver, Finley—(D) E hf sec 30 Tp 13 R 35 320 acres; school tax 13 29

McCullough, Geo—(D) All sec 20 Tp 13 R 35 640 acres; school tax 26 08

McKay, John—( ) S W qr of S W qr E hf of S W qr sec 29 N E qr of N W qr sec 32 Tp 7 R 33 160 acres school tax 6 85

Williams, Evan—(D) S hf N E qr sec 31, S W qr sec 32, tp 15, R 37, 646 acres 21 68

Whittaker, J—(D) E hf E hf of N W qr sec 27, S W qr S hf of N W qr sec 26, tp 8, R 33 640 acres, school tax 25 91

Wood, Robert—Lots No 1 and 2 in N W qr W hf of lots 1 and 2 in S W qr sec 6 tp 14 R 36 243 acres, school tax 9 31

Woodberry, J P—S hf and S hf of N hf sec 9, tp 15, R 36, 480 acres 16 25

Williams, Jasper and Williams, Ben—S W qr of N E qr sec 16, tp 7, R 31, 40 acres, N hf of S W qr sec 3, tp 8, R 33, 80 acres, in Academy addition of Bishop Creek, blocks H I and J, personal property, school tax 48 31

Wright, H E—Lot in town of Bishop Creek, commencing at S W cor of land owned by F K Andrews and Co, thence S 25 ft, thence E 100 ft thence N 25 ft thence W 100 ft, personal property, school tax 13 71

Wren, A J—(T C) S E qr of N E qr, N E qr of S E qr sec 14, tp 11, R 34, 80 acres. (H) N W qr of S W qr sec 24 N E qr of N E qr sec 23 S E qr of S E qr sec 14, S W qr of S W qr sec 13, tp 11, R 34, 160 acres 8 38

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the foregoing taxes and costs are paid I will on

Tuesday, The 26th Day Of February, 1889,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., commence to sell the foregoing described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day, according to adjournments, until the whole real property described in the foregoing, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 21 day of February, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector of Inyo county, California.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 755.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick Albers, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 255, for the N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 23 Tp. 14 S., R 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Meyer, William Meyer, John Kesperi and Fritz Zweimeier, all of Independence Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o j26 Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPT. ON PROOF.

D. S. No. 1383.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. JANUARY 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on February 25, 1889, viz: CHARLES A. SKINNER, Pre emption D. S. No. 1383, for the S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, tp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Jenkins, Thomas B. Scovil, Hiram C. Hamilton and Augustus C. Stevens, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuseday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.		From Mound house. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		9.15 a. m	5.35 p. m
Hayton		10.45 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Wabuska		12.45 a. m	2.25 p. m.
Hawthorne		4.30 p m	10.40 a. m.
Luning		5.50 p. m.	9.20 a. m
Soda Springs		7.10 p m.	8.10 a. m
Belleville		8.19 p. m.	7.01 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	8.50 p. m	Lv. 6.30 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville		7.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m
Benton		11.00 a m	1.45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1.100 p. m.	11.30 a. m.
Alvord		2.00 p. m	10.35 a. m.
Independence		3.30 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine		4.15 p. m	8.15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar	5.05 p. m.	Lv. 7.30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. & R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (120 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23 1889

MARRIED.

MOORE—PARKER—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Porterville, Feb. 12, 1889, by Rev. Mr. Belknap, Fred T. Moore, of Stockton, and Miss Effie A. Parker, formerly of Inyo county.

BORN.

COLLINS—At Polets, Feb. 17, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. George Collins, a son.

DIED.

MUSGROVE—In Carson City, February 17, W. R. Musgrove, a native of Carson, aged 24 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Bar silver is quoted at 93.

Mountain Harry is in town.

Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, was in town this week.

See the card of Dr. F. E. Bunting, of Lone Pine.

It takes two to tell a lie—one to speak and one to listen.

The Board of Education has been session during the week.

Explorer Stanley is again reported to have been killed.

A patent has been issued to Jim Vaughan for a homestead at Round Valley.

Charley Medbury came up from Keeler on Thursday returning next day.

The G. A. R. Department Headquarters will be removed from San Francisco.

J. C. Irwin and wife have gone to Big Pine to attend the celebration there.

Miss May Shepherd has been visiting in town with her sister, Mrs. J. J. Gunn.

It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.—*Burmese Proverb.*

T. C. Boland is having considerable fencing done on his ranch near Lone Pine.

The case of the People vs. S. A. Middleton will come up for trial next Thursday, the 28th.

D. Gill is having a house built on his place near the Lewis ranch, at Camp Independence.

Politeness is like an air cushion. If there be nothing in it, it eases our jolts wonderfully.

Messrs. H. M. Yerington and R. J. Laws were in Independence at the end of last week.

Dick Whittaker came in from the Maxim on Thursday to attend the G. A. R. Ball at Lone Pine.

Mrs. W. K. Miller and Mrs. S. Decker, of Lone Pine, were visiting at Independence during the week.

Messrs. W. S. Enos and John Baxter went to Lone Pine on Wednesday evening to attend the public meeting there.

J. G. Dodge is putting up a new building near his livery stable, at Lone Pine, to be used as a blacksmith shop.

Henry Cartier returned on Wednesday from a visit through the lower country. He says Inyo is good enough for him.

Serious charges are preferred against Warden McComb, of the State Prison, at San Quentin. A complete investigation will be held.

The proposed lottery scheme has been defeated in the Nevada Legislature. The bill was iniquitous and an outrage on modern civilization.

Independence is quite a deserted camp, so many of the townspeople having gone to Lone Pine and Big Pine to attend the celebrations at the two places.

During the last fiscal year the sum of $8,509,363 54 was paid into the State Treasury, being an increase of nearly $2,000,000 on the year before.

Wonder if John Barnes, of Keeler, will give a 17th of Ireland ball this year? Finnigan's wake wasn't a marker to the good time enjoyed at Keeler last year.

The Garfield mines, during the month of December produced $10,000. Three hundred and eighteen tons of ore were crushed and the operating expenses were $8,400.

Mr. S. A. Densmore has purchased the Captain's Quarters at the Post and will remove the building to town. He has bought two lots on Edwards street and will erect a handsome residence.

Gus. Stecker has been at work during the week making alterations in the Court House. The room formerly occupied by the Assessor has been connected with the District Attorney's office. The Assessor and Surveyor will occupy the same office.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at the school house at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. At the M. E. Church, Independence, a 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 11 a. m.

McTigue, who was tried in Esmeralda county, Nevada, last week for the murder of Charles Lenaman, a clerk in the post-office at Silver Peak, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced by Judge Rising to ten years in the State Prison.

Henry Z Osborne, of the Los Angeles *Express* and former editor of the *Free Press*, of Bodie, is prominently spoken of as a candidate for the appointment to the office of U. S. Printer. He is every way qualified for the position.

Henry Harris arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday's train on a visit to his uncle, Mr. L. Wood. It has been nearly five years since he left here and the place has changed very much since then. He will remain about a month.

John Dunlap will make a visit to Independence next week from Bishop, and all persons desiring harness work done will have an opportunity to do so without sending away. Mr. Dunlap is a good workman and his charges are reasonable.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LONE PINE.

A public meeting was held at Lone Pine on Wednesday evening for the purpose of discussing the present condition of the county and to consider the resolutions passed at the Bishop Creek meeting. The leading citizens of the vicinity were present and also a deputation from Independence. The meeting was called to order by G. H. Palmer, R. C. Spear acting as secretary. It was moved and seconded that the resolutions passed at Bishop should be endorsed. The question being open for debate it was then discussed at length by a number of gentlemen present. In regard to the establishment of a stage and mail line the feeling was strong and unanimous in favor of the proposition. In regard to a freight line it was argued that much inconvenience and perhaps financial loss would result from the signing of agreements by which merchants should be compelled to patronize such freight line exclusively. That the railroad would practice retaliation and raise the rates on ore, thus seriously crippling if not destroying utterly our leading industry. In reply to this it was argued that the move now made on the part of the people of Inyo county is not made through a spirit of perversity or bitterness. That this united action on the part of our citizens is not of our own seeking but has been inevitably forced upon us. That, as in all revolutions, the causes giving rise thereto are not of sudden growth, but have been gradually drawing their chains of oppression tighter around us. The general uprising is not a fight, not antagonistic to the railroad, but a forced struggle for self preservation. Our people are generous and willing, nay eager to give the railroad managers due credit for every favor received. We grant that the road does ship ores at a rate that renders practicable the working of many mines that otherwise would be shut down. But it is impossible to point to a single miner in the county who is acquiring a fortune, or even earning a competence. When the road was built it was solely for the development of the mines. The agricultural interests of the great valley were given no consideration whatever. It was constructed where there were no settlements, entirely through unoccupied lands, and from three to seven miles from our towns. From the time the road was built to the present day whenever produce could be shipped in at a small margin of profit freight rates were cut to the lowest notch; while at the same time necessary articles were charged an exorbitant rate. We grant that this was necessary in order to pay running expenses; but is the farmer entitled to no consideration? The fear of increased rates on ore is groundless. The tariff now charged is all the ore will stand, and the policy pursued throughout has been that of "get all we can." Every miner in the county is the bond-servant of the railroad company. The tariff is so regulated that a sufficient margin alone is left to buy the necessaries of life and the means of continuing operations. It is needless to state that the sole aim of this move is to force a southern outlet. The railroad managers, through their mouth-piece, have said that they will not extend, implying that we are powerless and must continue as we have heretofore, to struggle along a precarious hand-to-mouth existence. There are four elements that enter into this question: The merchant, who will be benefited by an increase of population and of business; the farmer, who will secure a market for his produce; the teamster, who obtains work for his stock, and the miner more than all, will be enabled, by a reduced freight rate and cost of refining his ore, to make something more than a bare living. The hired organ of the railroad company recognizes the fact that a great struggle is now in progress and implies a doubt as to who will succeed. There is no question. Natural causes backed up by the persistent effort of the entire people will accomplish the desired end. Again let it be repeated that this is not an aggressive fight. We wish the railroad every success and sincerely hope that they may receive good returns from their enterprise, but to attain that end we will not, cannot, be longer ground beneath their juggernaut wheels of oppression. The motion was thereupon put and carried. It was also resolved to request the Inyo County Board of Trade to hold a meeting on the 28th inst. and circulate a petition for a daily mail from Mojave to Olancha, from which point there is no connection with Los Angeles. After some further discussion relative to the general interest of the county, the meeting adjourned.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met in regular session at Independence on Tuesday last. There being no applicants for examination the Board finished up their business the next day. The following were granted certificates on credentials: Annie Kohler, Normal School diploma; Wm. Kermode, life diploma; W. A. Brooks, Primary grade, certificate from Sacramento county; G. H. Hardy, Normal School diploma; Lewis Goble, life diploma; C. W. Rathbun, life diploma. Ordered that the State list of library books be added to the list of library books of Inyo county. Charges were preferred against C. Hampton and he was cited to appear at next regular meeting to show cause why his certificate should not be revoked. No further business appearing the Board adjourned.

Smallpox in Carson.

The smallpox has broken out in Carson, Nev., in the Ormsby House, the family of the proprietor, D. Keyser, having been taken with what was thought to be chicken-pox, but proved to be smallpox of the worst type. Two of Mr. Keyser's daughters, one a beautiful girl of 21, have died. It is feared the scattering of the boarders will spread it over the town, and great excitement prevails. Schools and places of amusement have been closed; the legislators have sent their families home, and the Indians have fled from the town.

Pete Musgrove Dead.

Peter Musgrove, the well-known young athlete of Carson, died in Carson Sunday of pneumonia. Pete was a splendid specimen of physical development. He was wiry, strong, active and swift of foot, and always joyful and kind to all.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 00 bottles by all leading druggists.

A new picture gallery has been started in the Norman House. Some very fine specimens of artistic skill are well hung for observation.

Some very fine specimens of gold ore from the Hope mine can be seen at Rhine's store.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ED. INDEPENDENT.—The funny man of the Virginia City *Enterprise* (a very appropriate name?) attempts to ridicule my article against annexing the Eastern Slope counties by drawing attention away from the arguments advanced—that is, of interest to farmers and business men on this side of the mountains, viz, the question of taxation. About a year and a half ago, on my way to the valley beyond the mountains I was introduced to a lady from Virginia City who told me that she had bought three houses in that city for forty dollars, but that she had sold them again for the same money for the reason that she could not afford to hold them and pay the taxes. The property for which she paid forty dollars was assessed at three hundred dollars, and the tax, of five per cent. amounted to fifteen dollars, which was more than one-third of the entire investment. She also told me of property that had cost $27,000 being sold for one thousand dollars. I was also told that the International hotel had been offered for five thousand dollars; I do not vouch for its truth. With these facts in view is it any wonder that men who have anything to lose should hesitate to accept the invitation to "Walk into my parlor," etc.? Or is it wonderful that Nevada does not attract, as does the Golden State, for permanent homes? While many people of the former State believe it would be better to throw off her Statehood on account of sparseness of population and means of resource. And the latter State, or a portion of it, is considering the question of two States, with population and revenue ample for both. I do not deny my pride of being a Californian, or of Inyo county, with her immense natural resources the equal of any county in the State except in capital and population. Whose hidden treasures in minerals, soda, marble, and farming and grazing lands are just becoming known. And which will in the near future place her side by side with her sister counties and still enjoy the "glorious climate" of California. Then she will become an important factor in directing California's progress; which she could never do as a part of Nevada, for the elements of progress are not in that State. With the exception of Carson Valley, Reno and one or two smaller localities I do not believe that there is one in ten (to put it very mild) who contemplate making Nevada their permanent home, or who will stay any longer than to accumulate enough to live somewhere else. The evidence of this is that nearly all the wealth is owned out of the State and the many who have smaller means are compelled to shoulder the expense of the "elephant" and have to grin and bear it. Again, those who have money keep it where it will not be eaten up in a few years by taxation; and where they can live better and enjoy more at a much less expense. For me, whether in Inyo or Sacramento, Shasta or Los Angeles, the "glorious climate" and the glorious future of California are good enough for me and for my children. So mote it be.

MARBLE WORKS.

Feb. 15, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL.
Bishop Creek.

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Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

NOTICE.

The regular Semi-Annual meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will be held in Independence, Inyo county, commencing on Tuesday, February 19th at 10 o'clock A. M. Examination to commence on Wednesday, Feb 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applicants for examination or certificates on credentials should send their applications at least one day before the meeting to the County Superintendent. J. H. SHANNON,
Co. Supt.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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INYO CO., CAL.

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—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
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Free Bus To and From The Cars.
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without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
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Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....ecember 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.
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CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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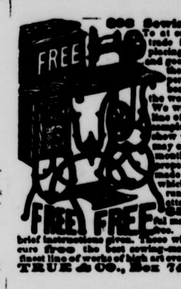
MISCELLANEOUS.



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Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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When used for bathing purposes.
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THE LAND OF LAKES.

An English Traveler's Impression of the Province of Finland.

Finland is, in the language of the country, Suomesimaa, "the land of lakes," and this is really the truth, as no less than one-third is under water. Much of this is, however, marsh land, though the lakes Saima, Lodoga, Enare, etc., cover some thousands of square miles. The surface of the country is flat, with a chain of low hills about the center, the highest of these being the mountain "Aavasaksa." The coasts are deeply indented and picturesque, with bold granite cliffs standing clear out against the deep blue sky, and many islands belonging to the Archipelago of Aland dot the surface of its western waters. Inland there are dense forests of pine, fir and birch, which have a strange and enthralling influence upon the imagination. Notwithstanding their usually somber aspect, there are innumerable pleasant glades in the recesses of these woods, where the tall white-stemmed birch and great boulders covered with lichen crop up from the grass and form a pleasant picture; besides this the lakes have a beauty—solemn and romantic—which can scarcely be found elsewhere. The landscape, too, dotted with numerous windmills, and the church towers, built apart from the places of worship, present strange pictures. From these towers the night watchmen sound their horns or play upon triangles as an alarm of fire. Often in the dead of night a great blaze on the horizon will tell of some forest fire. These are mainly owing to the carelessness of the peasantry, and, combined with the great exportation of timber and its lavish use for firewood and for building purposes, have caused a great rise in its value within the last few years. Traveling in the country, though cheap, is not always pleasant. Many of the roads are what would be described as "corduroy"—that is, having rough logs laid across, over which one's vehicle bumps and jumps in a manner calculated to make the bones sore for a considerable time after a journey. The velocity with which the natives send the carriage down hills is also likely to try the nerves of any not to the manner born. Most persons posting through Finland have their own vehicles—wheeled ones for the summer and sledges for the winter—and they change horses at each stage of about fifteen versts (ten English miles). Should you have to trust to the post-house for a conveyance you are more likely than not condemned to travel in a cart without springs and a hard seat with no back to it or an ordinary work sledge. The charge for posting is little enough, being ten Finnish pennies (1d English) per verst, and the driver is required by law to take you at the rate of one Sweedish or seven English miles per hour.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE HANDSOME MAN.

What Constitutes One According to Fanny Fern's Critical Mind.

Well—in the first place, there must be enough of him; or, failing in that—but, come to think of it, he mustn't fail in that, because there can be no beauty without health, at least according to my way of thinking. In the second place, he must have a beard; whiskers—if the gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have a dash of Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smile be like the breaking forth of the sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure, it should be strong enough to contend with a man, and slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves. Of course, if he is a well-made man, it follows that he must be graceful, on the principle that perfect machinery always moves harmoniously; therefore you and himself and the milk pitcher are safe elbow neighbors at the tea table.

This style of handsome man would no more think of carrying a cane than he would use a parasol to keep the sun out of his eyes. He can wear gloves, or warm his hands in his coat pockets, as he pleases. He can even commit the suicidal gaunty-act of turning his outside coat collar up over his neck of a stormy day with perfect impunity. The tailor didn't make him, and as to his hatter, if he depended on this handsome man's patronage of the "latest spring style," I fear he would die of hope deferred; and yet—by Apollo! what a bow he makes, and what an expressive adieu he can wave with his hand! For all this he is not conceited—for he hath brains.

Put your conventional handsome man of the barber's window-wax-figure-head pattern; with a pet lock in the middle of his forehead, an apple-sized head, and a raspberry mustache with six hairs in it; a pink spot on its cheek, and a little dot of a goatee on its cunning little chin; with pretty blinking little studs in its shirt-bosom, and a neck-tie that looks as if he would faint were it tumbled, I'd as lief look at a poodle. I always feel a desire to nip it up with a pair of sugar-tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and strew pink rose-leaves over its little remains.

Finally, my readers when soul magnetizes soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. The person one loves is always handsome, the world's arbitrary rules notwithstanding; therefore when you say, "what can the handsome Mr. Smith see to admire in that stick of a Miss Jones?" or "what can pretty Miss T see in that homely Mr. Johns?" you simply talk nonsense, as you generally do talk on such subjects. Still, the parson gets his fees, and the census goes on all the same.—*Fanny Fern, in the N. Y. Ledger.*

BEST TIMES TO PLOW.

Rules Applicable to Various Portions of the United States.

No general rule can be given on this matter that will be applicable to all parts of the country and to all kinds of land. It is generally agreed that the proper time to break prairie sod is in the early part of the summer. The roots of wild grass can be cut the easiest at that time and the sod rots more quickly than if turned in the fall or spring. Most farmers of long experience advocate fall breaking for land that was seeded to timothy and clover and has produced a crop of hay for several years. They hold that many of the grass roots are dead and that their decay will be hastened if the sod is inverted and the green grass be mixed with them. By turning such a sod in the fall it will become warm before planting time in the spring. If the soil is largely composed of clay the alternate freezing and thawing will greatly benefit it. It is best to plow such lands before heavy frosts occur that will kill the grass. If the land is to be planted to corn it will be necessary to pulverize the surface with a harrow, but the soil which is a few inches below will be in a loose condition on account of the roots and foliage of grass which it contains.

If the sod is tender, however, being composed chiefly of the roots of clover and timothy, it will be best to defer plowing till a few days before planting corn. A sod of this kind rots very rapidly and the clover and grass, which will be several inches high, will be of great value in producing a crop of corn. The plowing must be so well done as to cover every stick and leaf and thus insure their decay. It is better to plow hill-sides in the spring, as washing during the winter is prevented. In the East, where the farms are generally small, the plowing can all be done at the time that experience shows to be the best for insuring the largest crop. In the West, however, most farmers find that they must employ most of their time in plowing from the close of the harvest till the season of planting, stopping only while the frost renders work impossible. If they do but little plowing in the fall they will have but a few acres to plant and sow, as the springs are generally unfavorable for working the soil.—*Chicago Times.*

HINTS ON VENTILATION.

Several Methods of Securing Good Air in Sleeping Rooms.

In ventilating—say a bed-room—by means of the window, what you principally want is an upward-blowing current. Well, there are several methods of securing this without danger of a draught:

1. Holes may be bored in the lower part of the upper sash of the window, admitting the outside air.

2. Right across the foot of the lower sash, but attached to the immovable frame of the window, may be hung or tacked a piece of strong Willesden paper—prettily painted with flowers and birds if you please. The window may then be raised to the extent of the breadth of the paper, and the air rushes upward between the two sashes.

3. The same effect is got from simply having a board six inches wide and the exact size of the sash's breadth. Use this to hold the window up.

4. This same board may have two bent or elbow tubes in it, opening upwards and into the room, so that the air coming through does not blow directly in. The inside openings may be protected by valves, and thus the amount of incoming current can be regulated. We thus get a circulating movement of the air, as, the window being raised, there is an opening between the sashes.

5. In the summer a frame half as big as the lower sash may be made of perforated zinc or wire gauze and placed in so as to keep the window up. There is no draught; and if kept in position all night, then, as a rule, the inmate will enjoy refreshing sleep.

6. In addition to these plans, the door of every bed room should possess at the top thereof a ventilating panel, the simplest of all being that formed of wire gauze.

In conclusion, let me again beg of you to value fresh air as you value life and health itself; and, while taking care not to sleep in an appreciable draft, to abjure curtains all round the bed. A curtained bed is only a stable for nightmares and a hotel for a hundred wandering ills and ailments.—*The Family Doctor, in Cassell's Family Magazine.*

The Power of Kindness.

Elihu Burritt, speaking of the power of kindness, says: There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep in the right tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall upon the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come that the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.

—How lonely the mother feels when for the first time her boy shows that he feels too big to be kissed! As they begin to feel like little men, too many boys thing that any show of affection on their part is babyish; they are afraid of being called "girl-boys" or milksops. Just as if a man is ever more manly than when he loves and protects the mother who loved and protected him through so many helpless years. Such a boy is sure to grow into the man who takes such good care of his wife.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The young men and women who can look poverty fairly and squarely in the face, are too few. We want more of the young men who can wear old clothes till they can pay cash for new ones, or who are willing to walk till they can afford to ride. We want more of the young women who are willing to do their own work till they can afford to pay somebody to do it and who will live uncomplainingly in one room till they can afford to furnish two

NATURE OF FOODS.

The Difference Between Nitrogenous and Carbonaceous Articles of Diet.

Foods that supply material for growth and repair are called nitrogenous foods. They are also called proteids, from a Greek word meaning "first," because in the living cells which are the first principle or form of life there is always nitrogen. A common name is albuminous foods. Albuminous substances exist in many forms, and are called by different names in different things. They are found largely in meat, fish, milk, peas, beans and grains. The albumen and fibrin in the juices and flesh of meat and fish, and in the juices and membranes of some vegetables and fruits, the casein in milk, the vegetable casein in peas and beans, and the gluten of grains, are all forms of nitrogenous substances, or proteids.

The carbonaceous foods are fats, including butter, the fat of meat or fish, oils, eggs, and some kinds of cheese. A small amount of fat is necessary in digestion, and indispensable to perfect nutrition. Starch and sugar as found in vegetables and fruits are also fat producing. Fats from the principal material of certain tissues giving rotundity and beauty to the form and being non-conductors of heat, keep the body warm. An undue accumulation of fat is a species of disease and is often dangerous.

Thus we see that the solid part of the flesh and blood is largely fibrin and albumen, substances similar to the fibers and juices of meat and fish, and that eggs, milk, peas, beans and grains also contain fibrin and albumen, and it is from these nitrogenous foods that the bodily substance is chiefly built up.

Age, occupation, climate and our finances should influence our choice of food. Persons whose occupations tax their muscular strength often think that they require a great deal of meat, when there are many foods that contain as much as, or more, proteid matter than meat, such as peas, beans, cheese and grains.

Animal food is better diet for cold weather than for hot. Fat is not digested easily unless exercise is taken. Fruits, vegetables and grains eaten with milk, butter or oil, furnish the carbohydrates needed in summer.

Those who labor or exercise in the open air need a large quantity of wholesome food, and it need not be the most digestible, as they require food that will stay by them.

Persons engaged in sedentary occupations or who take little exercise and live in close, confined rooms, can not digest as much or as easily as those who labor out-of-doors. Those who tax their brain severely should avoid fat. People who consume much starch or sugar are liable to grow fat. As a rule the majority of people eat too much, and between forty and fifty years of age an excess of albuminates is liable to develop heart, liver and kidney troubles, which are more or less akin to dyspepsia. An excess of starchy food or of sugar or fat, causes obesity, not only of the body, but an accumulation of fat about the heart and other internal organs which is liable to prove very dangerous.—*Building News.*

TREAT STOCK GENTLY.

Why It Is Wrong to Worry Animals by Rough Words and Ways.

I have known a great many free-going horses of nervous temperament kept in a continual worry by the rough ways and words of their drivers. They would fret and sweat and grow poor doing the work they would thrive while doing under mild-mannered, considerate control. I have seen a great many heifers and cows in a tremor of excitement while some ignorant or brutal fellow was milking them. I never knew them to be made quiet and willing to be milked by scolding, kicking or pounding; but they might have been made docile by early and gentle handling. It is safe to say that rough usage of cows often occassions the loss of half their milk. They refuse to "give down," and that dries them up rapidly. Boys, dogs and heedless men worry them when driving from the field. Irregular feeding and milking, and every thing out of the regular order, disturbs, and therefore damages them. Change of residence frequently causes cows to shrink their milk for a whole year. A noted Holstein butter cow, taken to the fair to test her butter-making qualities, made only a pound of butter from forty-four pounds of milk, while in the quiet of her home she made a pound of butter from twenty-one pounds and three ounces of milk. Likely she was extra nervous, but all cows have nerves enough to require that their treatment be gentle and regular.—*Hugh T. Brooks, in N. Y. Tribune.*

—In one respect rye is a cheap crop because it requires no land for its growth, to a certain extent. That is, if the seed is sown in the fall on land intended for corn in the spring, and the rye turned in before planting the corn, the rye simply holds the land that would otherwise be unoccupied during the winter. It is also excellent on the land intended for potatoes, and, as it assists in keeping down the weeds, it saves much labor in that respect.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"One man's conduct may lead a host into a snare; beware how you follow man; the prudent man looketh well to his going."

—Why is it that, whenever you are looking for any thing, you always find it in the last place you look? The reason is because you always stop looking when you find it.

—Young man, don't break in two in the middle if the world goes against you. Brace up and go against the world awhile, and see how quick you can knock it out.—*Washington Critic.*

—The faults and weaknesses of others, instead of being woven into gossip, scandal and useless criticism, should be used as danger signals, to warn us away from the paths which have led to them.

—If the right is not used as a weapon of offense, it is not so likely to need to spend itself in its own defense. And if the wrong is busy neither with its own defense nor with the direct offense against the right, it is more fairly open to see the right as exhibited in the right. It is better to draw one into the right than even to drive him out of the wrong.—*S. S. Times.*

—Hardly any one can step out of his own door without finding something that can be benefited by his good offices. If he sees it aright, and give his heart and hand to it, he will, then and there, be making a contribution to the world's improvement. The talk we hear sometimes about the want of a "field" is proof either of insincerity or poor judgment.—*United Presbyterian.*

—If the problems of the time are properly dealt with, it would be found, at least in our own favored land, that "Poverty and Progress" would not be used as correlative terms by any political economists. Thrift and economy among the laboring classes would go far toward the reduction of waste improvidence and criminal carelessness in regard to provision for sickness and old age; and go far also toward solving the labor problem.—*Mrs. M. J. Gorton.*

Casper Weaver.

Casper Weaver is a German. He was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1832, landed at New York in 1856, lived in Pennsylvania and New Jersey 5 years. From thence he moved to Georgetown, Ky., where he subsequently joined the Confederate army, and became a tried and true soldier of that famous chieftain, Gen. John Morgan, serving through that distinguished revolution which put at rest the question of secession. After the close of hostilities he came with other friends to Waverly, Lafayette County, Missouri, U. S. A., where he still resides, a peaceful, law abiding citizen and good neighbor. A few weeks since he was induced by the solicitation of his friends to join them in pooling chances in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, by which he has as one of four in the club, come in possession of one-fourth of one-twentieth of the capital prize of $300,000, being the comfortable sum of $3,750. Three others have also received their money which was collected by the Middleton Bank of Waverly, Mo. Their names are Albert Goodwin, William Israel and a colored man named Robert Stewart, all of whom live in this City, and are all well known to our people. They will doubtless in the future as they have in the past continue to be warm friends of that institution which has so wonderfully surprised them all. For the average man, though hopeful is generally disappointed if successful.—*Waverly* (Mo.) *Times*, Dec. 6.

THE "LOUVRE"—SAN FRANCISCO.

Many of our readers are already patrons of this popular resort when in "Frisco" and all lovers of fine restaurant and bar "fixin's" readily become habitues.

ORPHEUM OPERA HOUSE SAN FRANCISCO.

Our readers should not fail to see the great "bill" at this favorite theater on their next "Frisco" visit. A big list of attractions at popular prices.

Silence is golden, and Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, knows exactly how to manage his surplus.

DOES THE EARTH REALLY MOVE?

Science says that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon the theory. But for all that the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptives' graves. It is a sure cure for this dreaded disease, if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—and consumption is included in the list—yield to it.

The Mare Island Navy Yard is to be put in commission for repairing steel ships. It will be a good place for drilling horse marines.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A General of the army, for a number of years stationed in Alaska, discovered that the Indians were using herbs and plants that cured Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthma, etc. He will send trial package, with directions, to any address by mail, upon receipt of $1.00. Address General Thompson, Lock Box 2440, San Francisco, California.

It is astonishing how many old school-fellows a successful man always finds he used to have.

"PURGATORY BULLETS."

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers"' he yelled, "I'm all wrong entirely. I want some shtuff to straighten me out. Some o' them 'Purgatory Bullets' will fix me, I'm thinkin'. What do ye tax for thim"? "What do you mean"? asked the clerk. "'Purgatory Bullets,' sor, or somethin' loike that, they call thim," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and bad shtomach, and the devil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Sugar-coated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

Murderers sentenced to death in New York now go ohm to dynamo.

The latest French remedy for debility of *any organ* is Dujardin's Life Essence. It is the product of years of experimental study, and is in daily use in the French hospitals, with great success. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN WHICH the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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SOMETHING NEW.

A new and very effective thing which is taking hold on the market is a valuable discovery made known through The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md., proprietors of the renowned St. Jacobs Oil, and known as Diamond Vera-Cura, for Dyspepsia, a positive cure for Indigestion and all stomach troubles arising therefrom. If not found in the stock of druggist or dealer, it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of two-cent stamp. It has been found on trial to be a specific for sour stomach, heartburn, nausea, giddiness, constipation, nervousness and low spirits, and it is spoken of and recommended by hundreds who have used it and have found lasting benefits.

A Clothes Line—The method of seating visitors in our fashionable churches.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely eradicated by the Bitters. But the remedial scope of this superlatively wholesome and genial medicine takes in also nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these, as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

First Texan—Hello, Jack! Did Bill Bloodgo hang up his stocking Christmas eve? Second Texan—Why, you see, Bill was in 'em. Some of us fellows lynched him.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patty says plenty of sleep is the secret of preserving one's beauty. That accounts for Philadelphia having such handsome policemen.

SHALL WOMEN BE ALLOWED TO VOTE?

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did, and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequaled for the cure of leucorrhea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle.

It is rumored that there is an article in preparation for the *North American Review* entitled "The Slow Set at Havard," by a member of the University Crew.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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WHAT SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Containing the stimulating Hypophosphites and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SELF-PLAYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. Plays classical, sacred, Dance and all popular music correctly. Price, $8 to $275. Write KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco, for catalogue.

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ST. JACOBS OIL For Lumbago.

Cured Permanently. Original Statement, 1884. Renewed, Jan. 30, 1887. Three years ago had rheumatism in back; lumbago; one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me; have not felt it since. FRANK MONROE, Francisville, Ill.

Cured Permanently. Original Statement, 1885. Renewed, June 10, 1887. Suffered two years ago with acute pains in back; in one hour great relief from St. Jacobs Oil; three applications cured; in the morning pains gone. HORACE E. HOPKINS, New Albany, Indiana.

Cured Permanently. Renewed, May 17, '87. Wife was sorely afflicted with lame back; suffered several years; used innumerable liniments and plasters; used St. Jacobs Oil, was cured by it. A. H. CUNNINGHAM, Perryopolis, Pa.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AN OLD CHURCH.

History of the Old Swedish Meeting House, Erected in 1698.

The most interesting feature of Wilmington is the old Swedes church, standing on the outskirts of the city, near the Christina, just above the rocks where in old days Minuit planted his fort. I am of opinion that we have no church quite so interesting, as regards age, origin and architecture. It is probably the oldest which remains exactly as it left the hands of its builders; "1698" is the date in iron letters on the west gable. The building stands in a wide place of graves, a little back from Christina creek and a mile west of the Delaware. The church is built of gray stone, sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and twenty feet high. The walls are six feet thick at the base and three feet at the windows. There are five of the latter, large, and arched in the style of the old Norman, as are the three heavy doors. There are inscriptions on all four sides in iron letters set into the walls, the main inscription being on the west gable.

Within the church is as quaint and old as when Dutch Peter, the battle scarred sexton, hauled live coals from the old cannon stove upon the brick floor to warm it. The old cedar roof, fir pews and quaint pulpit, with its high sounding board, are very interesting specimens indeed of early church furniture.

The inscriptions recall the very interesting circumstances under which the church was built. After the capture by the Dutch (1655), the Swedes were very much scattered, and found it extremely difficult to secure pastors. They were of the Lutheran faith of the pure Augsburg confession and secured now and then a minister from the churches at New York, their last one from this source being the Rev. Jacobus Fabritius, called in 1677, who became blind and incapacitated in 1682. They made frequent but vain appeals to the home church to send them "two ministers, with Bibles, catechisms and other goodly books to protect them from the false teachers and strange sects," by whom they were surrounded. At last, in 1693, they appealed to Charles XI, of Sweden, an appeal very interesting to us from a statement it contains that there were then 188 Swedish families, comprising 942 persons, living on the Delaware. Charles was much interested by the letters, but the death of his queen, Ulrica Eleanora, soon after, and pressing affairs of state delayed the American matter for some time. In 1696 it was revived. Andrew Rudman, a candidate, was selected as missionary to America, and he in turn chose two other godly men, Eric Bjork and Josias Auvran, as companions and co-workers. The king gave for their outfit $1,300 "copper mint," and 500 copies of Luther's catechism, with Bibles, pastils and church books, each bearing the king's name in gilt letters. As the three were about to depart he granted them a personal interview, at which he gave them $100 "silver mynt" additional for their voyage, and informed them that he had ordered the Swedish ambassador in London to procure passports and see them safely on their way. "Go now," he concluded, "in the name of the Lord to the place to which I send you. God be with you and make you indeed successful!" Furnished with a safe conduct from England they came safely to Maryland, thence they traveled overland to Wilmington and Philadelphia, Rudman taking the parish at Wicacoa, near the latter place, and Bjork that of Crane Hook, near Wilmington. The people of Wimington thought that a church should be reared in their village; those at Crane Hook opposed any change; at last, as a compromise, it was agreed to place it on the banks of the Christina, so that the people from the outlying districts could come in boats in summer and sleighs in winter, and also for the protection afforded by the fort. John Stalcop, a church warden, gave the land. They began building on May 28, 1698. The edifice was consecrated as Trinity church, on Trinity Sunday, 1699. The occasion was made a day of great rejoicing. Governor Markham was invited, but was unable to be present. The feast was spread in the house of John Stalcop. All sorts of meat and drink, we are told, were contributed—wheat, malt, bread, flour, hops, wine, butter, sugar, raisins, eggs, veal, mutton, venison, chickens, turkeys, turnips, etc. The congregation ate the dinner together, "rejoicing and praising God." For years after the anniversary was observed. Communions and baptismal services were long celebrated with the chalice and plate sent over by the copper workers of Sweden to Pastor Bjork, and the Bible long used was that given by Queen Anne in 1712.—Wilmington (Del.) Cor. New York Post.

The Franking Privilege.

The postal authorities say that the amount of postal matter received under the frank of congressmen is so small as to be of no importance in connection with the work of the office. Occasionally after some important speech a number of Congressional Records will be forwarded to Boston or to other points in New England. Outside of the departments of the government and the members of congress the franking privilege is enjoyed by agricultural colleges and the widows of the ex-presidents of the United States. A circumstance not generally known is that all mail matter addressed to Sarah Polk, Lucretia R. Garfield and Julia D. Grant may be sent free of charge. No signature or mark is necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of the above named persons. The address is sufficient. These ladies not only have the privilege of sending their mail matter for nothing, but their correspondents enjoy the same privilege.—Boston Transcript.

Cheapness of Electricity.

The saving which will result in substituting electricity for horseflesh on the street railways of this country is hinted at by the fact that the operation of one street railway in England by electricity will result in saving $60,000 per annum over and above the present cost of operating it by horses.

A SHORT LIFE AND A HARD ONE.

How Car Horses Are Bought, Broken, Patched Up and Retired.

"I should not have thought it would have paid to work cripples," I remarked to the driver of a Third avenue car on which I rode down town a few evenings since. I referred to the near horse's hind legs, one of which was ornamented with a huge flannel bandage, while the other foot seemed in the dim light swollen to an abnormal size and to be parting from the leg at the hock.

"He's not lame," returned the driver affably. "That's a boot he's got on his near foot. He's had a quarter crack, and the thrush, too, but he came out of the hospital a week ago, and it don't seem to trouble him much. This road don't work no lame horses. Just as soon as they show any signs of weakness they are sent to the hospital, and the best veterinary surgeons in the country patches 'em up."

"I suppose the hospital is nearly always well filled," I suggested.

"Why, of course it is," said the driver. "This work's terrible hard on a horse, mainly because of these cursed stones. Our teams don't have very long trips and they're not pushed hard either, but the stones wear 'em out in a few years."

"How long does a horse last at this work?" I inquired.

"Three years, about," was the reply. "Some of 'em go on for five years with patching up, but that's the extreme length of time that they pull cars. When they have been about two years at the work their feet get so sore that they have to be turned out. The company has a stock farm in the country where they are taken, their hoofs are pared, and after running around awhile on the soft ground they get hard and fit to come back to the stones again for a time."

"Where do railroad horses come from?" I asked.

"Mostly from the west," said the driver as he put the brake on hard and came to a standstill while the original fat lady from a Bowery museum was hoisted on the car and paid her five cents like a mortal of ordinary avoirdupois. "But they buy horses all over," he resumed, as the car started again after a huge straining of the unlucky quadrupeds who felt the increased weight.

"No, there are not many really sound horses come into car stables. The buyer in the west takes a carload of horses, and after picking out the few good, sound, business horses, selects a lot of good horses with just some trifle wrong with 'em, which he calls 'streeters,' and sends them on to the city for the car companies. Then a lot of horses are picked up cheap because they have some small ailment or blemish which the veterinaries succeed in curing. They build 'em up, as you might say, as good as sound 'uns."

"How are the green young western horses broken into car work?" was my next query, and the driver half sighed as he replied, "Why, right here in the cars. Haven't you ever noticed a team working with a pole in addition to the traces? We always work a green horse with an old one, and the pole keeps him straight and prevents him kicking over very bad. But it's a tough job sometimes. Green horses are awful scared of the elevated road. They'll keep looking up and staring all around to find out where the noise comes from, and sometimes they'll just stand still and shiver with fright."

"How long does it take to get them used to it?"

"Oh, about two weeks. A car horse ought to be pretty handy at the end of that time. It'll take 'em six weeks or two months to know the bell, but after that they'll obey the bell quicker than a green driver. You'll see a new man fail to put the brake on quick enough sometimes when the bell sounds, but his horses will stop and the car will run right on to 'em. Horses are quick enough to learn, but I guess their days are nearly over. Electricity is bound to do away with them."—New York Herald.

He Will Think He Met an Angel.

A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated at Park place at noon yesterday, and sliding into one of the cross seats fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took the seats opposite the lad. His feet were bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act and without saying anything held out a quarter with a nod towards the boy. The girl hesitated a moment and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and before she knew it the girl with flaming cheeks had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret.—New York World.

How It Feels to Be Rich.

I was talking with a friend of mine who for many years has struggled with pecuniary difficulties, never being quite free from anxiety on this score until lately, when he came into possession of a large fortune. I inquired of him what his impressions were in the novel condition, and he said: "The fact is I find my chief pleasure not in doing anything new, but in doing the old things with a new feeling. I can take a glass of wine now," he continued, "without counting the cost; and I find that I enjoy going to the theatre or taking my wife about in a carriage twice as much as I did before. The queer part of it is," he went on to say, "that I used to pride myself on being extravagant and reckless once in awhile, as a matter of principle, and I have only just discovered that, when I least suspected it, I was really conscious in the depths of my mind that I was paying out money."—Boston Post.

BEET SUGAR.

A Description of the Process of Its Making Throughout.

When the beets are dumped into the bins they pass from the farmer and are ready to start on their way to sugardom. Beneath each bin is a concrete ditch, and into this ditch the beets fall through adjustable traps. A stream of water is constantly flowing through the ditches in the direction of the factory, and it takes the beets to the south end of the main building and empties them into a cistern, in which is working a large screw that extends to the second floor, from which they pass into a large, drum shaped, iron cylinder, called the "wash barrel," where the beets are thoroughly cleaned. When cleaned they are thrown from the "wash barrel" into a hopper from which they pass into an endless elevator, which runs to the top floor, where the beets are discharged into a large hopper. Then they pass into a "cage," which will hold 1,000 pounds of beets, and when this weight is indicated the cage empties its load into the cutter. The cage and its indicator enable the factory people to closely estimate the amount of raw material used each day in the manufacture of sugar. It is also a check on every department. It will show any error that may arise in the receiving or shipping department.

The slicer or cutter is a round iron shaft with steel knives, capable of slicing 400 tons of beets every twenty-four hours, which runs down to the floor below. The lower end of the slicer opens into a wooden trough about two feet square, on the bottom of which is an endless belt. As the sliced beets fall from the cutter into this trough the belt takes them along as fast as they descend. Placed on this floor and ranged alongside the trough is a battery of twelve diffusion tanks, into which the sliced beets are next passed and diluted under a water pressure of eighty pounds. By this pressure the sugar and salts, amounting to 90 per cent., are released in liquid form, leaving only 10 per cent. of pulp to represent all the solid matter contained in the sugar beet of commerce. From the diffusion tanks the liquid sugar is then passed into the heater. Each tank is emptied every five minutes. In the heater the liquid is subjected to 75 degs. F. for some time, when it is again sent onward to the carbonization tank, where it is put through a clarifying process by lime and lime gas.

From the carbonization tank it is pumped into the presses, through which it is run three times under tremendous pressure, every particle of lime being retained in the presses, while the liquid sugar is conveyed to the quadruple evaporator, probably the heaviest pieces of machinery used in the whole process of sugar making. After going through the evaporation process it is delivered to the vacuum pans at the top of the building, where it is crystallized. Underneath the vacuum pans are placed very large square receivers, into which it is allowed to fall when crystallization has taken place; these receivers have revolving screws which form the bottom, and are kept constantly in motion to keep the sugar from caking. From the receivers it again descends to the centrifugal machines, where it is purged of the molasses and finally emptied into sacks on the lower floor and loaded on the railroad cars for shipment to the refinery.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Rewards of Authors.

Some recent items in the newspapers suggest a comparison of prices paid for various sorts of literary work a decade back and at the present time. If the paragraphers are to be trusted—and in this instance we think they are—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett sold the right of serial publication of her new novel to The Ledger story paper of New York for the enormous sum of $15,000, with the privilege of selling it in book form in any fashion she chooses. Certainly this passion for fiction by the most successful writers, which the publishers are showing just now, is a glorious thing for those who have been fortunate enough to secure this desirable reputation; and the bidding for these books among enterprising proprietors of periodicals has made the market value absurdly high; it takes a long purse to compete for these stories in these days. But this active rivalry has been a great gain to lesser lights as well, we fancy—at all events among magazine writers.

Ten years ago $10 for a printed page of 1,000 words was considered high pay by the majority of workers in this field, and now unknown authors, whose MSS. are accepted, receive seldom less than $15, and frequently $20, per 1,000 words from any of the great magazines. Some of the best short stories ever printed were bought for $80 less than ten years back. Now it is safe to say $200 is the average among those whose names are known to magazine readers, while $150 is a low estimate for the average story of even an unknown author, and still the supply is scant.

Of course for tales by famous writers, whose names "help sell," $500 is not too small a sum. Short poems, not many years ago, were paid for by $5 and $10 checks, where now the writers expect $30 and $50, and get them, too. The reason is not far to seek—the demand is greater, and the magazines, because of their enormous sale, are able to pay liberally. But has the pay increased for other kinds of literary work? Ten per cent. on the retail price of books has been the average copyright for many years, and it is scarcely, if at all, higher than that today; the rate of compensation for newspaper work and for the weekly press (except when a great name is paid for) has certainly not increased; in many of the offices we know of it has been diminished, and surely the literary hack is now no better off than he ever was. To be successful, therefore, at least from a worldly point of view, an author must produce something striking to get the world's attention, then he is the publishers' master—and a hard, grasping master he usually is, to pay back old scores, perhaps.—Literary World.

PUTTING ON LADIES' SHOES.

A Dealer Discusses the Question of Male and Female Clerks.

The introduction of women as clerks in shoe stores was begun as an experiment a few years ago, and considerable interest in the success of the scheme has been manifested by the shoe trade. The experiment may now be regarded as a success within certain limits, but it appears to be equally sure that the female clerks will never entirely drive out the men, even from the departments for women's and children's shoes.

An experienced clerk in a well known uptown establishment said recently to a Tribune reporter that the tendency among large dealers now is to employ both men and women, and then let the customer choose for herself between the two. "It is purely a matter of taste," said the clerk, "and I should say even that it depended on the customer's mere whim. Some women profess to be shocked at the immodesty of having a man put on their shoes for them; but on the other hand many of the most refined ladies in the city always insist on having a man serve them, and there will always be this same demand."

"And what is the cause of this preference?" asked the reporter.

"Simply that a man can fit a shoe to the foot better than a woman can. The majority of women wear tight shoes, even those who have no claim to a place in the world of fashion, and it takes a strong hand and arm to get a tight shoe on a customer's foot easily. Most women are too weak in the wrist for this sort of work, and they will toil and struggle so over the task that many customers become completely disgusted, and learn to avoid a store where there are no male clerks to wait on them. A man by superior strength and dexterity will force a shoe two sizes too small on a woman's foot with comparative ease, and she will leave the store conscious of having secured a small shoe that is a perfect fit."

"And how about the question of modesty?"

"Well, a shoe store is a good place to study the vagaries of prudes. Unduly sensitive women do find it an ordeal to have men wait on them, and for such cases the female clerk is a business necessity. Most women, however, are not so sensitive, and as for the male clerks themselves, they would always rather wait on a man than on a woman, any time. A very young clerk sometimes feels that he has got pretty near heaven when he is directed to assist a handsome young woman in getting satisfactory foot gear, but the novelty soon wears off. Women are so much more particular than men, especially in the matter of shoes, that it is by no means a coveted privilege to wait on them. One annoyance to which ladies are not now subjected in the larger establishments is the impudent staring of dudes and other callow youth who used always to spend half an hour trying on shoes themselves, whenever they went to a shoe store, just to get a glimpse of a pretty ankle now and then. Now separate rooms are provided for the ladies, but the male clerks will never be entirely banished from these sacred precincts."—New York Tribune.

Home and the State.

Marriage has been defined as a contract between two parties and the state. Because of the children the state is said to have a special concern in the matter. This is no doubt true, but it means rather less than is generally supposed. The state has a concern in everything that affects a human being, down to the minutest detail of his daily life. It matters to the state every time a man smokes more cigars than are good for him, every time a woman pinches in her waist. It matters to the state very much when men grow absorbed in the business of money making and have no time or ability to assist in the development of a higher type of manhood. It matters to the state perhaps even more when women give themselves up wholly to the care of their households and the rearing of their children, rendering themselves unfit for their task and sending forth into the already overburdened world swarms of ill trained, stupid, prejudiced human beings, whose influence upon their fellows is evil and retrograde.

All these things concern the state nearly, but the state cannot send inspectors into our homes to count the cigars of the men and inquire into the system of education adopted by the women.—Cor. Westminster Review.

The Big Toed People.

The strangest of all the Indo-Chinese races, the ancient Gioa-Chi or Big Toed race, is called in our geographies "The Anamese." This extraordinary people are about the ugliest and worst built of all our semi-civilized Asiatic cousins. They are much shorter than the Malays, darker skinned, with lower foreheads, less developed skull, a flatter nose, larger mouth, thicker lips, blackened teeth, gums often destroyed by the use of betel nut, prominent cheek and jaw bones, so that the face is lozenge shaped, short neck, shoulders sloping abruptly, and a seesawing sort of gait when walking. But the most curious development of all is the big toe. It is large, broad and flat; moreover, the distance between that member of the foot and the other toes is so great that the Chinese so long ago as 2357 B. C. gave them the name of Gioa-Chi, or the Big Toed race.

This curious physical formation is such that it quite marks them from all other Asiatic peoples who walk barefooted; and, strange to say, that though more than forty centuries have passed since this peculiarity was first noticed by Chinese travelers, and in spite of frequent intermarriages with other races, the Anamese have transmitted, without the least perceptible modification, this formation of the foot to their descendants today; which facts, according to some ethnologists, serve to prove that the Anamese are not descended from the mingling of indigenous races, but rather that they have existed for an immense period of time as a distinct and peculiar race.—Wide-Awake.

A WOMAN ON CREMATION.

She Believes a Higher Civilization Will Abolish Grave Yards.

It has been the custom to attribute to women a sentimental conservatism regarding reforms in our methods of burial, which has retarded, hitherto, the movement in favor of cremation. Their antagonism, it is claimed, is not based upon any hygienic or economic views entertained by them, but to disinclination to interfere with usage. Custom is the fetich which the masses of women are charged with worshiping, and undoubtedly the accusation is true of the order of women who are swayed by emotion and whose judgment has not been trained by education and enlarged opportunities. Many women of the higher type have given the subject no thought; others secretly approve it, but keep silence through dread of shocking the prejudices of those about them. Some American women—from dispassionate contemplation of the subject—are earnest advocates of cremation as a necessity of the age, made manifest by injury to the public health through the overcrowding of grave yards adjacent to large cities,

Justice to the living will ultimately be the factor which will lead the majority to accept the conclusions of the minority regarding cremation. But right ideas will not prevail universally until the costly show grounds—now held in veneration—are proven to be pest places. Then sanitary influences will overpower the sentimental ignorance which continues the colonizing of corpses in graveyards which are already within the limits of our cities. A higher civilization than ours will be ashamed of the vulgar and ostentatious display manifested in the name of the helpless dead. Cremation, by increasing our respect for our fellow beings, will mitigate this evil, and it will correct another of which Americans seem to enjoy a monopoly—that of traveling corpses over the country to the discomfort and humiliation of the living. Surely it is debasing to our ideas of this immortality of the spirit to pay such honors as we do to lifeless flesh, even though it be clothed for a brief space in the likeness of a loved one. Could we be induced to reflect how brief a space it is in which the body remains as we put it away, most assuredly we should prefer its speedy dissolution by incineration. When a human body is no longer animated by the life giving principle that individualized it, is it not merciful to swiftly resolve it to dust by the purifying element of fire? So claim many who consider our burial customs heathenish and utterly inconsistent with our ethical, spiritual and sanitary views. So think the women who herein assume the responsibility of uniting together in the interests of enlightened public sentiment in a symposium on cremation.—Laura C. Holloway in The Epoch.

The Dreams of a Hasheesh Smoker.

Science describes the experiences of a gentleman who placed himself under the influence of hasheesh. He smoked it until he felt a profound sense of well being, and then put the pipe aside. After a few minutes he seemed to become two persons; he was conscious of his real self reclining on a lounge and of why he was there; his double was in a vast building of gold and marble, splendidly brilliant, and beautiful beyond all description. He felt an extreme gratification, and believed himself in heaven. This double personality suddenly vanished, but reappeared in a few minutes. His real self was undergoing rhythmical spasms throughout his body; the double was a marvelous instrument, producing sounds of exquisite sweetness and perfect rhythm. Then sleep ensued, and all ended. Upon another occasion sleep and waking came and went so rapidly that they seemed to be confused. His double seemed to be the sea, bright and tossing as the wind blew, then a continent. Again he smoked a double dose and sat at his table, pencil in hand, to record the effects. He lost all conception of time. He rose to open a door and it seemed to take a million years. He went to pacify an angry dog, and endless ages seemed to have passed when he returned. Conceptions of space retained their normal character. He felt an unusual fullness of mental impressions—enough to fill volumes. He understood clairvoyance, hypnotism and all else. He was not one man or two, but several men living at the same time in different places, with different occupations. He could not write one word without hurrying to the next, his thoughts flowing with enormous rapidity. The few words he did write meant nothing.

Grease for the Boots.

Dr. Alexander Zoroastroff, of Belostok, emphatically recommends to all military men, sportsmen, and others, a grease for boots which is said to entirely prevent sore feet, and so protects pedestrians from the whole train of familiar affections caused by that minor accident. The ointment is made of four parts of lard, four parts of olive oil and one part of caoutchouc (raw rubber), which are melted together on a slow fire. Having moistened the sole of the boot with water, the inventor warms the boot in a stove or before a fire, and then smears it over with the compound. The boot is said to become soft, pliable, shining, waterproof and even more durable.—Frank Leslie's.

Small Talk.

Small talk is the small change of life; there is no getting on without it. There are times when a little nonsense is very palatable, and gravity and sedateness ought to be kicked down stairs. A philosopher cuts a poor figure in a ball room unless he leaves his wisdom at home. We have met with men who were too lofty for small talk. They were above such trifling; in other words, they were above making themselves agreeable, above pleasing and above being pleased. The world is made up of trifles, and he who can trifle elegantly and gracefully is a valuable acquisition to mankind. He is a Corinthian column in the fabric of society.—New York Ledger.

Instructions as Interpreted.

He was a night reporter on a daily paper and it came in his way to interview two worthy ladies connected with one of our benevolent institutions on a subject of some importance. The city editor told him to use tact and make himself agreeable. As the matter was not wanted for the next edition he could take his time and not hurry the ladies in their recital.

These were his instructions: at 8 p. m. he appeared at the institution, the inmates of which had just been called to prayers. The rest of the story is best told in the words of the elder lady herself.

"He seemed a very nice, agreeable young man, and we thought he had known some of our patients, or had some idea of adopting an infant from the children's ward. My assistant, Miss ——, she is a young lady, was a little nervous, as we have so few calls from gentlemen. But we asked him out to see our house service, and he sung and read a chapter, and was very nice. Then we went back to the parlor and Miss —— wanted to excuse herself, but I would not let her leave, and the young man I thought would soon go.

"I wish you could have heard him talk! He told us all about himself and what a checkered career he had gone through, and Miss —— became quite sympathetic, but we were both dreadfully worried. We did not know what he wanted, and he gave us no chance to ask. I was so sleepy for a while that the smile froze on my face, and I saw double. Then he made me tell the history of the institution, and that is my weak point. Every time my assistant, Miss ——, would attempt to go I would frown at her. We both knew that everything in the house was going wrong. I could see the clock, but the young man sat with his back to it. At last it struck 2! Then he asked what time it was. I told him it was 2 o'clock in the morning, and then he let the cat out of the bag at last. He told me who he was.

"'We fellows just consider this the shank of the evening,' he said. 'You see, I'm an all night man, but I am afraid I have been keeping you ladies up.'

"We both said: 'Oh, no, no, no,' for we were almost stupefied, and much too sleepy to tell the truth. But we both wondered what his business was with us, and, do you believe it, he told us in less than five minutes! He simply wanted to know if a statement in the evening paper of the night before was true!"—Detroit Free Press.

Preachmen as High Livers.

It is a fact worth noting that most of the families who were raised to high positions and profusely gilded by the First Napoleon are extinct, and that those which still exist are represented chiefly by women. The first empire and its wars did not play havoc with the dukes and the princes who sprang up around its head. The harm was done by the second empire, whose ideal was faire bombance. The higher class Bonapartists ate, drank and were nearly all guzzlers, and managed to soak any amount of fine wines at their lunches and dinners. The fashion in their time came in of having as many wineglasses at each plate as there are flues in a great stack of chimneys.

When the appetite palled, the sorbet russe was brought in to act on the unfortunate stomach as a tonic, and enable it to go through as much more as it had gone through already. One of the reasons why Marshal Bazaine could not get quickly out of Metz, to bar the way against the Prussians, was that the emperor started before him, and so the road was blocked with service de la bouche and the wagons carrying the belongings of his imperial majesty, which were truly impediments. When the Israelites were under a theocracy, and the chief priest's sons ate as do city of London aldermen, the Philistines routed them. Likewise Marshal de Soubise was immortalized by his sauce for mutton chops and disgraced by his defeat.—Cor. London Truth.

The German Hotel Porter.

In German hotels you come in contact only with the porter and head waiter. The porter is usually selected for his intelligence, for his ability as a linguist and for his size—height rather. You make all inquiries of him concerning the hotel, about the arrival and departure of trains, the sights of the town, etc., and you invariably get civil and intelligent replies to all your questions. The so called porter (portier), however, in no sense corresponds to the American idea of a porter, nor is he called upon to do the slightest physical labor. He receives guests, sees them depart and makes himself very useful in many ways; but as for lifting a trunk or carrying a satchel, this is entirely beneath his position and his dignity. The actual porter performs this labor, and both of these officials expect and receive a fee on the guest's departure. In paying your bill at a German hotel you see neither proprietor, manager nor porter; neither will receive it; you are obliged to pay the waiter, who thus makes sure of his fee.—Home Journal.

A New Axle Box.

Some Prussian railways are experimenting with axle boxes fitted with bearings of vegetable parchment in place of brass. The parchment is strongly compressed before being used, and it is thoroughly dried to prevent subsequent shrinkage. An emulsion of water and oil, any of the mineral oils, is used as lubricant. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. Superiority to metal is claimed for it.—Chicago Herald.

The hippopotamus seems to be as surely on the road to extermination by hunters as the American buffalo is. Von Francois, the Congo explorer, says the huge but innocent pachyderms are already scarce in the waters that once teemed with them, and laments that they have been shot down by hundreds in mere wanton sport, their valuable hides being rarely removed.—Science.

Hebron Today.

We found ourselves encroaching upon the land of the Azazimehs, the descendants of Ishmael, and were overwhelmed by a storm of abuse from a delegation of the tribe who, having sighted us afar off, stood awaiting us at the ford of the river which led up Beersheba way. No day in Petra held more anxiety than this one did; for parting with the mutinous wretches into whose hands we had voluntarily placed ourselves at Akabah, compromising with those who held us prisoners, and arranging with the newcomers, required an amount of intolerable yelling and bluster which was more interesting than pleasant. Swords, pistols, clubs, spears, fists and guns were all used; but nobody was hurt—very much. Even the moon looked troubled by the time we made our departure. If such people infested this region when the spies came this way, it is not so wonderful that they returned to Moses and said, "We were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight." Certainly my long felt sympathy for Hagar and Ishmael was much shaken by my dealings with their descendants. Nothing could be more lovely, however, than the region reached a day's journey farther north, when in the neighborhood of "the brook Eshcol." The land rolls through "green pastures" and "beside the still waters." The wide valleys were clothed with verdure, spotted with daisies, buttercups, dandelions, poppies white and red, and many other flowers. Large flocks were there, attended by their shepherds; the fellahin were at work, and the women, tall and erect, were everywhere carrying water in jars upon their heads. The fields were protected from the torrents by stone walls such as we saw in the wilderness, and olive groves and vineyards abounded. It was a grateful scene, made more so by the resemblance of the gray sided hills to those of good old Massachusetts. Each vineyard of Eshcol was protected by a high stone wall; in every one was a low stone structure which served as the house of the attendant. The roof was the watch tower, whereupon the watcher spent the day, to keep the birds and the Bedouins away from the fruit. Nestled away down in the valley below lies the Hebron, "in the plains of Mamre." There, reaching across, is the old camping ground of the patriarchs, and in the distance, towering above everything else except the surrounding hills, are the minarets of the mosque which covers the cave of Machpelah. Hebron is the oldest town in the world which has maintained a continuous existence. The hills and the valleys alike are clothed with olive groves, orange trees and vineyards; figs, mulberries, almonds, pomegranates and vegetables like our own melons and cucumbers also abound. Streams of water run hither and thither and murmur music which gladdens the heart of the weary traveler.—Cor. Century.

The Title Nuisance in Germany.

And then the way a man's titles are piled on when addressing him is very amusing. I remember how this bothered my memory in Altenberg years ago, when my family was there. At a semi-literary dinner was a doctor who was assistant professor of rhetoric. He was always addressed as Herr Dr. Assistant Professor of Rhetoric Schneider, all the titles being compounded into one word; or Herr Colonel Master of the Duke's Stables von Reuter. Woe to the guest who failed to compound into one word all of these positions when addressing Mr. Reuter or who left out the "von!" I made many mistakes and finally settled the matter by telling them frankly that I was an unlettered Yankee. They let me get through with one title in addressing any one, but I think they very much pitied my lack of good form. I do not wonder that kings, princes and nobles think themselves made of finer material than that of common men. The people by their adulations teach them so to think. Socialists in Germany and France rail at the privileged classes; Nihilists in Russia slay them, but the great bulk of the people show that they worship them, and when one master is gotten rid of they each pick up a lamp and grope about in the dark, Diogenes like, trying to find, not an honest man, but another master under whose feet they may lay their necks.—Cor. Chicago Mail.

A Clock Peddler's Trick.

A good story was told your correspondent the other day about a well known old gentleman who peddled clocks and jewelry in the days before railroad contracts made him worth over a quarter of a million. "I distinctly recollect on one occasion," said he, "I was selling clocks near Mechanicsburg, in the beautiful Cumberland Valley, and ran across a house where the man purchased three. After dinner, to which I was invited, my curiosity being excited by the fact of the gentleman's taking three clocks, I asked the reason. He told me that he was one of three brothers who had agreed among themselves that the first one who struck a clock peddler should buy a clock for each. I inquired about the brothers, where they resided and the best way to reach them, and after dinner I started, and before evening had seen the two brothers and sold them each three clocks, making nine in all." When he finished the story the old gentleman gave a chuckle, as if he had accomplished a thing for which he deserved commendation.—Jewelers' Review.

To Locate a Leak.

A novel method of locating a leak in a water main has been employed at Rochester, N. Y., with entire success. The break in the main was known to be between the banks of the river. A solution of bipermanganate of potash was introduced at a hydrant on the side of the river nearest the reservoir, and observers were stationed on the river along the line of the main. A deep reddish purple discoloration of river water at one point soon made the exact location of the leak apparent.

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Postal Savings Bank System.

One of the features of the government of Great Britain is the postal savings bank system. It is very popular and is largely patronized by the public. Its usefulness is beyond all question. United States Consul Walling, at Liverpool, has been investigating this subject and has given some very interesting facts about its workings in a report to the secretary of state. The beginning of the government postal savings banks was in 1861 under a bill prepared and presented by Mr. Gladstone. It was entitled "an act affording additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." On the day of the opening of the first banks under this act 435 deposits were received. One year afterward the number had increased so greatly that there were 2,535 offices open for the accommodation of the public. In 1886 the depositors had increased in number to 3,731,421, and the amount of money on deposit was £50,874,338. This in American money would be $250,000,000. Deposits of one shilling or any number of shillings are received up to $150 or £30. The interest paid is 2½ per cent. a year on every full pound. Should the sum on deposit reach £200 the interest thereon will cease until the amount has been reduced. The government has made provision for the investment of larger sums in its securities. The banks will receive deposits from parents or other relatives on behalf of minor children. Married women can also make deposits which are beyond the control of the husbands.

Another feature of the British system is that the government guarantees the repayment of all moneys on deposit with interest, and also any life insurances or annuities granted under the act creating these banks. The results of the measure of Mr. Gladstone have been such as to recommend it to the good will of the people of Great Britain. That they do appreciate it is shown by their liberal patronage. The cost of maintaining it is very little, being about five-eighths of 1 per cent. The guarantee of the government makes the system absolutely safe. It is in every respect a well regulated financial institution. Great Britain is not the only nation which has these postal savings banks. They are a feature of the American and Australian British colonies. They have been engrafted upon the political system of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan.—Detroit Free Press.

The Causes of Poor Hair.

The first and great reason is that women do not keep their heads clean. Oftener they are too busy with housekeeping and children to give the hair the weekly shampooing and nightly brushing it needs. Still oftener they are too negligent or do not know that on strict cleanliness of the scalp depends their chances of having good hair at 35. Housework should be done with a muslin cap or towel folded to cover the hair to the roots. House dust, which is mainly dead animal matter thrown off by clothing and beds, is deadly to lungs and hair. Housemaid's consumption is generally due to breathing the dust and flue of ill-kept chambers, and the layer which collects at the roots of the hair kills it and causes the most of the falling out of which matrons complain before 40.

When women comprehend the baleful influence of dust on the health, hair and complexion, they will banish carpets, upholstering and unwashing draperies, at once and forever, as the great receptacles and absorbents of dust. When curtains and carpets or large mats are used the air constantly receives floating dust at each movement; not much, it is true, in carefully kept houses, but quite enough as it gathers on the scalp, week after week, to form with its natural oil and sweat a thin malignant crust in which the root of the hair slowly decays and drops. As the most of women wash their heads not oftener than once in six weeks, the effect is best left indefinite. Scalp irritations are not unknown, causing months and years of trouble. But oftener the skin of the head, clogged and loaded with dead scales of matter, loses its functions and the hair drops out.—Shirley Dare.

Rats on Board Ship.

"We can always tell," said a West India captain, speaking of the plague of rats in port now, "when we have a few or many of the pests on board. The rats do not, as one would suppose, remain on the ship, but they get off at various ports, and, after remaining awhile, ship on some other vessel for another voyage. The water rats, or wharf rats, are great travelers, and make frequent voyages around the world. There are here now rats from almost every part of the globe. Why, I saw four colossal Jamaica rats, with their white bellies, skipping about in the moonlight the other night, and yesterday I killed two Indian male rats on my vessel.

"Rats are great climbers when they find it necessary to do so. Upon one of my voyages not long ago we had a long spell of warm weather, and there was no water in the hold which the small army of rats on board could get at. One night we put some water up at the cross trees and waited for the result. Well, the rats just swarmed up the rattlings and went for that water. We killed as many of them as we could as they came down, and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. But we could not kill them all, and a few made the entire voyage with us."—Philadelphia Record.

Fashions in Handwriting.

There are fashions in everything nowadays. The latest is in handwriting. At least, I see that an instructor in that art advertises at a stylish stationer's that he will impart to our aristocracy, and I presume any one else who can pay for instruction, the latest styles of fashionable caligraphy. It used to be charged against the old fashioned writing master that his method of instruction deprived the pupil of all individuality in the use of the pen. The writing master taught writing after the fashion of a copperplate. The newer style insists on an equal suppression of individuality without the compensation of elegance. The thing in handwriting now is apparently to make it as illegible as possible. The extent to which the people succeed is certainly a credit to the master.—John Preston Beecher in New York News.

Watermelon Molasses.

A negro farmer in Dougherty county, Ga., has succeeded in making excellent syrup from watermelons, and thus a new use is devised for the surplus crop.—Chicago Herald.

There is a respect due to mankind which should incline even the wisest of men to follow innocent customs.—Dr. I. Watts.

IN THE VALLEY.

Above the grain the air is bright and clear;
I see the crest of Mount Diablo rise
Against the blue-gray depths of cloudless skies;
And the Sierras, snowy topped, appear
Purple with shrouding mists; I know how near
Above their heights the quiet heaven lies,
Not cold and dark, but warm as loving eyes,
When fondly gazing on the one most dear.

The day is garish in the valley, yet
I know how soft upon the rocky steeps
And pine clad hills the mellow sunlight sleeps;
And when at eve the day and night are met,
How weird the subtle darkness on them creeps.
How can the heart that loves such scenes forget?
—Virna Woods in Overland Monthly.

"HIS LITTLE GAL."

"Well, sir, seeing as ye mention it, I don't mind if I does try er drop o' sumot 'ot. It's very comfurting to the innerds, partickler of a cold night."

This was in answer to my proposal to old Jim Benton, stage doorkeeper of Astley's Royal amphitheatre, London. The manager was a particular friend of mine, so that I had the entree to all parts of the theatre, and came and went as I wished. Jim had held his position some thirty odd years, and could, when he felt inclined (a drop o' sumot 'ot helped greatly thereto), relate many a good story of dead-and-gone actors and their next of kin, heroes of the sawdust. I am an occasional contributor to the newspapers, and I would like here to say that I have been indebted to Jim Benton for many an odd bit of pathos and humor. Poor old fellow! It is already ten years and more since I followed him to his last resting place, and the stage door of Astley's Royal amphitheatre knows me no more. This night Jim was unusually talkative.

"Lor' bless yer, sir," said he, as he raised his glass of gin and water to his lips, "I pities them teetotaleers, I does. I cum ernost er jining on 'em onct, but Providence wuz agin it. No, sir, yer can't pass. I don't know no sich name." This last was addressed to a gentleman in lavender kids who presented himself and his card at the door, asking to see Miss Morrelli, the principal danseuse.

"Ah, perhaps you are acquainted with my pliag?" here added the exquisite.

"Can't say as I ham, sir. It's not to be hexpected I could remember all the gals' names. Yer see, we takes on er lot of hextras cone pantomime season. I can't pass yer, sir; horders is horders."

As the swell withdrew old Jim continued with:

"Lor, sir, if I was to pass hall as was wantin' to git in there wouldn't be no room behind the scenes fur the hactors; but it ain't nothin' now to what it used to be when Mr. Ketchum had the management. Yer orter ha' seen the stage door then. That was when the madame was er playin' of Mazeppa, and a mighty fine figure of er woman she wuz, too. Perhaps ye've seen her, sir. Ida Frances Fay was her name."

On my replying that I had never had that pleasure he continued with:

"Well, sir, there'll never be another Ida Fay. There's lots o' gals wot's tried it on, but it don't work. Yer see, there wuz er somethin' er sorter o' takin' about her wot fotched the swells. Yer couldn't git standin' room when she wuz er playin'. Fast, was she, sir? Well, maybe she warn't hexactly wot yer'd call a hark hangel, but she was oncommon good to my little gal, and that's enuff fer Jim Benton."

"Why, have you a daughter, Jim?" I exclaimed, rather surprised of his never having mentioned it before.

"Had, sir, had"— Here the old man paused a moment and stooped down to pick up a wisp of straw from the floor, and I noticed his hand trembled as he did so.

"Yes, sir," continued he, "yer wouldn't think ter look at me that I could have sich a dater. Sich a pretty little thing, with hair fur all the world like gold, and eyes that made me think o' the wiolets, and a sparkle in 'em when she laughed that all the spangles iver yer see couldn't beat. Yer see, sir, I was pretty well on in years when Mamie was born. She was christened Mary, but we allers called her Mamie. My little gal warn't mor'n a year old when the missus wuz took ill with a fever and died, and there I wuz left with a baby on my 'ands; but lor' bless yer, sir, I took as natrel to 't as if I'd been a nuss hall my life. Brought her through the measles and whooping cough as right as a trivet. Many's the hour she's sot on that ere stool there er watchin' me. Sometimes she'd be as still as a mouse, and then agin she'd chatter like a little magpie. She had kurus fancies, had Mamie, when she warn't no higher than that ere table.

"'Daddy,' ses she, one day, 'does hangels allers 'ave wings?'"

"'Yes, deary,' ses I. 'I allers heer tell they had.'

"'Then,' ses she, 'when I die, daddy—of course it won't be for a big, long while; little gals don't die werry much, does they?—I'll tell God I wanter see my daddy, and I'll fly right down here and peek in the winder and s'prise yer.'

"Yes, sir, that's the way she'd talk sometimes, and somehow it made me feel as if some one wuz er pressing a weight on my chist and I couldn't breathe. Do you know, sir, perhaps it's foolish, but I b'lieve she do come to that winder and look in at her old daddy sometimes—onyways, it's a bit comfurting to think so.

"How came I to lose her? That's wot I'm comin' to, sir. Yer see Mamie was born, as I may say, in the perfeshun, in this werry theayter. Why, what do you think, sir, afore she could toddle I bought her a Noah's hark, and wot hanimal would yer b'lieve she picked out fust? A 'orse, sir. Ah, sir—it was born in her. I had allers a leanin' arter hacting, but yer couldn't keep Mamie away from the 'osses. Was I afeard of her getting hurt? Well, no, sir, I earn't say as I wuz. Yer see the grooms and hall the boys wuz oncommon fond of Mamie and took a heap of care o' her.

"Well, sir, when my little gal was about 6 years old, Dan Maxwell wanted to break her in to ride with him. At first I wouldn't hear to't, but Mamie wuz so wistful for't, and Dan wuz sich a great, strong feller, and I knowed he'd be that keerful of her as if she wuz made of gold, so I let Mamie have her way. There warn't to be no whip used. I wouldn't ha' stood that, but lor', sir, there warn't no need o't. The child took to riding like a duck to water. When I see her name on the posters in big letters, I couldn't help feeling a bit proud, and ivery night when she was on, I used to get some one to mind the door, while I slipped round in front. Sich er picter as she looked in her bit o' white dress all covered with spangles! And how they applauded her, sir! She got most a basket of oranges ivery night, too."

Here the old man paused a moment and drew his hand somewhat shamefacedly across his eyes.

"Well, one night I couldn't git round in front until jist as they wuz doing the finish; for that Mamie used to stand on Dan's shoulder, with one little foot out, and with her bits o' 'ands throw kisses to the audience. You've seen how it's done, sir. When she got round to the side of the ring I was on, she kinder of forgot herself and nodded and kissed her 'ands to me, calling out, 'There's one fur you, too, daddy.' The next moment—I never knowed how it 'appened—but the 'osses wuz down and Dan and my little gal wuz under them. When I picked her up I thought she wuz dead, but she opened her eyes and said, 'Is that you, daddy? I b'lieve I ain't hurt. I don't feel nothin'.'

"The madame, as I spoke of, sent her own kerredge fur a doctor, and when he came he looked so grave I knowed it wuz somethin' bad. So I up and asked him to tell me the truth. And he did in the feelingest way he could. My little gal had broken her back, and if she lived would be a cripple. I thought as how I couldn't bear it at fust; she had been so 'andsome and spry, with sich a pretty figure. Dan got off with a broken arm and a few bruises. I never see er feller so cut up as he wuz about Mamie. He sot there on that cheer and cried like a babby, and when my little gal put out her arms to him one day and sez, 'Dan, don't you want to take me to see the 'orses?'—I think it wuz her way of showing him she didn't blame him—he made a pretense of going arter some candy fust; but it wuz to 'ide his feelings, sir. I think as how he spent mor'n half his salary er buying toys and things for my little gal. And there was the madame, too, er fotching hall sorts of nice things to eat and er ter talkin' to Mamie by the hour. Mamie used to like to play with madame's ring and sich. She wuz main fond of jewelry, wuz my little gal. And between the madame and Dan there wasn't much in that line she didn't 'ave, even to a watch. I got 'em hall stowed away in a box, hexcept her ring she give to Dan. He wears it on his watch chain now.

"Well, sir, arter a long while Mamie was hable to git round on crutches, but she was still pale and weakly like. The madame, when she wuz here, took her out a'most ivery day er ridin' away into the country, er tryin' to put a bit o' color into her cheeks, but it never stayed there long. She used ter lay on that 'ere old sofly there and hold wot I called her drawin' room. Yer see, hall the boys used to drop in and chat with her, and the wimmin folk, too, fur that matter. Everybody loved little Mamie.

"About a year arter the haccident, Mamie ses to me one night: 'Daddy, Mrs. Green' (that was the wardrobe woman, sir) 'ses there's a little girl a-going to ride to-night, just like I used. I should so like to see her.' 'Would yer, deary?' ses I, 'then Daddy 'ull take yer in front.' But I was angry with the woman fur 'aving told the child.

"Carryin' Mamie in my arms I went round to the ring entrance. With her eyes er shinin' like stars, she watched the act through, then as she put her 'ead down on my shoulder, sorter weary like, she ses: 'Daddy, I vant that little girl to have my whip.'

"I sot down here with her on my lap, er strokin' o' her pretty hair. Hall to onct she put up her little arms and pulled my face down to hers. 'Daddy,' ses she, 'kiss me;' then she cuddled close up to me and seemed to sleep. I sot fur quite a while as still as I could fur fear o' wakin' her, but some one comin' to the door I had to lay her down. She was dead, sir! My little Mamie, dead in my arms!

"Everybody was that kind and feeling, but they couldn't take the pain outer my 'art. There ain't nothing wot can do that. She's buried at Finchley, sir, with as beautiful a stone as yer'd wish ter see. A'most ivery Sunday I goes out there. It's not offen I speaks about her, sir; but my little girl is allers here," and the old man placed his trembling hand upon his heart. There was a choking sensation in my throat, so without a word I shook hands and left him. Turning at the outer door, I saw old Jim unlock a cupboard and take down a little pair of crutches tied together with a faded blue ribbon. He touched them gently with his horny hand, then raised them reverently to his lips.—Florence Revere Pendar in Boston Budget.

Treatment of Incorrigible Criminals.

The plan of permanently confining incorrigible criminals has been adopted by the state of Ohio. Under a recent law, a criminal, after having been twice convicted and imprisoned, is regarded as an habitual offender, and is confined for life, except that after a stipulated term the board of managers of the prison have the discretion of allowing him to go outside the enclosure on parole, though he still remains in legal custody and is always liable to be taken back summarily. In other words, the incorrigible or professional criminal is treated as if he were a lunatic, and only permitted to go abroad after long and apparently successful treatment, with the certainty of an immediate return to confinement if he shows his unfitness for freedom.

That is the method approved and recommended by the penologists in session at Boston, and common sense is on its side. There ought not to be such a character as a professional criminal outside of prison walls, and yet New York is full of them. Detectives can take you around to their resorts and point them out to you, perhaps nodding to them as old acquaintances as they pass by. Meanwhile society is put to a vast expense to guard itself against the depredations of these outlaws. Yet it treats them as if they were engaged in a warfare so far legitimate that they are only to be punished when their tactics are inferior to those of the police, the army which it maintains to fight with them.

That seems to be a very stupid way of dealing with crime. After capturing criminals at great expense of money and ingenuity, we hold them for a brief period, and then turn them loose to go on in their spoliation and violence and to propagate their own kind, until they are again caught, when the process is repeated at intervals throughout their lives. The only true way is to capture them once for all and hold them fast thereafter as incorrigible enemies of society. And in their captivity they may be made to do honest work with the hands which in their freedom they put to criminal use only. A prison is the proper place for constant criminals.—New York Sun.

Development of the Fishing Vessel.

The vessels of our fishermen in early times were diminutive craft of only from five to twelve tons burden, and were pointed at both ends. They were called pinks, or pinkies. Then the pointed prow gave place to a bowsprit and jib, and the vessel, still retaining this pointed stern, became a jigger. Today the fishing vessels sailing out of Gloucester are first class two masted schooners ranging from 75 to 125 tons burden. They are the swiftest, most buoyant and seaworthy, and still the most beautiful and graceful vessels afloat. The average crew for a first class fishing vessel comprises a skipper, or captain, and from fourteen to sixteen men, and it is almost invariably the case that not a man is shipped who is not as perfectly familiar as the skipper himself with every manner of coast and banks fishing, as well as with every conceivable duty as fisherman or seaman.

The stores, or supplies, vary according to the kind of fish sought and the probable length of the cruise; but they are always far superior to those provided for seamen in merchant service. There is no caste, no distinction in food, treatment or fellowship; and the skipper would be ridiculed off the coast whose cabin table was a stranger to fresh butter, pies, eggs, fowl, good biscuit and coffee and the best quality of cured meats; and, as on many of the vessels, large quantities of ice are kept for the purpose of preserving fresh fish for the markets, vegetables and fresh meats are not uncommon even on extended cruises. Aside from the serious toil, dangers and frequent necessary hardships endured, no seafaring men command or deserve better food or treatment.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breed.

Flies don't bother the busy man.—Philadelphia Call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th day of February, 1889, an assessment (No. 22) of thirty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 308 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, 14th day of March 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office—308 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.
Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of February, 1889, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.
G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUNN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table; nicely fitted up club rooms for the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST CLASS RESORT.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH sold for $100 until lately. Best $86 watch in the world. Fortune keeper. Warranted Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies and gents sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free and after you have kept them in your home for 12 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us, after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your house and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write address but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, who no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 342, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second, Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS

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CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 69 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

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Will be sent FREE, on application.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.
D. E. No. 255.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 31, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that Frederick Albers, of Independence, Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intent on to make proof on his desert land claim No. 255, for the N½ of N½ of Sec. 23, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E. M.D.M. before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1889.
He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Meyer, William Meyer, John Kispert and Fritz Grohmier, all of Independence, Inyo County, California.
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o26

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept tf

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.35 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Layton	10.45 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Wabuska	12.45 a. m.	2.25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4.30 p. m.	10.40 a. m.
Luning	5.50 p. m.	9.20 a. m.
Reis Springs	7.0 p. m.	8.10 a. m.
Belleville	8.10 p. m.	7.0 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.50 p. m.	Lv. 6.50 a. m.
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m.
Benton	11.00 a. m.	1.45 p. m.
Big Pine Creek	1.10 p. m.	11.30 a. m.
Alvord	2.00 p. m.	10.45 a. m.
Independence	3.30 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4.15 p. m.	8.15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5.05 p. m.	Lv. 7.30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (12½ miles from Mound House) with Gilmore, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (5 miles), Silver Peak, Malpaz and Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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BREWERY,
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

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—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
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RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
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COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
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MY STOCK
Consisting of most every nice article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
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NATHAN RHINE
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

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Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
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Plans, Specifications
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Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2 1889

Bar silver is quoted at 93½.

Apricot and nectarine trees are in bloom.

James C. Flood, the millionaire, died last week.

W. T. Grant came up from Olancha last Monday.

See the advertisement of James Jenkin for young stock.

S. G. Gregg, of Big Pine, was in town few days this week.

Hon. Henry T. Hazard has been elected Mayor of Los Angeles.

Mrs. L. Cook, of Bishop, is visiting friends at Independence.

W. A. Harris, the stenographer, arrived from Dayton on Wednesday.

John Blair, of Bishop Creek, has been in town during the week.

Miss Laura McMurry, of Big Pine, was in town during the week.

James Jones came down from Big Pine on Wednesday and returned next day.

It is said that some of the Independence sports met with a Waterloo at Big Pine.

Miss Georgia Johnston, of Bishop, was a guest at the Norman House on Tuesday.

Charles A. Skinner proved up on his land location at Georges Creek on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, of Keeler, were among the visitors at Lone Pine on the 22d.

Bell Boy has been sold in Kentucky for $51,000. Mr. Rose has also sold Stamboul for $50,000.

The Independence people who went to Big Pine on the 22d say they had a glorious good time.

Quite a number of visitors have been in town on various suits, and also from San Francisco looking over the country.

Mr. H. H. Spear, Superintendent of the new canal near Bishop, came down from there last Tuesday, returning next day.

The guests of the Ormsby House, at Carson, are under strict quarantine because of small-pox. Dr. S. Lee is physician in charge.

On Washington's Birthday all the Foreign Consulates in San Francisco floated their flags in honor of the event except the Germans.

The Bodie *Miner* is again to the front. It has thawed out in the spring sunshine, and may the warmth of its reception never let it freeze.

D. McCord and Wm. Borgwardt were in town Tuesday night with about 60 head of horses from Nevada which they are driving to Bakersfield.

Co. Surveyor M. Knight has been in the vicinity for several days past. Considerable surveying is being done by Mr. McKnight and Mr. Seely.

J. E. Dunlap is down from Bishop with a complete outfit for harness repairing. He is located at Davis' shoe store on Market street. Repairing done in a workmanlike manner.

Messrs. R. S. Carrasco, Ruperto Carrasco and B. Lisky were in town in the early part of the week. The young men have joined the new lodge of Native Sons organized here.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of Keeler, will give a grand ball on the 18th in honor of St. Patrick, the 17th being Sunday. This will be the fourth annual ball given by Mr. Barnes. See his advertisement.

Captain J. M. Keeler and Mr. M. Johnson, of San Francisco, are visiting at Independence and vicinity. They both have land located here and are much interested in the future prosperity of the country.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at the school house at Lone Pine at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. At the M. E. Church, Independence, at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 11 a. m.

A land contest case was tried in the U. S. land office last Tuesday. The contestants were S. P. McKnight vs. L. P. Orr, the land in question being a timber culture claim. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides. No decision has yet been rendered.

Delinquent tax sales have been in progress during the week. But few purchases have been made, most of the list being composed of unpatented land and personal property, upon which no recovery can be made.

The following gentlemen were in town from Bishop during the week: Geo. Watterson, Mark Watterson, George Mead, John McGowen, A. Porteous, J. H. Stoutenborough, J. E. Dunlap, C. B. Rawson, Dr. George, H. G. Plumley, J. Elkeles, G. L. Drake, James Hutchings, W. B. Hutchings, W. Rowan, S. A. Middleton, Nick Rokeay.

Death of J. C. Flood.

James C. Flood, one of the original members of the bonanza firm died in Heidleburg, Germany, Sunday morning.

He was born in New York in 1826 and came to the Coast in 1849. He worked in the mines for several years and then opened a saloon in San Francisco in company with W. S. O'Brien. While in this business the saloon firm became interested with Mackey & Fair in mining operations on the Comstock, and in an incredibly short time the quartette ranked among the wealthiest men in the world.

It cannot be said that wealth turned his head, for he entered coolly and systematically into the management of gigantic business concerns, notably in the Bank of Nevada, and gave them a name of substance and standing the world over. We have not the material at hand to properly write even a brief review of the financial transactions of James C. Flood.

He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

His wealth is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000, mostly in Government bonds and San Francisco property.

He has been unable to attend to the affairs of the firm of which he was so long prominently identified for over two years owing to sickness.

The remains will be embalmed at Heidleburg and brought to be buried in the family plot, near San Francisco.

COURT NOTES.

In the Superior Court, in the case of W. T. Grant vs. A. Walker, the demurrer to plaintiff's complaint was sustained. On the 23d inst. plaintiff filed amended complaint. The suit involves the title to water at Olancha.

On the same day complaint and petition for divorce was filed by Maggie Johnson vs. W. L. Randle, alias Martin Johnson. P. W. Forbes, attorney for plaintiff.

In the case of L. Munzinger vs. Adelaide Munzinger the case was set for trial on the 12th inst.

Swansea Mining Company vs. John Dunphy et. als., injunction dissolved.

THE MIDDLETON CASE.

In the case of the People vs. S. A. Middleton, Defendant appeared in Court with his counsel, W. P. George. District Attorney Gill and A. R. Conklin Esq. appeared for the People. The roll of the special venire of 40 jurors was called and all answered to their names. H. J. Robinson was excused by the Court. Warrants were issued for James Mullen, D. D. Leby and A. Hukill as defaulting witnesses. On filling the box with trial jurors Messrs. Hunter, Kispert, Stevens, Clark and Partridge were challenged by the defense and excused. Peter McGann was excused for being deaf. Defense peremptorily challenged jurors Thomsen and Lacey; Prosecution, R. Van Dyke. C. Meysan, W. Meyers and T. Richards were sworn to try the case. The Court took a recess till 2 o'clock p. m., when it reconvened. The box was again filled by lot. Jurors Lucas, Edwards and Castro were challenged by Defense and excused. Defense peremptorily challenged H. Hamilton, C. M. Green, G. H. Palmer, W. J. Jenkins and Fred G. Burckhardt were sworn to try the cause. Jurors Harvey and Spear were challenged by Defense and excused. A. D. Gilbert, W. K. Miller and D. Williams sworn to try the case. Prosecution peremptorily challenged Wm. Boyd and R. S. Carrasco and Defense, J. E. Shepherd. J. H. Dodge was sworn to try the cause. C. A. Skinner was excused. W. D. Eakin, L. A. Anger and Fred Albers were peremptorily challenged by the Defense. R. H. Runkle was sworn to try the case, completing the jury as follows: C. Meysan, W. Meyers, T. Richards, C. M. Green, G. H. Palmer, W. J. Jenkins, Fred G. Burckhardt, A. D. Gilbert, W. K. Miller, D. Williams, J. H. Dodge and R. H. Rankle.

The Clerk read the information and stated that the Defendant plead "Not guilty."

The Court admonished the jury and took a recess until Friday March 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Chance for Competition.

MR. L. WOOD:—*Dear Sir:*—We recently had a very pleasant call from Mr. C. Mulholland, of Independence, Cal., and in the course of conversation he explained to us the situation in which the merchants of Owens Valley find themselves. In this connection we beg to express our belief that by drawing the trade of Owens Valley to this point Inyo county as well as Los Angeles will be benefited thereby.

Take into consideration the fact that instead of sending your teams to Mojave empty they could haul to that point your productions, taking back with them goods shipped from this point. Whatever we can do toward bringing your trade this way we certainly wish to do, and we would like to have your ideas in this matter. We have written to quite a number of merchants in your vicinity and should you think it worth our while to do so we should be pleased to send one of our salesmen among you. The trip, however, is an expensive one and involves considerable loss of time for the salesman who comes out and we would therefore hardly like to send him unless we had some idea of what could be done.

Freights, including hauling, as Mr. Mulholland explained the matter, will be about $5 per ton less than you are at present paying, and so far as prices are concerned, we are perfectly willing to make them as close as it is possible to do. There is no doubt, so far as we can see, but what San Francisco merchants have been charging you excessive prices, knowing that they had no competition for your trade, and we feel satisfied that it will be greatly to your advantage to turn it this way.

Awaiting your views on this subject, we remain, very respectfully yours,

M. A. NEWMARK & CO.

A Valuable Find.

In a letter lately received from Sam. Chalmer he says: "Since last writing I have discovered a new mine half a mile from my copper mine in a northerly direction. I have four distinct formations on my ground—limestone, granite, slate and porphyry. The ledge crops out in limestone 15 feet wide and runs 300 feet, cutting through granite, slate and porphyry and opens out 80 feet wide, showing good hanging wall. This is what is in sight. I have not yet found the foot wall as the lower part of the vein is covered up with loose rock and dirt. There is float rock broken from the ledge that will weigh 50 tons. The ore throughout the vein is of a light blue color and is free milling. The mine is situated on a steep hillside and can be easily developed by tunneling. There being so much chloride of silver in the ore makes it valuable for shipping. There is float rock enough to keep me sorting for two years. When I find the foot wall I will write and let you know."

The G. A. R. Ball.

The G. A. R. Ball at Lone Pine on the 22d was the most successful affair givin at that place for a long time. Many visitors from other town were in attendance. The hall was nicely decorated and was opened for dancing at half-past eight, about sixty couples being present. Supper was given at the Whitney House. The G. A. R. members have every reason to feel proud of their success in entertaining their guests. Among those present from Independence were Mr. and Mrs. Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. Enos, Mrs. Lillard, Miss Annie Kohler, Miss Mary Mulholland, Missess May and Dora Shepherd Misses Anna and Sarah Kispert, Miss Pressy Reynolds Misses Jessie and June Skinner, Messrs. McIvor, Woodruff, Holbert, Rhine, Whittaker, Densmore, Smith, Aguirre, Conklin Skinner and Mulholland.

An Old Timer.

Mr. A. M. Phlegar, of Bodie, is at Independence, having been here for the past week. Mr. Phlegar is an old time Inyoite, having been at Panamint, Darwin and Lookout many years ago. This is his first visit to Owens Valley for ten years and, of course, he finds many changes. Like all others who come here he expresses the conviction that our county cannot help but have a great future. On the same train with him were a number of San Francisco men who have land interests here and who will develop them. The natural resources are here and will inevitably push the valley to the front.

How to Get Here.

Many letters are being received from parties at or near Los Angeles asking questions in regard to Owens Valley and the manner of getting here. The following in regard to the route may be of interest: From Los Angeles to San Fernando the distance is 22 miles, over a level road; thence to Newhall, 9 miles, part of the way being quite hilly. From Newhall to Elizabeth Lake, 34 miles, 16 miles of which is heavy grade through the San Francisquito canyon. From the lake to Mojave is 35 miles, mostly level and good road except after heavy rains, when the adobe in Antelope Valley becomes soft. From Mojave to Desert Spring the road is excellent, the distance being 25 miles; there is good water at this point, but no other accommodation. From this place the road passes through Red Rock canyon, a beautiful piece of scenery. The canyon is 6 miles long with easy grade, but is very sandy. There is water in the canyon but stock should not be permitted to drink as it is said to be injurious. From the summit of the the canyon to Raymond's (Coyote Holes) it is 19 miles, making the distance from Mojave 50 miles. Good accommodations can be had for persons and stock and the drive can easily made in one day. From Raymond's to Indian Wells, 6 miles; this being a watering point. Little Lake is 22 miles from the Wells, there being no water between the two places. From the lake to Haiwai is 13 miles over good road. This place is the property of Mr. Bellows and good accommodations can be had when desired. From Haiwai to Olancha the distance is 9 miles; the road is level but quite sandy. Olancha is one of the old stage stations and is a regular stopping place. Travelers receive the best attention from "Pap" Walker, the proprietor. The drive from Raymonds to Olancha is commonly made in one day. Olancha is the first point reached in Owens Valley and is situated at the southern end of the lake. From this point to any place in the Valley water and supplies can be reached in short distances. On the whole the road is very good. The only place a stranger might go astray is in leaving the Borax Lake road at Red Rock. It this is guarded against there is no danger of getting lost. In regard to obtaining land here no general directions can be given. The best way for anyone desiring to locate here is to make a personal inspection. Land prices are low and within the reach of persons of moderate means who may desire to acquire homes. A visit here will afford the most conclusive proof of the great advantages claimed for the Valley.

The 22d at Big Pine.

During the forenoon many people began to gather in town from the surrounding country, a few being present from Independence. In the afternoon the colt race was called. Five two-year-olds made their appearance, all of them in good condition. The distance run was a quarter mile, a good track having been made in the lane north of town. The colts got away to a good start, Billy the Kid, owned by James Lane, coming under the wire first. A claim of foul was made by those having pools on the race and Lane consented to run again. The next dash was won by Big Pine, owned by R. P. Hessian. Again a foul was claimed and it being too late to finish the race that day it was postponed until the next afternoon. In the last dash Big Pine came under the wire a length ahead and was given the race. All pools were declared off. The ball at Crocker's Hotel was well attended. The large dining room was cleared for dancing and made a good ball room. A jolly good time was enjoyed by all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,

3-2 Lone Pine.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent. Apply to ROBERT O'NEAL, Bishop Creek.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. F. CUSACK,

j 12 4t Independence, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL.

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

GEO. M. GILL,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

AND

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.

J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.

D. CROUCH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IN O MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

Working Asses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Ball

—GIVEN BY—

Mr. & Mrs. Barnes

—AT THE—

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

—AT—

KEELER

—ON—

March 18, 1889

—MUSIC BY—

Keeler String Band.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Grand Ball

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12-1

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15-6t ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine. FREE

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE. To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 20, 1884.

647tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS, WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING, FLOORING, FENCING, RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, by mail for only 25 cents. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—why may Mary, why not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful FEN PICTURES. Married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

THE NEWEST TELEPHONE.

An Instrument Which Dispenses With the Mouth-Piece and Sound Waves.

"Hello, hello! Do you hear me all right? I am talking through 10,000 ohms of resistance, equal to 500 miles."

"Yes, that comes perfectly plain," replied the reporter, pressing a button against his throat, near the Adam's apple instead of talking to a hole in the wall.

The Lowth stettio-telephone is a new departure in the field of telephony. The instrument is a marked departure from the Bell telephone, and though it has no diaphragm it transmits sound as perfectly as the Bell system. It is a combined tranmitter and receiver. A hollow extension about four inches long is attached to the receiver, from the end of which a small button protrudes slightly. This button is placed against the throat near the vocal chords, and the receiver is held against the ear in the usual manner. When the operator speaks the vibrations of the throat are transmitted with distinct clearness. The instrument is operated not by sound waves, as is the Bell telephone, but by the muscular vibrations that accompany the utterance of words. It is claimed by the patentees that for this reason the instrument can be used more successfully in long-distance talking than the old system, because there is no limit to the strength or number of the batteries that can be used. The diaphragm of a Bell instrument will crackle so loudly when overcharged with electricity that the sound of the voice can not be heard.

The inventor, James Lowth, has been experimenting and working on the instrument for over ten years. When he first applied for a patent, three years ago, the authorities at Washington thought him a crank and refused to issue one. He attached the instrument to wires in the office and asked over it: "What do you think now?" Back over the wire came, "I give in. It works perfect."

Some of the best patent lawyers in the country have been consulted and say that as the diaphragm is dispensed with the instrument does not in any way infringe on the Bell patents. It has been successfully operated between this city and Milwaukee, and in Pittsburgh it worked perfectly over a line seventy-five miles in length on which were twenty-five instruments. A company has been organized with headquarters in this city and the manufacture of instruments will soon begin.—*Chicago News.*

A COMPREHENSIVE SIGN.

An English Village Poo-Bah and His Strange Stock of Merchandise.

A gentleman sends the following copy of a sign displayed in an English village near Corfo Castle, which was come across during a friend's search for lodgings: "Rodgers Gyles, surgin, parish clerk and skulemaster, groser and hundertaker, respectably informs ladys and gentlemen that he drors teeth without a minit, applies laches every hour, blisters on the lowest tarms and visicks for a penny a peace. He sells godfathers kordales, kut korns, bunyons, dokters hosses, klips wunce a month, and hundertakes to look after everybodies nayls by the car. Joscharpes, penny wissels, brass kannelsticks, fryingpans and other moosikal hinstruments hat grately reduced figers. Young ladys and gentleman larn their grammer and their language in the purtiest manner, also grate care taken of their morrels and spellin'. Also zarm zinging, taycling the base viol, and other sorts of fancy work. Quadrills, pokers, weazles and all country dances tort at home and abroad at perfekshun. Perfumery and snuff in all its branches. As times is krul bad I beg to tell ee that I have just beginned to sell all sorts of stashonry ware, cox, hens, vouls, pigs and all other kinds of poultry. Blackin brushes, herrans, coles, skrubbing brushes, traykel, and godly bukes and bibles, mice traps, brick dust, whisker seed, morrel pokkerankerchiefs, and all sorts of sweetmaites—including taters, sassages, and other garden stuff. Bakky, zigars, lamb's woyle, taykettles and other intoxzikatin' likkers—a dale of fruits, hats, zongs, hair-oyle, pattins, bukkits, grindin'-stones and other aitables—korn and bunyon zalve and all hardware—As I laid up a large azzortment taype, dog's-mate, lolipops, gingginbeer, matches, and other pickles, such as Hepsum zalts hoysters, winzer sope, and zetrar—Old rags bort and sold here and nowhere else—New laid eggs by me, Rodger Gyles, singing birds keeped such as howls, donkies, paykox, lobsters etzear."—*Montreal Gazette.*

—What is there that some people will not hold pastors responsible for? A meeting house in a certain city not long since showed signs of weakness in the walls, was condemned, and a new house became necessary. One would suppose the architect and builders might reasonably be called to account, but in some way the people connected the misfortune with the minister and he has been forced to resign.—*Chicago Standard.*

—Young Mr. Waldo (to Miss Breezy)—"What are your views, Miss Breezy, in regard to the question, 'Is Marriage a Failure?' Miss Breezy (of Chicago)—"Why, I can't speak from experience, of course, Mr. Waldo, but I have a very dear friend who was married a year ago, and she has found it a delightful success." Mr. Waldo—"She is happy, then?" Miss Breezy—"Oh, very. Mr. Waldo. Clara draws $50 a week alimony."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"To-morrow, Maria, will be your birthday, and I want to give you some appropriate present. What shall it be?" "Whatever your kind heart may suggest, John." (Next day.) "Maria, you know how your poor back has suffered from pulling off my boots in the evening. It will not suffer any more, my love. See! I have brought you a nice new bootjack, which I will use hereafter instead."—*Chicago Tribune.*

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

One of the Most Prosperous and Extensive of German Industries.

The beet-sugar industry in Germany has grown to large proportions in the last twenty years, and has been thoroughly systematized. It was introduced in Hanover in 1864, and sugar is now produced in all the southern portion of Hanover, the larger part of Brunswick, the Prussian part of Saxony, and also in a part of the kingdom of Saxony. Perhaps two-thirds of all the German beet sugar is raised in these localities. It requires very fertile ground to raise the sugar beet, and bone dust, phosphates, Chilian saltpeter and composts are freely used. The plant is exceedingly exhausting to the soil, and farmers, to preserve their ground, observe strictly the rule of rotation in crops, only planting a field in beets once in seven years, as a rule. The planting is done in May. The ground is thoroughly prepared beforehand. It is plowed twice in the fall preceding, the first plowing being to the depth of 4 inches, the second 16 or 18 inches. Then just before planting it is harrowed and rolled until it is as smooth and hard as a floor. The seed is drilled in rows 1 foot apart. When the young plants are about 3 inches high they are thinned out, leaving three or four in a hill, 1 foot apart, and these are subsequently reduced to one in a hill. The cultivation is done mostly by plow, the crop being plowed about four times in a season, both lengthwise and across the rows. The women and children, meantime, are constantly going over the field keeping out the weeds by hand. The gathering season extends from September 18 to February 15. Men go ahead with long spades and loosen each hill, the women and children following, who lift the roots out of the ground and pile them together. After the tops are removed they are either taken directly to the community factory or covered deeply with earth to preserve them. The factory system is a very interesting part of the business. Factories are established in each neighborhood. In all the successful ones capitalists are rigidly excluded, and only farmers may hold shares. Each farmer must, for each share he holds, cultivate from three to five acres in beets. The average product is 17,000 or 18,000 pounds per acre, for which the farmer gets about 90 pfennig per 100. He is guaranteed a sure market for his crop at a fixed price, and gets a dividend out of the profits at the end of the season. The pulp of the beets, after the sugar is taken out, makes a first-class food for cattle, and this the farmer gets also at a fixed price. The cultivation is subject to inspection by the factory, and each inspector must be not only a first-class farmer, but a chemist. He must live close to the factory, and gets a good salary, besides a per cent. of the profits. Most of the sugar goes to refineries at the large cities. At each factory is also a government inspector, who examines each lot and fixes the tax. Each wagon-load of beets is sampled by a chemist, and if they fall below a certain grading as to percentage of sugar, they are rejected. This is to prevent the use of inferior composts, which would make large beets with little sugar in them. One nice feature about the business is that on all the sugar which is exported the government returns to the farmer an amount which is more than equivalent to the tax. This results in a very large portion of the crop being exported.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The Insignificant Shops in Which the Famous Sheffield Cutlery Is Made.

The Sheffield cutlery—one of the glories of England—is not made by machinery; it is chiefly made by hand. There are at Sheffield a few firms which manufacture cutlery right through from the making of steel to the finishing of tools, and employ wage-workers, and yet even these firms—I am told by my friend, E. Carpenter, who kindly gathered for me information about the Sheffield trade—let out some part of the work to the "small masters." But by far the greatest number of the cutlers work in their homes, with their relatives, or in small work-shops supplied with wheel power, which they rent for a few shillings a week. Immense yards are covered with buildings, which are sub-divided into series of small work shops. Some of them cover only a few square yards, and there I saw smiths hammering, all the day long, blades of knives on a small anvil, close by the blaze of their fires. Occasionally the smith may have one help or two. In the upper stories scores of small workshops are supplied with wheel power, and in each of them three, four, or five workers and a "master" fabricate, with the occasional aid of a few plain machines, every description of tools—files, saws, blades of knives, razors, and so on. Grinding and glazing are done in other small work-shops, and oven steel is cast in a small foundry, the working staff of which consists only of five or six men. When walking through these work-shops I easily imagined myself in a Russian cutlery village, like Pavlovo or Vorsma. The Sheffield cutlery has thus maintained its olden organization, and the fact is the more remarkable as the earnings of the cutlers are very low as a rule; but, even when reduced to a few shillings a week, the cutler prefers to vegetate on his small earnings than to go as a waged laborer in a "house." The spirit of the old trade organizations, which were so much spoken of five-and-twenty years ago, is thus still alive.—*Prince Krotapkin, in Nineteenth Century.*

—Rusty black woolen goods can also be freshened by sponging with equal parts of ammonia and alcohol, diluted with a little tepid water, or yet it can be soaked in warm soap suds for a couple of hours, and then dipped in a solution of one ounce of extract of logwood to a pint of warm water, added to a couple of gallons of warm water. Let the goods stand in this solution some hours, and rinse well, adding some milk to the last water; iron while still damp, and on the wrong side.—*Christian at Work.*

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

How the Weed Affects the Heart and Stomach—Dangers of Nicotine.

Tobacco contains an acrid, dark-brown oil, an alkaloid, nicotine and another substance called nicotianine, in which exist its odorous and volatile principles. This description of the active principles of tobacco is of importance to smokers; for, when tobacco is burned, a new set of substances is produced, some of which are less harmful than the nicotine and are more agreeable in effect, and much of the acrid oil—a substance quite as irritating and poisonous as nicotine—is carried off. These fire-produced substances are called from their origin the "pyridine series." By great heat the more aromatic and less harmful members of the series are produced, but the more poisonous compounds are generated by the slow combustion of damp tobacco. This oil which is liberated by combustion is bad both in flavor and in effect, and it is better, even for the immediate pleasure of the smoker, that it should be excluded altogether from his mouth and air-passages.

Smoking in a stub of a pipe is particularly injurious, for the reason that in it the oil is stored in a condensed form, and the smoke is therefore highly charged with the oil. Sucking or chewing the stub of a cigar that one is smoking is a serious mistake, because the nicotine in the unburned tobacco dissolves freely in the saliva and is absorbed. "Chewing" is on this account the most injurious form of the tobacco habit, and the use of a cigar-holder is an improvement on the custom of holding the cigar between the teeth. Cigarettes are responsible for a great amount of mischief, not because the smoke from the paper has any particularly evil effect, but because smokers—and they are often boys or very young men—are apt to use them continuously or at frequent intervals, believing that their power for evil is insignificant. Thus the nerves are under the constant influence of the drug, and much injury to the system results. Moreover, the cigarette-smoker uses a very considerable amount of tobacco during the course of a day. "Dipping" and "snuffing" are semi-barbarities which need not be discussed. Not much effect is obtained from the use of the drug in these varieties of the habit.

Nicotine is one of the most powerful of the "nerve poisons" known. Its virulence is compared to that of prussic acid. If birds be made to inhale its vapor in amounts too small to be measured they are almost instantly killed. It seems to destroy life, not by attacking a few, but all of the functions essential to it, beginning at the center—the heart. A significant indication of this is that there is no substance known which can counteract its effects; the system either succumbs or survives. Its depressing action on the heart is by far the most noticeable and noteworthy symptom of nicotine poisoning. The frequent existence of what is known as "smokers' heart" in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact.

Those who can use tobacco without immediate injury will have all the pleasant effects reversed, and will suffer from the symptoms of poisoning if they exceed the limits of tolerance. These symptoms are: (1) The heart's action becomes more rapid when tobacco is used; (2) palpitation, pain, or unusual sensations in the heart; (3) there is no appetite in the morning, the tongue is coated, delicate flavors are not appreciated, and acid dyspepsia occurs after eating; (4) soreness of the mouth and throat, or nasal catarrh, appears, and becomes very troublesome; (5) the eyesight becomes poor, but improves when the habit is abandoned; (6) a desire, often a craving, for liquor or some other stimulant, is experienced.

In an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society and of average health who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth, thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough and craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one-half were free from all their former symptoms and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.—*C. W. Lyman, in N. Y. Medical Journal.*

—"Two years ago," remarked a prominent business man, "my house was robbed of $400 worth of stuff. Two of the gang were caught and sent to prison for five years each." "Well?" "Well, the other day a man came to me to sign a petition for their pardon." "No!" "True as I live. What do you suppose his argument was?" "He couldn't have had any." "But he did, though. He said the men got into my house by mistake. They intended to break into my brother's house, but got the localities mixed up, and he thought I ought to be willing to overlook a mistake in such a thing as that." "Did you overlook?" "No, and the fellow went away saying he hoped I might never know what it was to languish in a dungeon under an unjust sentence."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The best way for a girl to bring an unreasonable lover to terms is to snub him; but she should not snub him too zealously, or she may succeed in bringing him to terms with some other girl.—*Journal of Education.*

The Coming Centennial.

The committee on the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington has arranged to have Governors and State Commissioners sail to Elizabethport to meet President Harrison on the morning of April 29th and accompany him to the foot of the seawall. The Governor of the State of Nevada has appointed United States Senators Jones and Stewart to represent the state at the celebration.

No remedy for sexual debility has ever been found that equals Dujardin's Life Essence. It restores feeble powers and invigorates the whole system. A simple trial will convince the most skeptical. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

THE LUCKY ONES

Lifted From a Life of Labor to Comparative Opulence.

Fortune has not only smiled upon A. W. Adams of this city, but her face has taken on a broad grin. This facial expression is justifiable, and the dear creature could even be forgiven for bursting out into loud and uproarious shouts of joyous laughter, for Mr. Adams yesterday received $15,000 all in shining gold pieces for the paltry investment of $1 in the November drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery.

Mr. Adams is a carpenter by occupation, and resides at 915 Guerrero street.

"It's a great stoke of luck," he said to a *Call* reporter. "When I bought the ticket I had but the faintest, dreamiest, far-away idea that such fortune would be mine."

"I have been a hard-working man all my life, never hoping for more than the common comforts that attend industry and frugality, and it was left for The Louisiana State Lottery to raise me in one day from the necessity of labor to moderate opulence. What I thought was a dollar wasted proved to be a great speculation."

Mr. Adams is not yet 50 years old, and being in robust health will be able to spend many years in the quiet enjoyment of his snug little fortune. He is intellectually capable of appreciating the many pleasing features of life, and after satiating his fancy for travel will still have a sufficient competence to make the evening of his life pleasant.

There is a rumor whispered about, only in the strictest confidence, that Cupid will cut a figure in this turn in Mr. Adams' fortune, and that in winning the prize in the Lonisiana State Lottery he gained confidence in his speculative sagacity and will soon take a coupon in the matrimonial market.

Mr. Adams does not deny this soft impeachment, but merely says: "I wonder how they found it out?"

The wife of Max J. Franklin of the firm of Greenzweig & Co., Jewelers, is the lucky winner of $5,000 in the same drawing which enriched Adams.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call, Dec. 2.*

THE "LOUVRE," SAN FRANCISCO.

Readers who patronize this favorite resort are unanimous in praising the "eatables and drinkables," as well as the popular prices, at which all are served.

SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

The PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, has always adhered to solid business principles, and strictly avoided all speculation. The PACIFIC BANK is a striking example, and is foremost among the banks of this coast in stability, resources and popularity, and has often been called the model Bank of the coast.

THE "ORPHEUM," SAN FRANCISCO.

Why pay $1 or $1.50 for an evening's entertainment when you can see the best for 25 and 50 cents. Our readers will see the point at the "Orpheum."

France is again in a ferment, and a rising is feared. When the political dough is all ready perhaps the Boulanger will mold it.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Tommy—I wouldn't like to be the preacher's little boy. Aunt—Why? Tommy—Oh, he's got hundreds and hundreds of slippers. They are scattered all over the house.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A General of the army, for a number of years stationed in Alaska, discovered that the Indians were using herbs and plants that cured Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthma, etc. He will send trial package, with directions, to any address by mail, upon receipt of $1.00. Address General Thompson, Lock Box 2440, San Francisco, California.

"That's an eat thing in clothes," said the cannible, as he saw a missionary approaching.

GENTEEL QUACKS.

"Yes, it pays," said a big, fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world. "I have a practice worth $40,00 a year." "Women?" "Yes, you've guessed it first time. They pay $10 every time they come into my office. When one gets on my list I tell you she stays"; and Dr. H—— laughed long and loud. This is quackery—gilt-edged, genteel quackery—to keep suffering women paying tribute year in and year out, and doing them no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar weaknesses and diseases of women. It does not lie to them nor rob them.

Jinks—What did you swear off on this time? Winks—Sitting in draughty churches.

FOR RICKETS, MARASMUS, AND WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN,

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

The moths have strange tastes. They frequently appear in overcoats in summer weather.

A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

One ounce of arresting somebody for carrying concealed weapons before he kills somebody else is worth a pound of murder trial.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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CONFIDENT OF THEIR MERIT.

Miss A. M. Peters, Moulton, Ala., writes under date of September 22, 1888:

"Enclosed please find $1 00, for which send its value in BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I would like to have them at as early a date as possible, as there is a considerable yellow fever scare in this part of the State. In Decatur, Ala., about twenty-five miles from this place, fifteen cases are reported. I intend to try your pills on any cases that may appear in my family. I have full confidence that if they are taken in time they will cure it, and almost any other disease."

Soulful Youth (languidly)—Do you sing "Forever and Forever"? She (practically)—No, sir; I stop for meals.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely eradicated by the Bitters. But the remedial scope of this superlatively wholesome and genial medicine takes in also nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these, as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

Almost before we know it, 1889 is here. The years seem to have mastered the problem of rapid transit.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A man's pocketbook after the holidays does not resemble a cloud. The cloud has a silver lining, you know.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophy, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now, there could be no greater mistake. No earthly power, of course, can restore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consumption, if taken in time. Do not, therefore, despair, until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

A man with a new idea cannot be too careful of it. It may get away from him and become original with some one else.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

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FOR THE SSS BLOOD! SSS

Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent. MRS. LAURA E. DEEGAN, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

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Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping-Cough, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

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PIANOS. 1st Premiums. 25,000 in use. 20 years established. New patented Steel Tuning Device, in use in no other Piano, by which our Pianos stand in tune 20 years, good for 100; not affected by climate. No wood to split, break, swell, shrink, crack, decay, or wear out; we guarantee it. Elegant Rosewood Cases, 3 strings, double repeating action, ebonized ivory keys; the Famous ANTISELL. Call or write for Catalogue, free. T. M. ANTISELL PIANO CO., Manufacturers, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market and Seventh Streets, San Francisco.

DR. PIERCE'S NEW BELT AND SUSPENSORY. (Pat. Oct. 11, '87) cures all Nervous and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Price $6 and upward. Send 2c for sealed pamphlet No. 2. RUPTURE. If ruptured, send stamp for Pamphlet No. 1. PILES. New Invention. Send 2c stamp for Pamphlet No. 3. Address, M. V. Co., 701 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

Over 5,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use Ferry's Seeds. D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1889 Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. *Invaluable!* Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich. Earliest Cauliflower in existence.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SPIES OF WAR.

Discussion as to Whether It Is an Honorable Undertaking.

Is the service of a spy in war honorable? It certainly cannot be set down as always dishonorable, since some men who have performed it have been regarded as in the highest degree worthy of honor. Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, an American patriot of the highest character, volunteered, after Washington's defeat on Long Island, to go to the mainland and seek information of the strength, plans and situation of the enemy. Hale was a brave young officer, and had distinguished himself by dashing and brilliant service. Probably he had no liking for the work of a spy; but it was enough for him that his commander desired a brave and prudent man for the service. He volunteered, and was accepted.

Hale crossed to the mainland in safety, obtained full knowledge of the situation, and set out to return to Washington's camp. He was discovered by the enemy and hanged in New York by the order of Sir William Howe, without trial. His last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The virtues and bravery of Hale alone would have invested the service of the spy with a considerable degree of honor, even if there had not been many other spies whose work had been almost, if not quite, as brave.

But there is no doubt that the duty of a spy is commonly regarded as in some sense dishonorable, even by those who take advantage of it.

Vattel, the author of the "Law of Nations," says that "a man of honor, who would not expose himself to die by the hand of the common executioner, ever declines serving as a spy; he considers it beneath him, as it seldom can be done without some kind of treachery. A sovereign, therefore, cannot lawfully require such a service of subjects, except, perhaps, in some singular case, and that of the last importance."

Following this idea, the French have always had a certain repugnance to spies, even their own. The story is told that, at the time of Napoleon I, a French spy was charged with making a plan of the fortifications of Mayence. When he arrived at that city, he found the German garrison expecting the arrival of an English general. The spy was able to speak the English language perfectly well, and it occurred to him that it would be an excellent plan for him to impersonate this English general.

He carried out his plan so skillfully that no one suspected that he was not a genuine English officer; and as the English were in alliance with the Germans he was taken through all the fortifications and given every item of information that he wanted.

When he had seen and taken note of everything, he disappeared, and returned to Napoleon's headquarters. His information proved of great service to his country, and it was proposed to the emperor to decorate the man with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

"No, indeed," said Napoleon. "I did not establish the Legion of Honor to reward services of that kind."

But he gave the spy $5,000 in money.

In opposition to the doctrine laid down by Vattel and Napoleon, it may be urged that the very possibility of dishonorable death, and the knowledge that a spy's service may be regarded as "beneath a man of honor," may render the voluntary performance of this duty more an act of bravery than the most daring service on the battlefield.

The soldier has the rush and excitement of battle to spur him on to brave deeds; the spy has before him the possibility of an ignominious death. He must meet peril alone, and in cold blood. The soldier's brave service may be the result of a sort of physical courage, while that of the spy must be the result of moral courage.

As America has honored a spy, in the person of Nathan Hale, it is distinguished as the first nation to institute a full trial by court martial of the spies of an enemy. Previous to this, it had been customary to send spies to the gallows, as Nathan Hale was sent, merely upon the order of a commander in chief.—Youth's Companion.

De Quincey's Deference.

De Quincey suffered from indigestion. His tastes were a little troublesome to the servant who prepared his repast. Coffee, boiled rice and milk, and a piece of mutton from the loin were the materials that invariably formed his diet. The cook, who had an audience with him daily, received her instructions in silent awe, quite overpowered by his manner, for had he been addressing a duchess he could scarcely have spoken with more deference. He would couch his request in such terms as these: "Owing to dyspepsia afflicting my system, and the possibility of any additional disarrangement of the stomach taking place, consequences incalculably distressing would arise; so much so, indeed, as to increase nervous irritation and prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance, if you do not remember to cut the mutton in a diagonal rather than a longitudinal form."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Transporting a Herd of Buffaloes.

The Manitoba fast freight train from Winnipeg brought in a herd of eighty-three live buffalo, which were on their way to C. J. Jones' ranch, near Garden City, Kan. Mr. Jones bought these queer cattle from Warden Benson, of the Northwest Territory, who since 1877 has succeeded in raising this herd from five animals captured at that time. Mr. Jones has already on his ranch about fifty head of bison, and a goodly number of animals resulting from a cross between the bison and ordinary beef cattle. The matter of domesticating these animals is attracting much attention among breeders, as the wild bison is almost extinct, and buffalo meat is worth 50 cents a pound in Chicago. A great many curious sightseers visited the Manitoba yards while the cars stood there.—Minneapolis Tribune.

DEADLY PROSPECT HOLES.

Some of the Dangers Attending Traveling in the Sierras.

As one approaches today the rising slopes of the Sierras in California, the more especially in that portion extending from Nevada county on the north, through placer, El Dorado, Calaveras and Mariposa counties, on the south, certain signs and indications are met with, the landmarks, so to speak, of the pioneers of '49.

I rode pretty much all through that country on horseback some year or so ago, and came near losing my life in a number of these "landmarks," which have proven fatal to many others before and yet remain a constant source of danger to the unwary traveler in that region.

I refer now more particularly to that part of El Dorado county lying within a radius of fifty miles of Placerville, or Hangtown, as it was called in the Argonaut days. Here is where the greatest rush to the gold diggings took place. The creeks and mountain streams all about contained rich deposits of gold, and the gold hunters fairly swarmed over this portion of the country.

When the yield of the river beds was exhausted the miners began sinking prospect holes. These varied in depth from ten to one hundred feet. Sometimes when "pay gravel" was struck great streams of water would be called into play, cutting wide chasms into the soil and often washing away mountains themselves. These claims, when abandoned and when afterward covered with a growth of underbrush, rendered it dangerous to travel in their vicinity at night for fear of falling into one of these artificial precipices, which could not be seen until the very brink was reached.

The prospect holes, however, are another matter. These are met with everywhere in the region I have described, often not more than ten feet apart. They are rarely more than five feet in diameter and, owing to the growth of underbrush, are veritable pitfalls and death traps.

Many a man has started out on a prospecting tour and tumbled headlong into one of these pits, never to be heard from again. Wild animals of all kinds also are made the victims of these deadly prospect holes.

My first experience in this regard taught me a valuable lesson that I heeded thereafter. I was walking through the woods one day with a rifle, when I scared up one of the wild hogs that are pretty thick in that country. I made up my mind that Mr. Hog would be my meat, as these animals are very good eating, and so I started in chase. Owing to the trees I couldn't get a good shot.

Well, I chased that hog for perhaps a hundred yards or so when, to my astonishment, he suddenly disappeared as if the earth had swallowed him. I couldn't make it out at all, so I rushed to the spot as quick as I could.

The first thing I knew I felt the ground give way beneath my feet, and by some happy accident I was barely prevented from falling into a hole which, as I afterward ascertained, was eighty-five feet deep. I managed to clutch hold of a projecting bush in the nick of time or I should have caught that hog with a vengeance.

The hog is probably there yet. The hole certainly is, anyhow, and if any one contemplates a trip through that section of the country it would be well for him to bear these facts in mind.—New York Herald.

A New Fad.

I was passing through the halls of an upper story of one of our big hotels the other day, as the guest of a boarder there. "Do you see those glistening spots on the hall carpet?" he asked me. "Yes." "Do you know what causes them?" "No." "Well, I can tell you, for I've watched the thing. It's one of the results of the women's growing habit of chewing gum—see?" I confessed my obtuseness—I didn't understand. "Well," said my friend, "the women boarders here, as elsewhere, chew gum—it's about the only thing they have to do—and not knowing what to do with their quids when going to their meals or to the parlor they slyly take the sticky stuff out of their mouths and drop it on the hall carpets, where it is soon smashed flat under foot—that's how it is." I walked through the halls and through the parlors of the hotel afterward, and discovered many of the shining spots on the rich carpets. My friend is right. I watched and satisfied myself that his theory of the cause of those "damned spots" is correct. In fact, I saw some very nice and charming women, before entering the parlors, the dining rooms and the elevators, quietly casting their bits of chewing gum on the hall carpets. I wonder if the hotel men and their housekeepers understand this new fad?—Chicago Journal.

Over Eating.

It is a decree that while civilized man cannot live without dining, he might live a great deal longer without so much dining, or rather without dining so extensively. Sir Henry Thompson says that he has been compelled by facts to think that more mischief in the form of disease has accrued to civilized man from erroneous habits in eating than from the use of alcoholic drink. He also declared himself in doubt whether improper and inordinate eating were not as great a moral evil as inordinate drinking. Many of our best physicians say that the habit of over eating is at the bottom of most troublesome diseases. Doubtless this habit is most often laid in childhood. How many mothers feed their babies as often as they cry, taking it for granted in the most imbecile manner that the baby cries for food, when more often the helpless little victim cries because it already has had too much food. When the stomach once becomes accustomed to being crowded with food, if the supply is cut short there is at first a gnawing sensation that is frequently mistaken for hunger. Persevere a little longer in your abstinence, and you will find yourself benefited by it.—Hall's Journal of Health.

BARTIMEUS.

I would receive my sight; my clouded eyes
  Miss the glad radiance of the morning sun,
The changing tints that glorify the skies
  With roseate splendors when the day is done;
The shadows soft and gray, the pearly light
Of summer twilight deep'ning into night.

I cannot see to keep the narrow way,
  And so I blindly wander here and there,
Groping amidst the tombs, or, helpless, stray
  Through pathless, tangled deserts, bleak and bare.
Weeping I seek the way I cannot find—
Open my eyes, dear Lord, for I am blind.

And oft I laugh with some light, thoughtless jest,
  Nor see how anguish lines some face more dear,
And write my mirth, a mocking palimpsest,
  On blotted scrolls of human pain and fear;
And never see the heartache interlined—
Pity, O Son of David! I am blind.

I do not see the pain my light words give;
  The quivering, shrinking heart I cannot see;
So, light of thought, 'midst hidden griefs I live,
  And mock the cypressed tombs with slightest glee;
Open my eyes, light, blessed ways to find—
Jesus, have mercy on me, I am blind.

My useless eyes are reservoirs of tears,
  Doomed for their blind mistakes to overflow;
To weep for the thoughtless ways of wandering years,
  Because I could not see—I did not know.
These sightless eyes—than angriest glance less kind—
Light of the World, have pity! I am blind.

—Robert J. Burdette in Christian Advocate.

A Trade in Dog Skins.

It is well known that in many districts of Manchuria and China there is a great trade in dog and goat skins, which are employed in the manufacture of robes and mats; but it is commonly supposed that the skins are remnants of dirty and filthy animals which abound in those quarters. The idea, however, is a mistake, for the business of rearing dogs for this purpose is well established and is as systematic an industry as sheep farming. There are countless dog farms scattered over the unknown regions of Manchuria and Mongolia, where from twenty to 100 dogs are reared every year, and where the inhabitant is esteemed according to the number of dog skins in his possession. It is probable that the most beautiful dogs are to be found in these countries, for the exceedingly low temperature of winter, where the thermometer falls to 30 degs. F. below zero, produces a magnificent coat and skin. The prices obtained are, however, very unprofitable, a full sized robe eighty inches square, containing the skins of eight animals, being quoted at 14s. 6d. The value of trade from Newchwang last year is stated at £40,000.—London Times.

Remarkable "Deal" in Coal.

A coal dealer in the suburbs of Boston, relates The Budget, was called upon at his office by a poor, hardworking woman, and requested to send a basket of coal to her home. "We do not deliver so small a quantity," was the merchant's reply. "It is our invariable rule never to deliver less than a quarter of a ton."

"But I cannot pay for so much," was the pitiful confession, "and I have left my little children at home in a fireless room. What am I to do?"

"Well," returned the dealer, a kindlier light beaming in his eye, "I cannot depart from my rules as to the quantity." Then, turning to his clerk, he continued: "John, have a quarter of a ton of coal sent to the woman's address as soon as possible."

"But I cannot pay for so much," she expostulated.

"I already understand that you can't, so I will charge it to the children. Give yourself no more uneasiness about the debt than they will be liable to do. Good morning."

A Successful Inventor.

We wish all American inventors could reap as bountiful a harvest of fortune as Hiram Maxim, of New York, who has received $850,000 for his last production, the quick firing gun, in England. The first Maxim essay, the small one barreled mitrailleur, has not been a success except in theory, the tremendous discharge of 1,000 shots per minute soon being too much for any single bore, however excellent of design or material. Maxim may be fairly accounted a prospective millionaire, having previously to his ordnance inventions received some $100,000 in the United States for his electric lighting patents. He is still a young man, and resides at Thurlow Lodge, which he has purchased, about twenty miles from London. The old mansion, surrounded by very fine grounds, is one of the historical English houses, having been the property and home of Lord Thurlow, the great English chancellor.—Army and Navy Journal.

They Got Their Preacher.

A colored brother in the Alexandria valley, down in Georgia, sent the following request for a minister to his bishop: "Send us a bishop to preach. If you can't send us a bishop send us a sliding elder; if you can't send us a sliding elder send us a stationary preacher; if you can't send him, send us a circus rider; if you can't spare him, send us a locus preacher; if you can't spare a locus preacher, send us an exhauster." That settled it, and he got a preacher.—Lincoln Journal.

An Important Collection.

The curator of the Luxembourg collections in Paris is Etienne Arago. His method with regard to paintings and statuary added to the collection is to secure sketches and models of the first draft, notes with respect to sales, criticisms on the object in question, photographs thereof, and autograph letters from the artist. In this way he builds about each work of art a series of documents and pieces justificatives which may be of the utmost importance to students of art or writers.—New York Times.

Measure of Wealth.

In some parts of Africa a man's wealth is judged by the number of his wives. A man with sixty wives is looked upon as a sort of bonanza king. His wives probably go out washing at 50 cents a day, or make shirts at 40 cents a dozen. In this country a man's wealth is judged by the number of dogs he owns. The possessor of eight dogs is generally too poor to pay school tax, and his wife takes in washing.—Drake's Magazine.

SHOOTING WILD GEESE.

The Inspiring Method of Pursuit Practiced by Dakota Hunters.

In Dakota there prevails among the natives a most inspiring method of pursuit. When at a distance you perceive a flock of geese garnering the golden grain in blissful unconsciousness of approaching evil, he tacks up toward them in a most unconscious and innocent sort of way, just as though he had some funny business to attend to in that particular field. The geese feed on unconsciously, doubtless connecting the approaching team with plows and oxen and farm work, to which they have long been accustomed. Finally when the team is nearly in range, they become somewhat suspicious, and prepare for flight, flapping their tails and stretching their necks toward the other. This is the vital moment. The jehu applies the whimble good, and the bronchos fly over the prairie with the wings of the lightning. The hunting wagon sails over the plowed ground, occasionally striking the solid ground to get a new start, while the hunters hang desperately on to the seats, and are filled to the eyes and ears with stubble, plowed ground and chaff. A goose, although generally keeping up with the intellectual procession upon such an occasion as this, is reduced to a lamentable state of desuetude. Filling the air with incoherent lamentations, they rush about hither and yon, undecided whether to fly or fall nobly in the breach. Now, a goose has to get a run to give it a start when it rises, and as it can only rise against the wind, if you approach on the leeward side, the goose is compelled to meet you half-way. Thus one has ample opportunity to ruffle the plumage of such a bird before it can get well out of range.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

BULL FIGHTERS' WAGES.

Big Prices Paid in Spain for Exceedingly Dangerous Work.

I asked Senor Impressario if the present high prices were in part caused by the large pay now demanded by the bull fighters.

"Yes, but only in part," was his reply. "The fact is, that even among the lower classes in Spain men think nothing of saving a dollar on the week's or month's wages so as to be able to go to the ring even if wife and children are starving at home. The great bull-fighters certainly get higher remuneration nowadays than formerly, but their pretentions vary according to the season and to their list of engagements. The inevitable accidents that put one or more famous toreros hors du combat also tend to increase the demands of the others. The two best fighters in Madrid, Frascuelo and Lagartijo, when engaged for the season, get $1,125 for each performance and besides for an extra fee for each season of $1,200 in the form of perquisites. Out of this money they have to pay their two mounted picadores, who spear the bull, three banderilleros, who fix in its shoulders the light darts, and the puntillero, whose duty it is to dispatch the dying bull that refuses to rise on its legs to receive the death stroke.

"Famous bullfighters, like Mazzantini, the ex-station-master, Currito, Cara-ancha, favorites in Andalusia and Madrid, get from $900 to $4,000 only. At second-rate bullfights toreros only just rising into notice get from $250 to $500. There is that youngster, Guerrito, and Espartero, too, who are rapidly climbing the ladder, and in a very short time they will become famous and, alas! expensive."—*Madrid Letter.*

—"Can you bear a piece of bad news, Amelia?" hoarsely whispered the merchant to his wife. "What is it, Cyrus?" she exclaimed. "Don't keep me in suspense!" "I have made an assignment for the benefit of my creditors." "O, Cyrus. Then we'll have to give up this house, and the carriages, and the sealskin sacques I had ordered for the girls!" "Well, no, Amelia, its hardly so bad as that. But I think we'd better discharge the coachman on account of——" "But you've assigned for the benefit of the creditors. Won't they get every thing?" "Amelia, your ignorance of business it absolutely pathetic."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A Man of Misfortune—Miss Gertie Sofsigh was going through the penitentiary with a party of visitors and had obtained permision to speak with one of the inmates. "Yes'm, hits werry 'ard," said he, "to 'ave the best days of yer life spent in a place like this, but Hi'm only one out of many unfortunits." "Poor man," said Gertie, "you must have gone through many trials during your life." Right for you, miss. As many as ten, but only seven of them turned out halibis."

—Honor among thieves received a new illustration a day or two ago. One of them, who was arrested after breaking into a house, admitted to the officer who arrested him that he had committed the deed and added: "After I came away I remembered that I had left the back door and gate open, and I had a good notion to go back and close them for fear somebody would get in. It worried me a good deal!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—Since our last issue Colonel Fairbanks has had three rods of beautiful picket-fence erected in front of his abode, and the Gem saloon has received three barrels of whisky and a new pier-glass. We chronicle these improvements in no boastful spirit, but simply that outsiders may know that the spirit of progress is not dead within us. We are going right to the front as a town.—*Arizona Kicker, in Detroit Free Press.*

FACTS ABOUT SNAILS.

Their Great Nutritive Value and How to Cook Them.

Something like 90,000 pounds of snails are sent up daily to the Paris markets from the gardens of Potton, Burgundy, Champagne and Provence, where they are specially reared for the purpose, the natural delicate flavor of their flesh being improved by feeding them on beds of aromatic herbs. It is not merely, however, as a delicacy that snails are so generally appreciated in France. They also take very high rank as a nutritious food, and from the time of the ancient Romans downward have been regarded as excellent in consumption and "weakness" of the chest. According to Payne they contain seventy per cent. of water, sixteen per cent. of nitrogen, one per cent. of fat, two per cent. of salts and five per cent. of undetermined matter.

Dr. Ebrard, a French authority, who has made the snail his special study, declares that the weight of meat represented by the snails sold amounts to that found on cutting up a whole flock of calves and young heifers. He estimates the monthly consumption of snails in Paris at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from two francs fifty centimes to three francs fifty centimes per 100, while those from the hedges, woods and forests bring only two francs to two francs fifty centimes. The proprietor of one snailery in the vicinity of Dijon is said to net over 7,000 francs annually.

The snail is reared and fattened with great care in some cantons of Switzerland as an article of luxury and is exported in a pickled state. It is also eaten as a relish and nutritious article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and in some sections of the United States. The Ashantees and other African tribes smoke them and eat them as daily food all the year round.

In Algeria in the markets large heaps of snails are sold by the bushel and the hundred as an article of food. Venders hawk them in the streets of Cairo. In modern Rome fresh-gathered snails are hawked by women from door to door, and the housewives serve them either boiled in their shells, or stewed or fried in oil. It is a common sight to see in an Italian city the people gathered around a number of baskets filled with snails, waiting for them to be thrown into a large iron pot suspended over a fire made between four stones. Herbs and love apples (tomatoes) are added, and when done the broth is retailed to the expectant bystanders. As the cook ladles out the savory concoction, she or he gives utterance to trade cries. Altogether the scene to an American is quite suggestive of the colored hawkers of "hot corn," "hot corn."—*Prof. Castegnier, in Medical Classics.*

A COLOSSAL FLOWER.

Description of a Recently Discovered Botanical Wonder.

In the farthest southeastern island of the Phillippine group, Mindanao, upon one of its mountains, Parag, in the neighborhood of the highest peak in the island, the volcano Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at the height of 2,500 feet above the sea level, a colossal flower. The discoverer, Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw amidst the low-growing bushes the immense buds of this flower, like gigantic brown cabbage heads. But he was still more astonished when he found a specimen in full bloom, a five-petaled flower, nearly a yard in diameter—as large as a carriage-wheel, in fact. This enormous blossom was borne on a sort of vine creeping on the ground. It was known by the native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg, who called it Bo-o. The party had no scale by which the weight of the flower could be ascertained, but they improvised a swinging scale, using their boxes and specimens as weights. Weighing these when opportunity served, it was found that a single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. It was impossible to transport the fresh flower, so the travelers photographed it, and dried a number of its leaves by the heat of a fire. Dr. Schadenberg then sent the photographs and dried specimens to the Royal Botanical gardens at Breslau, where the learned director immediately recognized it as a species of Rafflesia, a plant formerly discovered in Sumatra and named after the English Governor, Sir Stamford Raffles. The new flower was accordingly named Rafflesia Schadenbergia. The five petals of this immense flower are oval and creamy-white, and grow around a center filled with countless long violet-hued stamens, thicker and longer in the female, or fertile flowers, than in the infertile. The fertilization is accomplished by insects, whose larvæ breed in the decaying flesh of its thick petals. The fertile flower develops a soft, berry-like fruit, in which countless seeds are imbedded. The flower exhales a poisonous gas, even when first opened.—*Pittsburgh Bulletin.*

Worthy of the Prize.

One of the prizes for virtue given by the Paris Academy this year was awarded to Marguerite Pauline Rault, who was born near St. Brieuc, and was first a schoolmistress in Brittany. She came to Paris at the age of twenty in 1865 to watch over a younger sister, became a nurse, devoted eight years to the rescue of fallen women, and has since interested herself in gutter or mendicant children ill-treated by their parents. She teaches them to make umbrellas, and has sometimes to give money to the parents to save her charges from being taken back to hardship and cruelty.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOLD ROBIN HOOD.

A Merry English Outlaw Who Robbed the Rich and Fed the Poor.

To the reign of Henry II. belongs the life of our popular English ballad hero, Robin Hood, who was born at Locksley, in the county of Nottingham, about the year 1160. He was of noble birth, and his true name was Robert Fitzooth, said to have been corrupted into Robin Hood. Some German critics treat him as a nature myth, and find in the same Robin a form of Woden. For us let him be Robert. He may have had in the latter part of his life at least, some right to his reputed dignity of Earl of Huntington. Forfeiture of his inheritance, either by reason of the wildness of his youth or of injustice done, sent him to the old refuge of patriotic outlaws in the years following the conquest—to the woods, where in days of cruel and oppressive forest law men ate the king's game for their daily meat. His chief companions were Little John, whose surname is said to have been Nailor; William Scadlock, Scathlock or Scarlet; George a Green, the pinder (or pound keeper); Much, a miller's son; Friar Tuck, and Robin's sweetheart, the maid, Marian. He gathered a company of one hundred stout archers and ballad tradition always held that if he saw any stout fellow whom he desired for a comrade he fought him, took a cudgeling from him, and enlisted him after he had thus made proof of his strength. His forest domain was usually at Barnsdale, in Yorkshire, or in Sherwood forest; some say also at Plompton park, in Cumberland. He stole only from the rich, and fed the poor with the plunder of the abbotts, thus taking his own way of expressing popular resentment against the rapine of the flying calves and eagles figured in Walter Map's "Apoclalypse of Gollas." Said Robin Hood, according to the ballads of the people:

"These byshoppes and these archbyshoppes
Ye shall them bete and bynde."

He loathed especially the abbot of St. Mary's, York. English tradition has also painted Robert Hood as in the rough way of a rough time a religious outlaw. Friar Tuck was added to his company that he might not neglect the duties of religion, and there is a story told by Scottish Fordun in the fourteenth century—current, therefore, not long after Robin Hood's death, if not in his lifetime, and a part of the very first Robin Hood literature—that being surprised by the sheriff and his company in the thicket where he and his men were at mass, the greater number of Robin's men immediately fled, but he himself, with a very few, devoutly awaited the completion of the service, after which, by divine aid, they thrashed and spoiled the whole troop of king's officers. Again, the oldest of the Robin Hood ballads marks strongly the religious elements in the character of the English popular outlaw:

"A good manner than had Robyn
In lande where that he were,
Every daye or he woulde dyne
Three masses woulde he here.
* * * *
Robyn loved our dere lady
For doute of derely synne:
Wolde he never do company harme
That only woman was yune."

The knights themselves had not a better spirit of chivalry than this, through which the poetry of the people expressed what their priests had become active in teaching them, of homage to the virgin, their especial saint, type of God's love which medieval dogmas turned so much to watch that love required a separate embodiment.—*Treasure Trove.*

SMUGGLERS' DOGS.

How They Are Trained by the Excise-Law Breakers of France.

The smuggler trains his dogs one by one, and always at night. In the day time he walks across the frontier, accompanied by one of his pupils, and goes to visit his accomplice, in whose house he leaves the dog. It is detained till after dark, when it receives a sufficiently smart beating to make it glad to scamper home to its master, who welcomes it to an excellent supper. This routine is repeated several times, till the dog can find its way home on the darkest night without hesitation. It is then promoted to carrying a small light pack containing articles of trifling value, but by degrees the weight is increased till the dog is accustomed to carry many pounds. When each dog knows its duties thoroughly it is taught to work in company with others, the most intelligent in each pack being exempt from carrier service, and taught to act as scouts to ascertain the whereabouts of possible foes, and so enable the main body to avoid the danger of falling into ambush. The method of training the customs dogs is, of course, quite different. From their earliest puppyhood they are taught to play hide-and-seek with pieces of tobacco and small bags of coffee or rolls of lace. When six or eight months old, their education in these matters is taken seriously in hand, and they are taught to sit quietly in ambush, never barking, but merely giving a very low growl, or cocking their ears to attract the attention of their master whenever they detect any unusual sound. Should they be guilty of barking, they are, of course, punished, but a wise dog is rewarded with lumps of sugar. After some practice a well-trained excise dog will scent out even one solitary smuggler dog at a distance of two thousand yards, and he soon becomes wonderfully expert in tracking the law breakers, human or canine, and in giving notice of their approach.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

—An electric current observed on a a telephone line running from Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, to the mines thirty miles away, is supposed to be produced by a "natural battery," formed by deposits of copper, silver, lead and iron ore in the vicinity of the gold mine.

The Topographical Instinct.

A deep thinking Scotch skipper, seeing a whale plowing its solitary way steadily south for hours, and not deviating a point from his course, said: "A whale will often leave the pack and set out all alone in search of warmer seas, as this one seems to have done. What guides them? Ah! now you block me, lad; but not only whales, even seals seem positively to carry a compass in their brains."

Many animals and birds possess a sense which enables them to find their way unerringly over sea or land, where there exists, so far as we can see, nothing to guide them. Dogs, cats, horses and birds have found their way back from great distances to their homes, although they have been conveyed from it in a way to deprive them of all assistance from the organs of sight.

The carrier pigeon, for instance, is carried hundreds of miles from its loft. It has traveled that distance in a basket under the seat of a railroad car; but when it is thrown up, it circles about for a few minutes, and then decides unhesitatingly on the exact line of flight which brings it to its loft, though it may never have been in the country before.

The explanation which says the bird has "the homing instinct" is as lame as that which ascribes to the bird the power of seeing its loft a hundred miles away; the Scotch skipper's is much better: the bird "carries a compass in its brains."

A writer in Leisure Hour says that a collie pup, 7 months old, was brought from Inverary to Aberdeen by rail, and from Aberdeen to Banchory by another railroad. The puppy ran away from Banchory and found its way back in a few days to Inverary, across a wooded, hilly country, with one river and several streams to get over.

The writer calls the sense by which animals are guided in finding their way the topographical instinct—which is a name, but not an explanation.—Youth's Companion.

Incongruities in Hair.

"Yes," said the hairdresser, as she pomaded and bandolined a sitter's hair, "we have some curious features in our business. For example, there's "the widow's lock."

"Is that a style of hair indigenous to widows?"

"It is supposed to predict widowhood. It is a lock that grows out straight at the parting of the hair and will not grow long enough to be combed back with the other hair. Then there is the cowlick."

"Is that another independent lock?"

"Yes; it grows straight up from the forehead like a tuft of grass, as if a cow had licked it up—and it is so stubborn that ladies afflicted with them often part their hair on the side to avoid them. They are a great trouble and no one knows why they have them."

The hairdresser took a roll of hairpins and put a dozen or so in her mouth.

"E-v'r h-e-a-r of l-ove locks?"

"No; that hairpin went right into my brain—what are they?"

"Love locks? Oh, they are not in fashion now. They were made by cutting a lock of the hair by the ear and letting it fall straight against the cheek for about an inch. Ever see white locks? I've seen a lock of hair as white as snow growing in the black hair of a young head; and it was as ugly and contrary as sin."—Detroit Free Press.

The Dummy Spoke.

"I was coming up from Albany a few days ago," said a drummer to a party of friends as they sat in the lobby of the Globe hotel smoking their cigars. "In the seat just in front of me were two well dressed gentlemen, who were carrying on an earnest but very quiet conversation with their fingers. When the train reached Utica a couple of stylish looking girls came in and took the seat in front of the two men, which happened to be turned facing them. The girls very soon noticed the finger conversation, and coolly proceeded to comment upon the personal appearance of the gentlemen in a very audible tone of voice. 'The fellow with the blonde mustache is pretty good looking,' said one. 'It's a pity he can't talk. I wonder if they're married,' and so they went on for a few minutes. Pretty soon the conductor came through the car, and, much to the surprise of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene, the gentleman with the blonde mustache stopped him and asked what time the train got to Syracuse. It was as good as a show to watch the faces of those girls. The strain was too much for them, and as soon as the train stopped they moved into another car."—Syracuse Herald.

Weakening Our Eyes.

I wish I could move out to Dakota, twenty miles from the nearest schoolhouse, and bring the children up myself. They would know a hawk from a hernshaw as far as any one. See those boys with big, handsome eyes going from school. Half can't sight a target or a duck in a marsh or a ship down the bay. If the country should have another war the government would have to find regiments in spectacles. Nine hours a day do those public school children pore over school books with the vilest print that ruins eyes. Between the poor print of school books and the newspapers, and incessant reading, we are losing eyes as fast as possible. The big, handsome eyed women have to use atropine to see at all, and the clever women all have contracted, sunken eyes from reading too much. They begin at 5 years old and keep tasking the eyes till the amaurosis sets in. Do you know there isn't one person in 500 with really good eyes, and fewer children?—Shirley Dare.

A Convict Cemetery.

A half mile east of the prison, upon a woody knoll, the convict burying ground is situated. It is an inclosure of about two acres, and the only resemblance the spot has to a "City of the Dead" is in the long rows of mounds that extend east and west, denoting the resting place of the unhonored dead. No stately monuments here, no marble shafts or broken columns erected by loving hands in memory of the departed; no beautiful flowers or grassy lawns, not even a respectable marble slab of any kind to recall the memory of the malefactors. All identity is lost. When the dead is buried here the grave is marked by a small pine board, on which is printed the prison number, name, age and date of death; the elements soon erase these, and in a short time no one can tell the occupants of these narrow homes.—Joliet Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Only a Trifle.

Recent calculations go to show that the mean distance of the earth from the sun was wrongly estimated by 130,000 English miles about twenty years ago. But nobody minds a little thing like that in view of the fact that the distance is now figured to be 92,385,000 miles.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PRO IETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MARCH 9.....1889

A MONSTIOUS MISAPPREHENSION.

[Los Angeles HERALD.]

The industrious belittling of this section which has been the fashion with the press and people of the northern and central counties, has undoubtedly had some effect. A case in point was developed yesterday. For some time past Mr. Mulholland, of Inyo county, has been in Los Angeles in the interest of establishing trade relations between his home and the people of Los Angeles, and stimulating the building of a railroad to Mojave. Mr. Mulholland has put in a great deal of earnest work in this line, and has encountered some difficulties which were altogether due to the misapprehension to which we allude. One capitalist, of the millionaire order, declined to have anything to do with an enterprise which was to lead to a "busted" town, that has a delinquent tax list so large as ours, and where half the people were out of employment. This gentleman would be somewhat astonished were he to visit Los Angeles and note the fact that more building is going on here than in Oakland, Sacramento and San Jose put together. His astonishment would not be diminished when he should find out that of a million and a half dollars of taxes imposed this year, only $10,000 was allowed to go delinquent. It is true that Los Angeles had a very large published delinquent list, but its voluminousness was entirely owing to the fact that the people, under the present clumsy system, had such poor facilities for paying their taxes that they were perforce obliged to allow them to go delinquent. The throng at the Tax-Collector's office for the month past has been almost prohibitive of a busy man paying his taxes. The delinquent tax sale was to have taken place on Tuesday, the 26th day of February; but by the authority vested in him, the Tax-Collector, it was adjourned till the following day, by which time only $10,000 was delinquent. Los Angeles is a large county, covering a superficial area of nearly four million acres, with a population of probably 165,000 souls, many of whom live at a distance from the city. These people are obliged to come to the county seat to pay their taxes, and to keep a weather eye on their trains. The assessment lists, besides are in such a muddle that many persons voluntarily allowed their taxes to be published as delinquent in order to be able to learn what they were. The system needs an entire remodeling, and Deputy Tax-Collectors should be stationed at such points as Pomona, Wilmington, Pasadena and Santa Ana during tax paying times, to facilitate the tax paying. The crucial point is not what was advertised as delinquent through a defective system, but what actually turned out in the end to be delinquent, and this sum, as we have stated, was petty in the extreme, amounting to only a hundred-and-fortieth part of the sum total.

The number of working men out of employment here has been grossly exaggerated. It is not a whit more in proportion than in San Francisco, and we doubt if it is as much. It is only natural that this should be the case in view of the fact that there has been more building in Los Angeles during the past two years than in Oakland, Sacramento, and San Jose put together. This was necessary to accommodate the phenominal immigration which here during that period. Of course it was not expected that this would would keep up at such an unheard of rate. Public and other improvements are under way here, which will assure laborers and others steady and profitable employment. If Mr. Mulholland's correspondent were to come to Los Angeles he would find as much business activity here as in any city or town in California, and persons who have been extensively over the State recently tell us there is more.

This gentleman would be still more surprised to find a cable railway under way, in which wide-awake Chicago capitalists are putting $2,500,000. Many enterprisee are being pushed ahead; and, although there is no parade made about it, our enterprises are making very gratifying headway. He would discover besides that, far and near, throughout all the country tributary to Los Angeles, the work of development and production is being pushed with an energy and persistence never known in our history before. There is more intelligent, downright and virtuous enterprise to the fore in Southern California to-day, and that at a ratio of ten to one, than was ever displayed at the height of the boom, and this remark holds good about Los Angeles, Kern, Ventura, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Go where one will, orange groves and vineyards are being planted, ground is being broken up that never knew a plow before, ditches and flumes are being built all over the Southern country, and hundreds of miles of cement and iron pipe are being laid down—we had almost said monthly. If we had said so it would not be much of an exaggeration.

If the capitalist whose remarks we have made the text of our article would come here in person he would very quickly change his ideas as to the most progressive region in all lines of development to be found on either the Pacific or Atlantic Coast.

MICKEY FINN'S BASS.

"Mickey, hav' ye th' wurrums?" said Mr. Finn.

"I hav' a tomaty can full of wurrums an' four big grasshoppers in a bottle, an' tin grubs that I found in a rottin' boord, an' sivin crickets an' two cockroaches as black as coal an' as big as your thumb, an' a bumble bee—shure I pulled out his stinger with th' tweezers"——

"Ah, hoult on, sonny. Faix ye hav' enough of bait t' catch all th' fish in Jacob's Valley. Bring all them things in here till we have a look at them."

When Mickey had brought all his bottles and boxes into the kitchen and placed them on the table they presented quite a formidable array. The crickets were confined in a cigar box, and when he lifted the lid to permit his father to have a glance at the bait, the crickets jumped out upon the floor, and the tame crow showed a liking for crickets which it never before had exhibited. The worms proved to be of the night walker order. Mickey had caught them by the aid of a lantern as they crawled through the grass of Stumpy field the previous evening. The bumblebee escaped when little Mike took the cork out of the bottle, and flew away to the clover field near by. Said Mr. Finn:

"Ye may as well pull up one o' thim bane poles in the yard an' fasten yer line to it, an' so ye'll be ready for th' mornin', for we'll be startin' again th' toime th' sun is up."

Early next morning, while yet the grass was diamonded with dew, little Mike and his father started up the Old Point road. Mickey was heavily freighted. He carried on one arm a large market basket, which contained two cigar boxes and various bottles, containing bait, both solid and liquid. The latter was for his father's exclusive use. One of the cigar boxes was filled with a varied assortment of fishing tackle, including a number of rusty screws for sinkers, codfish hooks stuck into a cork, an old chalk line, five soda water bottle corks and a number of other articles which the boy in his ignorance deemed necessary for fishing in a country brook.

After leaving the Old Point road the way led down a little lane where a brown thrush sang a solo in a tree and a golden oriole flitted across the lane and uttered liquid notes. Under the tree where the oriole sang in a field filled with cocks of new mown hay there bubbled a little spring. The water came up through the sand at the bottom of the spring and shifted it like drops of quicksilver. Lying down at full length the fishermen put their mouths down to this living spring and drank deep draughts. 'Twas nature's own champagne. There was life in the water. The sun had kissed the spring and the sweet scent of hay stole into it. Somehow Mickey didn't appreciate the water as much as his father did. He said he would rather have a glass of root beer any time.

When the brook was reached the sun had gained its meridian, but its rays could not penetrate the dense foliage on the banks overlooking the water. In these cool pools swam sunfish with golden scales, and brook bass which resembled bars of burnished silver as they flashed their gleaming sides in the sunlight. Mickey was so eager to drop the line in the water that he could scarcely put a worm on his hook. At last the tackle was all ready, when a six inch trout, looking almost translucent in the clear water, came swimming up the stream. It stopped almost opposite where the boy stood, lazily fanning its dorsal and ventral fins. Said Mickey, with parted lips and bated breath:

"Keep still, dad! Wait till you see me haul 'im out!"

Slowly the hook sank beneath the surface, and the worm in all its squirming, juicy plumpness rested on the sand before the nose of the trout. The two held their breath and awaited developments. The trout slowly backed away from the worm for a distance of one foot, then it moved forward and smelt of the bait. There was a moment of intense suspense, and Mickey's pole shook as though it had the palsy. Then the trout darted like a beam of sunshine into a shadowy place beneath the bank. Mickey's disappointment was great, but he choked it down, and said with almost a sob in his voice:

"Dad, I almost had 'im!"

"Yes," replied his father; "but you didn't have any salt on his tail that time, me lad; thry agin."

Then Mickey's father lay down upon the grass on the banks of the stream and went to sleep. He had just entered the borders of dreamland when he was awakened by a shout which echoed like a fire alarm in the valley. He sat up and listened. Again he heard the shout and distinguished these words:

"Dad, I got a bite!"

Mickey's father plunged into the underbrush and forced his way through the overhanging branches of the trees to the place where the sound came from. He had not gone twenty feet, however, before a cry so jubilant, so full of triumph, so instinct with the passion of possession, came to him that he knew at once something important had occurred. Looking through the aisles of the wood he saw Mickey lying upon the trunk of a big tree which projected out over the stream. In order to maintain his position he had to hang on with one hand and with the other he held his rod. Again he cried in agitated tones:

"Golly, dad, my dobber's under."

"Pull up, sonny! Pull up!"

Mickey did pull up, and dangling from the end of his line was a brook bass about five inches long. But Mickey was in such a position that he could not land his fish. And so he hugged the tree and palpitated and perspired and managed to lift the fish just so far out of the water that its tail touched the swirling current.

The picture was such a pleasing one to Mickey's father that he stood hidden by the foliage and watched his boy's dilemma for at least two minutes before he went to the rescue. Then he slid down the bank and held Mickey so that he could land the fish himself, which was accomplished in a very careful manner for fear that it might escape. But when it lay upon the grass and gasped for its native element there was no touch of pity in Mickey's heart; only a look of triumph in his eyes, only an itching of the fingers until he could clasp his prize. For fear that the fish might get away Mickey put it in his trousers pocket, where it remained securely for five hours.

What a day that was! crammed full of joy. In the afternoon, when the sun shone down upon the meadow with its fervent heat, Mickey made several excursions after grasshoppers, for he found that the fish refused to take worms, and his grubs had long since been exhausted. Mr. Finn did not fish himself, but sat upon the bank of the stream smoking his pipe and contemplating the beauties of nature. He also gave expression during the day to several philosophic reflections, such as, "Musha, if I had all th' ground I could see wid me two eyes, divil a shovel would I handle, an' we'd kape a cow!"

Just as the twilight was coming on little Mike landed an eel as large as a lead pencil. He insisted on taking it home in spite of his father's protests. When they left the stream the total catch for the day amounted to one five inch brook bass, one small eel and a little mud turtle, which Mickey intended to add to his menagerie. He said he had hopes of "Tachin' th' mud turkle to do thricks."

When they arrived at home the brook bass was taken from Mickey's pocket. The scales were baked upon it. But under his mother's skillful direction, and with the help of his father's old razor, the scales were removed from the fish upon the washstand in the back yard. After the head had been removed and the tail cut off very little of the fish remained. But Mrs. Finn said she didn't care for fish, and so she prepared the frying pan to receive what was left of the brook bass for her son.

In the meantime the billy goat had been wandering around the back yard in an inquisitive way. As this animal had never shown any desire for fish, Mickey paid no attention to the goat. The fish lay upon a plate near to the kitchen door, and little Mike stepped inside to get some salt with which to sprinkle the toothsome delicacy. When he came out with the salt cellar in his hand the fish was gone. The plate remained, however, and little Mike looked under the bench and peered around the corner of the shanty.

Then he went inside and asked his mother if she had seen anything of the fish. Mrs. Finn replied that she had not, and her motherly soul yearned over the boy as she saw the tears in his eyes. Then a thought suddenly came to Mrs. Finn. Leading her son to the door she pointed with the index finger of her right hand to the billy goat, who was quietly assimilating an imitation tomato from the outside of a tomato can. Leaning over her boy she whispered in his ear:

'Me darlint, if ye'll git th' ax an split open that billy ye'll find your little fish inside iv him. Th' baste!"—Evening Sun.

Editor Dana in His Office.

The editor's work day begins about 11 o'clock. His routine does not differ greatly from that of any other New York editor in chief, except that he has, perhaps, a more close supervision of his editorial page. It is very seldom that anything is printed there which he does not first carefully read. He is also a careful reader of newspapers, and he clips a great deal of the miscellany that is used in the Sun. He does not write much with his pen, but dictates editorials to his stenographer. Although he does not leave the office before 5 o'clock, he is not now a hard worker. He is systematic and accomplishes a great deal, but it is not a "grind." His workshop is on the northwest corner of the building, on the third floor. One enters it after passing across one corner of the "city room"—where reporters and editors are assembled in a rather miscellaneous manner — thence through the library, and so into the presence of "the chief," as the boys call him. His room is not large and certainly not luxurious. Aside from its occupant, the first thing which will attract the visitor's notice is the famous owl, which perches upon a high revolving book case facing the door. Hon. Thomas C. Acton is the owner of the owl. In the middle of the room is a large desk, and in one corner is a small round table where Mr. Dana sits. It is regarded as an evidence of the eccentricity which people are bound to credit him with, that Mr. Dana leaves his nice large desk and sits at the little round table, but as a matter of fact it is a simple question of light. Mr. Dana's eyes have never been strong, and he can see much better in this corner near the window than in the middle of the room. The big desk is too large to go into the corner. A large portrait of Marshall O. Roberts hangs above the table. There are also in the sanctum an engraving of Abraham Lincoln, a picture of Judge Samuel Blatchford, a medallion of Ben Butler and a fine photograph of Horace Greeley. It is said that this photograph was "stolen," or, in other words, that the camera was trained upon Mr. Greeley in an unguarded moment. At any rate, it represents him in an attitude of deep abstraction, with his overcoat collar turned inward. There is a veined white marble mantelpiece in the room which is loaded with bric-a-brac, including some curious old candlesticks. There are also three chairs, a lounge and another table.

Mr. Dana receives callers pleasantly, if he receives them at all. Probably he is no more inaccessible than other men in his position. Certainly a vast and incongruous multitude come to see him in the course of a year.—New York Letter.

An Interesting Question.

I have noticed that there is a difference in the bearing of people in general in the different seasons of the year. There are men who walk erectly and who hold their heads high in the winter. Take these same men in the summer, and there is a very perceptible droop to their shoulders and an inclination of the head forward. In the winter this defect in their carriage will have been remedied, and they will walk as straight as ever. I have studied the matter with much interest, but whether it is due to a general loss of stamina from the system, by reason of the heat, or whether it is a natural instinct of the man to protect himself, his face and eyes, by leaning forward, I have not determined. It may be due to both causes, or may not be causes at all. At the least it is an interesting question.—William McNamee in Globe-Democrat.

A Professional Opinion.

Young Mother (whose baby has been weighed by the butcher)—And how much does the little fellow weigh, Mr. Bullwinkle?

Butcher—Twenty pounds, mum.

Young Mother—Isn't he a splendid specimen?

Butcher (dubiously)—Well, from my p'int of view, mum, he runs too much to suet.—New York World.

CITY WINDOWS.

Through many an evening, while my spirit gains,
Amid the populous city's ebb and flow,
A keener sense of solitude than they know
Who dwell on desolate hills or houseless plains,
I roam long streets where dubious dimness reigns,
Where bright inscrutable windows calmly glow,
And with mysterious pleasure, as I go,
Shape wierd conjecture from the illumined panes!
In yonder room two amorous hearts may thrill;
Some fiery quarrel here may grow apace;
There may some vigilant mother, pale and still,
Bend in deep agony o'er a wasted face;
And here a murd'ress by some bed may spill
The deadly colorless drop that leaves no trace

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th day of February, 1889, an assessment (No. 22) of thirty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, 14th day of March 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary,

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1889, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
Will be sent FREE, on application.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 55.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick Albers, of Independence Inyo county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 257, for the N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Meyer, William Meyer, John Kissert and Fritz Troemmer, all of Independence Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAMED, Register.

0-326

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept 1 tf

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a. m	5.35 p. m
Ayton.....	10.45 a. m.	4.35 p. m.
Wabuska	12.45 a. m	2.25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4.30 p. m.	10.40 a. m.
Luning	5.50 p. m.	9.20 a. m
Sodа Springs.....	7.00 p. m.	8.10 a. m
Belleville.....	8.10 p. m.	7.05 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.50 p. m	Lv. 6.30 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7.30 a. m.	5.25 p. m
Benton	11.00 a. m	1.45 p. m
Bishop Creek	1.10p. m.	11.30 a. m
Alvord	2.00 p. m	10.35 a. m.
Independence.....	3.30 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4.15 p. m	8.15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 5.05 p. m.	Lv. 7.30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Bandy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Allda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Mercha t,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO Co., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every nee article, is well calculated to satisf the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in th future to retain the extensiv patronage enjoyed heretofore.
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Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
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DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
——
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Expres
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9 1889

MARRIED.

HAMPTON—HUNGER—At Placerville, February 20, 1889, William A. Hampton and Mary Hunger.

MEIERS—SAYLOR—In San Francisco, February 23, 1889, Mr. Gus. H. Meiers, of San Francisco, and Miss Rose E. Saylor, of Big Pine.

BORN.

HARTSHORNE—At Bishop, February 22, 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hartshorne, a son.

DIED.

FLOWERS—At Seaford, Delaware, March 5, 1889, Mrs. M. Flowers.

--Mrs. Flowers was the mother of Mrs. O. I Mairs and Mrs. H. E. Jiggens, of Independence.

Bar silver is quoted at 93¼.

M. W. Trask has been in town during the week.

Messrs. T. C. Boland and Dave Holland were in town on Wednesday.

There will be a grand Odd Fellows' celebration at Independence on the 26th of April.

See the notice for plans and specifications for a bridge at Big Pine published this week.

There has been considerable wind from the south during the past few days but no rain as yet.

There must be some fatality in road carts, there being two smash-ups in the last day or two.

Mr. F. D. Hobbs, of Washington, is inspecting the U. S. Land Office here. He arrived last Monday.

Mr. R. Hessian, of Big Pine, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Tynan, were at Independence last Tuesday.

Geo. M. Gill has been commissioned as a Notary Public by the Governor and has qualified for the position.

Mr. John Lucas, of Lone Pine, has gone to Mojave to meet a brother whom he has not seen for many years.

H. M. Yerington is expected to be in Los Angeles on Monday in response to an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of that place.

A very pleasant birthday social was enjoyed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Vagt, at Camp Independence, last Monday evening.

The citizens of Fish Springs school district will soon vote upon the question of raising money by taxation for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house there

A large attendance will be present at the St. Patrick's Day ball at Keeler one week from Monday. The best of music is secured and the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes on previous occasions will not be forgotten.

The Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad is now a certainty. Large subscriptions are being made daily to complete the enterprise. This route will develop valuable mines in the Death Valley and Panamint region.

Under an apple tree they sat;
He held her hand, she held his hat,
I held my breath and lay quite flat—
They kissed, I saw them do it.

He held that kissing was no crime,
She held her head up every time,
I held my peace and wrote this rhyme—
They never knew I knew it.

Messrs. C. S. Compton and W. H. Best arrived at Independence yesterday. The young men represent a number of people near Los Angeles who desire to secure homes and will remain here about a month looking over the country. They had a rough time getting here, coming through the Cajon Pass, Death Valley and Darwin. They will return by way of Mojave.

A copy of the petition for a daily mail from Mojave to Bishop was sent to Mr. C. Mulholland, at Los Angeles, with the request that he take necessary measures to procure signatures. Mr. Mulholland writes that he has interested the Chamber of Commerce in the matter. The members of that body are circulating the petition and it is being largely signed by the business men of Los Angeles.

The latest news in regard to Cabinet appointments is as follows: Secretary of State, Blaine of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, Windom of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Proctor of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy, Tracy of New York; Postmaster General, Wanamaker of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Interior, Noble of Missouri; Attorney-General, Miller of Indiana; Furnass of Nebraska will probably be Secretary of Agriculture.

Messrs. Jiggens and Swan got back last Monday from their second trip with the prairie schooner. Rudolph Schober and Frank Inman are on their way to Mojave with a big team, going after freight for merchants at Bishop. The goods will be purchased at Los Angeles. John Barlow and William McDonald, of Big Pine, have also gone to Mojave and will bring freight for Thomas & Hill. They took out a load of hides. There are now three large teams on the road and a fourth will soon start from Lone Pine.

Messrs. Partridge and Anger received their artesian well-boring plant last Monday. The first experiment will be made on their land location about five miles north of Independence. Should water not be found there other borings will be made in various parts of the valley and a thorough practical test made. The moment a good flowing well is struck an era of great future prosperity will dawn for the county; but success or failure, Messrs. Partridge and Anger are deserving of great credit for their enterprise.

Tourists

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

COURT NOTES.

In the case of The People vs. S. A. Middleton the taking of testimony for the prosecution commenced on Friday morning. The following witnesses were examined and cross-examined: John Blair, William Rowan, Dr. W. H. George, James Hutchings, Nick Rokeay, Martin Uren, H. G. Plumley and J. H. Stoutenborough. The prosecution closed on Saturday afternoon and the defence commenced their case. James Mullen, J. T. Middleton, D. D. Lahey, J. C. Mills, J. Hukill, D. Hukill, Jasper Williams and the Defendant gave in their testimony. The prosecution introduced William Rowan, John Blair, J. C. Mills and J. H. Stoutenborough to give evidence in rebuttal. After argument by counsel the case was given to the jury at half-past five o'clock on Monday and after discussing the matter about three hours the jury concluded that a conviction could not be secured on the evidence and accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" and were discharged. The entire cost to the county of this case was about four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

H. O. Hartshorne has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Henry J. Hartshorne, deceased.

The case of Munzinger vs. Munzinger will come up for trial next Tuesday.

Communicated.

The following is an extract from a letter written to M. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, in reply to a letter sent out by them asking for trade.

LONE PINE, March, 6, 1889.

MESSRS. M. A. NEWMARK & CO.:—

Gentlemen:—* * * The first point to be considered by me in answer to your request, is to express my views earnestly, without any consideration for what has been said and published, or what will be said or published, but to give you, gentlemen, a sincere and honest answer, without regard to please or displease others having conflicting views in the matter.

First. I agree with Mr. C. Mulholland and your own views, gentlemen, in regard to having a direct business connection in drawing the trade of Inyo county to Los Angeles, which would positively be of great benefit to both places.

Second. Now we come in contact with the most important points to be considered: How can we divert the entire trade of Inyo county to Los Angeles? Can it be done? I say, yes. How? By a direct standard gauge railroad from Mojave to Bishop Creek, Inyo county. Is there any hope that the investment of the capital required will pay a fair rate of interest immediately? No. In the near future? Yes. Explain how: Your correspondent is over 63 years of age; has seen many European and American countries and is of the opinion that nature has favored Inyo county with the most healthful climate and agreeable temperature he has ever seen. And as soon as a railroad shall be in the course of construction from Mojave to Inyo county there will be in each place and town in Owens Valley an incorporated company for the construction of reservoirs on every creek to store the waters of the snows, springs and lakes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which shall be sufficient to irrigate all the land in the valley and transform the uncultivated lands into a state of production; and the population will increase in the same ratio as the cultivated land will, and then a good interest on the money invested in the building of the railroad, as well as for the building of the reservoirs to store the waters, will be certain. Why are not those proposed companies incorporated to store the water and cultivate the land first? Because in this case the railroad is the propeller and the proposed companies are the dependents. It is an impossibility to develop our rich mines, which are innumerable from one end of the country to the other; and the farming industry is entirely limited to the product of the home market on account of the present high rate of freight paid for transportation, either by the C. & C. or by the teams to Mojave, and that high freight is keeping the entire agricultural product of the Valley out of competition with the balance of the world, therefore cannot be exported until a lower rate of freight shall be established, and to come to that end the building of the aforesaid railroad from here to Los Angeles via Mojave is the only motor that will solve the problem, and then the whole of our trade, exports and imports, will go to and from Los Angeles.

Very Respectfully Yours,
C. MEYSAN.

An Experiment

This office is indebted to Captain J. M. Keeler for a very pleasant call made during the week. The Captain is President of the Inyo Marble Company, of Swansea. In conversation he explained an experiment that was made at the quarry recently. Some very large blocks of marble had been uncovered and it was desired to split them for transportation. The old way, by means of wedges and feathers, is very tedious and it was resolved to see if could not be done more expeditiously. A hole was made on the desired dividing line with a circular drill about half way through the block; a diamoned shaped cut was then made on opposite sides of the hole, on the dividing line. A blast of powder was then poured into the hole loosely and fuse inserted; a piece of wadding was then forced into the hole about a foot, leaving a considerable air space between that and the powder, and tamping placed on top of it. On firing the blast the marble block was divided as neatly as could be desired. As an experiment the attempt was quite successful. Mr. Keeler stated that in all probability considerable Inyo marble would be used in the construction of De Young's new building in San Francisco. It is intended to ship some twenty-ton blocks to San Francisco as an exhibit, and every effort will be made to bring this marble into the prominence which it deserves. New tracks are being built at the quarry to facilitate handling. When railroad connection shall be established with Los Angeles a great demand will spring up for Inyo marble. As a building stone it is unsurpassed, the elements having less effect on it than on any other marble.

The Sheep Ordinance.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
SACRAMENTO, Cal.
February 19, 1889

P. H. MACK, Esq., County, Clerk, Inyo County, Cal: *Dear Sir:*—The Resolutions passed by your Board of Supervisors protesting against a change in the license law received. I will present the same as requested. This is the great fight the mountain counties have in the Legislature. All the millionaire sheep men in the State have been working with the members to destroy the power in the Board to levy a stock license. I am working night and day to prevent this, as all my counties are more interested in this matter than in any other legislation. We will be able to keep the law as it now stands unless the sheep men use money, which we all fear. They have a regular organization and can readily raise money, while we of the mountains cannot. I will send you two volumes of State Engineer Hall's Report for the use of Inyo county, by express. I think you will find the report useful. Yours Respectfully,

CYRUS COLEMAN.

Meteorological Summary for February, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean reduced barometer....30.056 inches.
Mean temperature .....47°
Highest temperature.....72°
Lowest temperature.....21°
Monthly range of temperature.....23°
Mean dew point, 19°
Mean relative humidity 37 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, N., S. E.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. 23d.
Precipitation ..... Trace
Number of clear days..... 20
Number of fair days 6
Number of cloudy days..... 2
Dates of Frosts—None.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Church Notice

Rev. Geo. W. De La Matyr, Superintendent of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church, makes his first visit to the Independence Circuit this week. He will conduct Quarterly meeting at Lone Pine on Sunday morning. Love feast at 9:30; preaching at 10:30; the Sacrament of the Lord's Suppe at the close. Mr. De La Matyr will also preach at Independence on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Collections at these services are to meet the claim of the Presiding Elder.

Signed.

The Governor has signed the bill providing for a survey and correction of the Eastern boundary line of California. This has been Alpine's hobby for the past fifteen years, that county hoping to add several fine ranches that are now claimed by Nevada. A new line may throw a portion of Henry Williams' Sweetwater ranch into Mono county, and that would please him, as the taxes in Nevada are fearfully high. *Chronicle-Union.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice.

SCHOOL TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Fish Springs School District, County of Inyo, State of California, that an election will be held on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build and furnish a school house, and for incidental expenses. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $400. The polls will be open at the building occupied as a school house from one hour after sunrise till sunset. The Judges appointed to conduct the election are O. H. P. Love, James Lane and James McCarty.

THOMAS J. GOODALE,
GEO. H. SHEDD,
D. W. NERNEY,
Trustees.

o-23

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to

JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL
Bishop Creek.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. F. CUSACK,
j 12-4t Independence, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL.

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13st
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IN O MEAT MARKET,
MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

Working Cisses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Ball

—GIVEN BY—

Mr. & Mrs. Barnes

—AT THE—

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

—AT—

KEELER

—ON—

March 18, 1889

—MUSIC BY—

Keeler String Band.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Grand Ball

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

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THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

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When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

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A small stock of fresh groceries & canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

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The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gold. Price, 50 cents, money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. SEXUAL BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its teachings. Who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PRESCRIPTIONS, for to 100. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed (in a plain envelope) by the WHITNER Dr. Louis, Mo. CONSULT THE DOCTOR AND SEND WITH ORDER.

ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mys'ery of Tur'ey's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK.

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

IN the midst of those verdure-crowned hills on the banks of the Missouri, nestling among the dales and forests, like a timid thing wishing to hide from the busy world, is a small village, which, for sake of convenience, we will call Turley's Point. It is a river town, and yet the river can scarce be seen from its streets; and many times the boats which still occasionally plow that muddy stream pass by without catching a glimpse of the dull, sleepy little hamlet. The town is in a valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills, with just a narrow, oblique opening between two ridges, revealing the broad bosom of the river to view, and is one of the quietest places in the whole world. A small brook glides by the village, with just murmur enough to lull one to repose; and from the streets the notes of the quail can be heard, accompanied by the tapping of the woodpecker, just as they were a century before the foot of the white man trod their sacred haunts.

Turley's Point was in a state of helpless decay. Long before the days of railroads, it, being a steamboat landing, seemed to evince some signs of prosperity, and had grown and thrived, but when the railway began to usurp and absorb river navigation, Bentonville, a rival town eight or ten miles below, having secured one of these modern highways of traffic, began at once to prosper at the expense and detriment of Turley's Point. Men having business interests at the latter place adopted various means to rouse the drooping energies of the Point, but their most herculean efforts could not generate even an embryotic boom. Slowly but surely it was going down, and unless something was done to revive its business interests it was only a question of time when the village would be entirely deserted.

"We must advertise, we must advertise," Tom Simmons, an ambitious politician and property owner, often declared. The question of advertising was given serious consideration by the leading citizens of this moribund village. After mature deliberation, it was decided that Turley's Point must have a weekly newspaper, which was to be a rival of the Bentonville *Gazette*. Tom Simmons was appointed one of a committee of five to find a suitable person to manage such an institution, and in a few weeks reported that by making some donations to the enterprise, they could secure a young man with some experience and capital, who was willing to undertake the precarious business of establishing a paper at Turley's Point.

Early one summer morning one of those lonely steamers, which still occasionally wander up the Missouri, like the ghost of its former glory, sounded the whistle and rang the bell when opposite the Point, and gracefully swung into the landing. The stage-plank was thrown out, and a young man about four and twenty years of age walked ashore. It was Mr. Allen Gray, the prospective editor of the new paper. It was not for lack of home talent that an editor had been imported to Turley's Point. The village was not without its literary aspirants. There was Toney Barnes, the poet, and Miss Leethy Hopkins, the poetess, essayist, novelist and general "literarian," and many others capable of managing a weekly newspaper; but as neither of these persons possessed the required capital, it was necessary to find some one that did.

Allen Gray had completed his education, and had had some experience as a newspaper man. At the time he came in contact with Tom Simmons he was looking about for a suitable location to publish a weekly newspaper. This was his first visit to Turley's Point, and he was bringing his press, cases, chaises, rules, fonts of type and all the manifold paraphernalia of a country printing office with him. Tom Simmons was at the landing to meet the new editor, who was to revive Turley's Point and bring back its pristine glory. While the steamboat hands were carrying the presses, fonts of type and boxes ashore Tom had taken the new editor's arm and was conducting him up the ascent to the village, all the while commenting on the golden opportunities that awaited the new enterprise.

To Allen the prospect seemed any thing but encouraging; but he was young and full of hope, and determined to make a vigorous battle for a position in the Western world.

"This is your office," said the voluable Mr. Simmons, as they passed in front of an old, dilapidated building, which had at one time been used as a general store. "There is plenty of room here for your presses and every thing. This is the best we can do now, but when your business grows, you know, we can build an office to suit it."

By this time the news had spread all over the village that the new editor had arrived, and the little town, for the first time in years, took on something like excitement. Toney Barnes hastened to the building which was to be the newspaper office, for an introduction, and as soon as it was possible for him to do so, secretly informed the new publisher that he was a poet, and would have one of his effusions in the very first issue of the new paper. Allen hadn't been long enough in the newspaper business to feel the thrill of horror which an older editor would at coming in contact with a local poet. Then Miss Leethy Hopkins, the ancient maiden, was next to seek an introduction, and astound the new publisher with the fact that she was a versatile writer. She wrote stories, "poems in rhyme or blank verse," tragedies, comedies, essays, and, in fact, every thing from an epic to a humorous paragraph. Miss Hopkins devoted her leisure hours, when not engaged in literary work, to teaching the village school. She was tall and slender, her nose was on the Hebraic plan, her small eyes seemed to glare triumphantly through her glasses, as she astounded the new editor with her multifarious accomplishments.

Nothing could be done that day except get the press and material into the building, which was to serve as office, press-room, composing-room and general storage and mailing-room. A table at the front entrance was to serve as the editor's desk, and he had three chairs and one bench donated him by the good citizens. That afternoon several of those persons who had donated sums to the new enterprise met the editor in his office to discuss the future of the proposed publication.

"The first thing to be decided on is a name," said Tom Simmons, familiarly seating himself on the table.

"I have a name to propose," said Toney. "Call it the *Rainbow*."

Though he tried to gravely consider all advice, the new proprietor smiled. The name would certainly not be a telling one, but Tom Simmons, who had political ambitions, said:

"That won't do, Toney; let's call it Turley's Point *Republican*."

"No, no," interposed Mr. Strong, another capitalist, who had donated fifteen dollars to the concern; "that'll not do at all. Better not giv' it a name that 'ud indicate a political paper. This is to be an independent organ, fur the upbuildin' o' Turley's Pint, an' we must be very keerful what name we giv' it."

"What'd you suggest, George?" asked Simmons.

"The *Star* o' Turley's Pint."

"Or the Turley's Point '*Star*' would be more euphonious," put in the poet.

"Neither of those are suitable," said the new publisher.

"Call it Turley's Point *Express* then," suggested Strong.

Objections, however, were found to that. Then Mr. Simmons, whose ambition soared out beyond the narrow confines of Turley's Point, suggested that some broader name be chosen.

"Don't have Turley's Point in it at all," he said. "Call it by some name that will go out all over the West, and bring in glory to Turley's Point."

This seemed sensible, and a hundred inapplicable titles were at once suggested, but almost instantly discarded. At last the new editor was appealed to as the proper person to name the paper, it being his own.

"If you want a general name, one euphonious, and at the same time dignified and sweeping, call it the '*Western Republic*,'" he said.

The name seemed to suit every one. Toney Barnes thought it sufficiently poetic; Miss Hopkins, who was present, declared it romantic. It was sufficiently broad for the expanding ambition of Mr. Simmons, and practical enough to suit the capitalist Strong, therefore the *Western Republic* was agreed upon. Allen selected from the large display wood type on hand the heading. With the aid of the foreman, Ike Hatchett, and printers' devil, Toby Smith, he proceeded to put the office in shape. The villagers crowded in the room and about the windows to gaze in astonishment at the imposing stones, the cases, fonts of type, hand-press and "jobber," wondering when was "gom" to be done with all them things."

Next day every thing was in shape ready for business. The editor had clipped some appropriate articles from the few exchanges which he had induced the publishers to send him in advance, and the foreman was putting them in type. Toby, the apprentice, was standing on a box in order to be high enough to reach the case, with a stick in his hand, trying to acquire the art of putting type into it. He was putting the letters up side down, the lower ends of the type out, making spaces with em quads, in fact doing all sorts of odd things which only a beginner at printing can. Allen Gray was writing his salutatory, a task not so easy as some may imagine. The manner in which a new editor introduces himself to the public is very important. If he pleases public fancy, success is assured; but if he fails to do this, he might have to struggle for weeks to overcome the bad impression his introduction to the public made.

The opening address is always read with a great deal of care. In it the editor makes his pledges to his readers, and the average reader seems more anxious to know what those pledges are than to see that they are kept.

"Well, you've got started," said Mr. Simmons, entering the office just as the new editor had his delicate task fairly under way. "I just dropped in here because I knew you were alone, and thought it would be well to give you a little advice. I know more about this place than you do, by a blamed sight. That's all flummy-diddle what Strong said yesterday against this been' a political paper. The Republicans have a majority in this county, and Strong knows it, but he's a Democrat and can well afford to say the paper shouldn't be political. Pitch right into politics, say I. An' now while I'm on this pint, Mr. Gray, I've got a secret to tell ye—though ye must keep it to yerself."

"What is it?"

"I'm goin' to run for the Legislature next election, and o' course I expect my town paper to support me. I wouldn't give a cent for it, if I hadn't been sure it would."

Allen assured the ambitious politician that there was plenty of time to consider the matter, and, every thing being equal, the *Western Republic* would favor a home man.

"Be sure to fight the rings; we've got plenty o' 'em, and we brought ye here to fight 'em," said Simmons, and then, lowering his voice to a mysterious whisper, he added: "There's another thing I wanted to mention to ye. You've noticed that old *rock house on the hill*, didn't you?"

"Yes," answered the new editor, now remembering the chateau or castle-like building which stood silent and apparently deserted on a hill about three-fourths of a mile from town.

"WELL, YOU'VE GOT STARTED!"

"Well, don't say any thing about it, keep away from it. It's a mystery which no one ought to meddle with."

"Is it inhabited?" Allen asked, laying his pencil down by the side of his manuscript.

"Yes, but keep away from there. Less one can have to do with it the better. We don't want that thing stirred up any more," and shaking his head mysteriously, the astute politician left the office.

"What in the world does he mean by the mystery attached to that old *stone house on the hill?*" the new editor asked himself. "It looks as if it might be an old French chateau that had been built during the days of Charlemagne, and inhabited ever since by ghosts. Is there a mystery connected with it?"

For the moment he had forgotten his salutatory, and was sitting with his head bowed on his hand, when Mr. George Strong suddenly entered the office, and unceremoniously seating himself opposite the editor, said:

"I'm very glad I've found you alone; I want to give you a hint or two. Yer a young man, an' though ye may know a good deal o' the world, ye don't know nuthin o' Turley's Pint."

"I am thankful for any advice you may choose to give, Mr. Strong," returned the new editor.

"I guess ye noticed how I sawed off Tom Simmons yisterday. He's a politician, and a Republican. O' course he wanted this to be a Republican paper, but ye see Turley's Pint is in a Dimicratic county, and it wouldn't do. We've got a big majority in this county. The *Western Republic* is to be run in the interest o' Turley's Pint, an' it can be run best without bein' political."

The new editor was inclined to agree with Strong, who, having considerable property in the town, would be materially benefited by the upbuilding of Turley's Point.

"It is too early to shape the future policy of this paper, Mr. Strong," said the editor. "My idea from the first was to publish an independent newspaper."

"That's the idee exactly. Well, I guess I won't stay here an' bother ye any longer."

"By the way, Mr. Strong," said Allen, "who lives in that old stone house on the hill?" Mr. Strong, turning on the young editor a look of astonishment and terror, answered:

"Mr. Gray, you'd better not inquire. Let that matter rest. Don't mention the old house, don't go near it. We want the thing to die out if I kin. It's a cuss to Turley's Pint, and least said the better." Without attempting any further explanation he, too, went out, leaving the new editor more interested than ever. He sat a few moments wondering what that remarkable mystery could be, and then, bethinking himself that his salutatory was not finished, seized his pencil and resumed his work.

Again the door of his dingy office was darkened. It was Toney Barnes who entered with a roll of MS. under his arm and the smile of a successful poet on his face.

"I've got a few little pieces here that I want to read ye," he said, dropping down upon a seat by the editor's side.

"Leave them to be read at my leisure," said the editor.

"No, no; you can't understand it half so well as if I read it myself. Now just listen here." He unrolled some manuscript, of which he was evidently very proud and

"I'VE GOT A FEW LITTLE PIECES HERE."

putting one foot on the table, tilted his chair backward and began:

"THE WAIL OF THE SWAMP SPIRIT."

"In that dark deep green old wood,
Where evening shadows fall,
Where the giant oaks have stood,
Stately, grand and tall;
Where the shy toad is sitting
On his stool by nature made;
Where the twilight hues are flitting
In the cool and silent shade;
There you see, at twilight gloamy,
From the dark green swamps arise,
A ghastly form of dewy vapor,
With cheeks of death and hollow eyes—"

"How much more of that have you?" interrupted Allen.

"There are fifty-six pages in all."

"You had better bring it out in book form."

"I thought I would first run it in the *Western Republic*."

"But our paper is not copyrighted, and some unscrupulous publisher might steal this from you."

His reasoning was so clear that the poet became alarmed, and, closely rolling his manuscript as if he feared the precious treasure might be taken from him, hurried home to lock it up. Smiling at his successful ruse, Allen finished his salutatory and, gathering up what news he could about the dull little village and surrounding country, handed in sufficient original copy to fill the local columns.

There were some advertisements to go in the paper, several clippings, and the form was made up. Miss Hopkins sent her regrets that, owing to a spell of neuralgia, she would not be able to prepare any thing for the first issue, but she would be on hand without fail for the second. Allen was wicked enough to mentally thank that spell of neuralgia. After the form had been made up and planed down, it had to be unlocked to insert the startling intelligence that Mrs. Smith had gone to visit her married daughter, Mrs. Josie Stone, at Pipkinsville, four miles away.

For the last time the form was locked up, planed down, put on the press, and the first issue of the *Western Republic* run off and sent to the world.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Divorced Women.

What becomes of divorced women? A vast field of unexplored territory is opened by the question. Just as mules are supposed to seek for their death some spot where no eye can behold them, so divorced women, once divorced, are believed to withdraw to some mysterious limbo in which the rest of their lives is spent unobserved. But The Tribune has been at the pains of collecting statistics about them, and it finds that they can accurately be divided into the four following classes:

Remarried within a year, 75 per cent.; waiting for an offer, 10 per cent.; fallen into evil ways, 10 per cent.; devoted to celibacy, 5 per cent.

These figures have been compiled from a comparison of the divorce lists with the marriage registers; from the statements of judges, justices of the peace, clergymen, lawyers and court officials, and from personal inquiry among those who have been divorced. They can be accepted as fairly and substantially correct.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Much for the Indian.

These military anecdotes remind me of a story I heard Gen. Sheridan tell once, and which I do not remember having seen in print before. The general at the time was in command of some western troops fighting the Indians. A band of the latter had made a sudden attack on a detachment of his men, but fortunately they had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up and blazed away at the Indians. The load was so heavy that the mule and all went tumbling down the hill toward the savages, who, not understanding that kind of fighting, took to their heels. Afterward one of them was captured, and when asked by Sheridan why he ran, replied:

"Me big Injun, not afraid of little or big guns, but when white man fires whole jackass at Injun, he don't know what to do."—New York Tribune.

A French Bill Sykes.

A most dangerous species of Bill Sykes has been arrested, together with a ferocious mastiff which he owned, by the Paris police. The malefactor was the terror of the Ternes district, and his specialty in crime was to prowl around the neighborhood at night and set his dog at the throats of belated wayfarers. The mastiff only knew and obeyed his master, and at a word from that worthy would fly at the throat of a passer by, and never relax his hold until the pockets of his victim had been completely rifled. The latest victim was a government employe, who has almost succumbed to the injuries which he received from the dog. Sykes, who was known by the appropriate name of "The Butcher," has been safely lodged in the depot, and his enormous dog will be shot after the condemnation of its master.—Paris Cor. London Telegram.

Get Married.

The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterward.—Philadelphia Call.

Ruby Mines, Burma.

One of the finest sanitariums in India is that of Bernard-Myo, on the broad rolling plains of Enjouk, on the northern slopes of the hills bounding the ruby mining district of Mogok, Burma. Bernard-Myo is over 6,000 feet above sea level. The ruby mining district may have a population of over 6,000 people belonging to many different tribes. The mines are of three kinds—the working of fissure veins, washing in a somewhat similar manner to the hydraulic mining in California, and what may be called placer diggings. The third class of mines is at present the most important.

At depths varying from ten to thirty feet, in the flatter lands of the valleys, there occurs a layer of corundum from a few inches to a few feet in thickness. When this corundum is brought to the surface myriads of small rubies glitter in the sun. Almost all the stones are water worn or of irregular shapes, and it is rarely that a flawless ruby is found. So rare is a ruby of the finest water, that one of three carats is worth ten times the value of a diamond the same size. The district of Mogok is situated between Mandalay and Bhamo, and is nearer to the former place.—Scientific American.

Damping Grain.

One of the largest millers in the United States, C. A. Pillsbury, is credited with asserting that American millers do not dampen their wheat before grinding it. This is correct of some millers, but not of all, and the reason is not attributable to differences in millers, but to differences in wheat. Most of the California wheat ground in this state is moistened, because it is found necessary to do so. On the other hand, Oregon wheat will not stand dampening, as it contains enough water without this treatment.

On this account local millers prefer California wheat, as they can add the necessary water for nothing, which they have to pay for in the Oregon article. When shipped abroad or stored for months at tidewater, there is less difference, as wheat which is not moist will become so when in a damp atmosphere. California wheat when afloat gains 2 to 3 per cent. from absorption of moisture. A certain percentage of water in wheat is essential to render it fit for grinding, and the moisture has to be either found in the grain or applied artificially thereto.

THREE LUCKY MEN.

San Franciscans Who Won Louisiana State Lottery Prizes.

San Francisco seems to have more than her share of luck in carrying off the prizes of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. The latest winner is E. Brackett, a young machinist living at 205 Third street and for the past thirteen years an employe of Messrs. Thomson & Evans of Beale street. Mr. Brackett was seen at his rooms last night and stated that he had received that morning $15,000 in Wells, Fargo & Co's. Bank, that sum representing one-fortieth part of the capital prize of $600,000 in the drawing of the 18th ult., in which 69,704 was the number of the capital prize winning ticket. The winner is a native of Illinois, and when young was brought by his father, a Colonel of the United States army, stationed in this city, to San Francisco. By an arrangement had prior to the drawing Mr. Brackett shares his handsome winnings with a brother living in San Jose. His room mate first brought to him the numbers of the drawing, as telegraphed to the *Chronicle*, and comparing them with the seven tickets he held, the last proved to be the winning one.

H. Small, who has been for some years engaged in the City and County Surveyor's office, won $2,500 in the same drawing. He held a coupon of ticket No 43,085, and with it carried off the fortieth part of the third prize of $100,000. The money was paid in gold coin. A. L. Bowbay held a second coupon of the same ticket and received a check for $2,500 on the Anglo-California Bank. He had bought the ticket himself and presented it to a lady, who thus became the lucky winner.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle*, Jan. 3.

THE "ORPHEUM," SAN FRANCISCO.

Our readers who recently visited this popular theatre (popular prices, too) are loud in their praises of the excellent company and intensely amusing programme.

THE "LOUVRE," SAN FRANCISCO.

"The best in town and at the lowest prices, too," was the remark of a certain well-known citizen who had lately visited the "Louvre."

Here is a stanza for exercising the tongue. Repeat the lines rapidly:

The swan swam over the river; swim, swan, swim,
swam;
The swan swam back again; well swan, swam.

THE CHILL BLAST

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial diseases is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

"Ah, Mr. De Dood, is your face for rent?" She languidly asked and slow.
"Of course not," he said; "but why?" She said; Because it looks vacant, you know."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, The Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

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You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'dosing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

Are you feeble in health? Try Dujardin's Life Essence. You will find your strength restored, and instead of depression of spirit, you will feel the energy of youth. It will act well in both old and young. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

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William A. Sawyer, Hess Road, Niagara Co., N. Y., says:

"About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain and then a cough accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated, and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since."

If it comes to blows, Dakota is bound to come into the Union.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I. You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

The toy pistol teaches the young guy, dear, how to shoot.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A General of the army, for a number of years stationed in Alaska, discovered that the Indians were using herbs and plants that cured Dyspepsia, Headaches, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthma, etc. He will send trial package, with directions, to any address by mail, upon receipt of $1.00. Address General Thompson, Lock Box 2440, San Francisco, California.

More honored in the breeches than in the observance—Slim calves.

EDWIN FORREST'S SECRET.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he, "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night-sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

What a relief it is to write the figures "1889." The combination "1888" always reminded one of a dude crossing a vacant lot in company with three fat girls.

If Success be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat troubles.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA.
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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. MISS JULIA DEWITT, 2227 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....MARCH 16, 1889.

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SPIES OF WAR.

Discussion as to Whether It Is an Honorable Undertaking.

Is the service of a spy in war honorable? It certainly cannot be set down as always dishonorable, since some men who have performed it have been regarded as in the highest degree worthy of honor. Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, an American patriot of the highest character, volunteered, after Washington's defeat on Long Island, to go to the mainland and seek information of the strength, plans and situation of the enemy. Hale was a brave young officer, and had distinguished himself by dashing and brilliant service. Probably he had no liking for the work of a spy; but it was enough for him that his commander desired a brave and prudent man for the service. He volunteered, and was accepted.

Hale crossed to the mainland in safety, obtained full knowledge of the situation, and set out to return to Washington's camp. He was discovered by the enemy and hanged in New York by the order of Sir William Howe, without trial. His last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The virtues and bravery of Hale alone would have invested the service of the spy with a considerable degree of honor, even if there had not been many other spies whose work had been almost, if not quite, as brave.

But there is no doubt that the duty of a spy is commonly regarded as in some sense dishonorable, even by those who take advantage of it.

Vattel, the author of the "Law of Nations," says that "a man of honor, who would not expose himself to die by the hand of the common executioner, ever declines serving as a spy; he considers it beneath him, as it seldom can be done without some kind of treachery. A sovereign, therefore, cannot lawfully require such a service of subjects, except, perhaps, in some singular case, and that of the last importance."

Following this idea, the French have always had a certain repugnance to spies, even their own. The story is told that, at the time of Napoleon I, a French spy was charged with making a plan of the fortifications of Mayence.

When he arrived at that city, he found the German garrison expecting the arrival of an English general. The spy was able to speak the English language perfectly well, and it occurred to him that it would be an excellent plan for him to impersonate this English general.

He carried out his plan so skillfully that no one suspected that he was not a genuine English officer; and as the English were in alliance with the Germans he was taken through all the fortifications and given every item of information that he wanted.

When he had seen and taken note of everything, he disappeared, and returned to Napoleon's headquarters. His information proved of great service to his country, and it was proposed to the emperor to decorate the man with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

"No, indeed," said Napoleon. "I did not establish the Legion of Honor to reward services of that kind."

But he gave the spy $5,000 in money.

In opposition to the doctrine laid down by Vattel and Napoleon, it may be urged that the very possibility of dishonorable death, and the knowledge that a spy's service may be regarded as "beneath a man of honor," may render the voluntary performance of this duty more an act of bravery than the most daring service on the battlefield.

The soldier has the rush and excitement of battle to spur him on to brave deeds; the spy has before him the possibility of an ignominious death. He must meet peril alone, and in cold blood. The soldier's brave service may be the result of a sort of physical courage, while that of the spy must be the result of moral courage.

As America has honored a spy, in the person of Nathan Hale, it is distinguished as the first nation to institute a full trial by court martial of the spies of an enemy. Previous to this, it had been customary to send spies to the gallows, as Nathan Hale was sent, merely upon the order of a commander in chief.—Youth's Companion.

De Quincey's Deference.

De Quincey suffered from indigestion. His tastes were a little troublesome to the servant who prepared his repast. Coffee, boiled rice and milk, and a piece of mutton from the loin were the materials that invariably formed his diet. The cook, who had an audience with him daily, received her instructions in silent awe, quite overpowered by his manner, for had he been addressing a duchess he could scarcely have spoken with more deference. He would couch his request in such terms as these: "Owing to dyspepsia afflicting my system, and the possibility of any additional disarrangement of the stomach taking place, consequences incalculably distressing would arise; so much so, indeed, as to increase nervous irritation and prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance, if you do not remember to cut the mutton in a diagonal rather than a longitudinal form."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Transporting a Herd of Buffaloes.

The Manitoba fast freight train from Winnipeg brought in a herd of eighty-three live buffalo, which were on their way to C. J. Jones' ranch, near Garden City, Kan. Mr. Jones bought these queer cattle from Warden Bengon, of the Northwest Territory, who since 1877 has succeeded in raising this herd from five animals captured at that time. Mr. Jones has already on his ranch about fifty head of bison, and a goodly number of animals resulting from a cross between the bison and ordinary beef cattle. The matter of domesticating these animals is attracting much attention among breeders, as the wild bison is almost extinct, and buffalo meat is worth 50 cents a pound in Chicago. A great many curious sightseers visited the Manitoba yards while the cars stood there.—Minneapolis Tribune.

DECAY THE BREATH OF LIFE.

Destruction and death are apparent, they greet us
on every hand;
There is no immutable substance in air, in sea or
the land.
Death, ruin, decay, will confront us—Oh! where
shall we find rest and peace?
And strangest of all, this destruction seems somehow to hint at increase.

The beautiful flower of the springtime brings
something that whispers of love;
Corollas are towers of wedlock, true wedlock,
that's sanctioned above;
And stamens and pistils, uniting, decay for the
offspring to come,
And the flowers from the ashes up-springing a
new tint and fragrance have won.

The fire that burns over our cities, and leaves only
iron and stone,
Becomes but a process creative and burns into
turret and dome;
And the flames kindle feelings half dormant and
sympathy wakes from her sleep,
And brothers unheard of respond to the call and
tenderly dry eyes that weep.

But above all these fields so material we trace the
same principle higher—
Into the realm of the spirit, which expands
through destruction and fire.
Old customs, old forms and old errors are moss-grown and hidden by rust,
And the soul's larger growth demands just the
food that springs from their ashes and dust.

Do you mourn that the new feet are stronger, and
carry the faith far beyond
The old theological trifles that you have been
resting upon?
And, if bolder grown, it should scale the high
fence and see fields man never has trod—
Then welcome the sight and sing loud for joy, for
it tells us of progress toward God.

—Eliza A. Martin in Boston Transcript.

French Marriage Laws.

An oft repeated and oft neglected warning to English girls about to marry Frenchmen is repeated in an English journal. It does not yet seem to be understood that, though a woman may be married to a Frenchman according to all the forms of the English law, she is not necessarily married in France. The French law still requires that the absurd and antiquated form of asking the head of the bridegroom's family to consent to a marriage shall be gone through, and if this is omitted the marriage is invalid. A very sad case came under my own cognizance recently. A young Frenchman, visiting in this country, became engaged to a young English lady. Inquiries were made, the gentleman's position and prospects appeared satisfactory, the affection was mutual, and the marriage was duly solemnized in the parish church and before a registrar. The latter precaution was taken because it appears to have been thought by the bride's friends that only a civil marriage was recognized in France. But nobody had thought of inquiring whether the bridegroom, a man of independent means, 27 years of age, had troubled to ask any one's leave before he got married. The man took his wife over to France, and a couple of years afterward coolly informed her that they were not married at all! Apparently there was no redress for the unmarried wife, who had to return to her relatives with this indelible stigma upon her.—English Paper.

How Paducah Was Named.

The city of Paducah, Ky., has, I notice, been coming to the front recently, and considerable has been printed in the newspapers concerning the place. In a recently published article an attempt was made to give a history of the city, and the writer, lacking information as to the origin of the name, fell back on that most convenient makeshift, "an old Indian chief." Now, there may have been an Indian chief with a name similar to Paducah, but old time river men have an altogether different idea of the origin of the name. It is this:

When steamboats first began navigating the Ohio river they depended on wood for fuel, and wood yards were located at convenient points. One of these wood yards was located at the mouth of the Tennessee river by an Irishman named Patrick Dugan. Of course he was commonly called Pat Dugan. Pat Dugan's wood yard and the few shanties occupied by himself and his woodchoppers eventually grew to a thriving city, and what more natural than that the original name should be retained, and Paducah is a very natural corruption of the ancient and honorable name, Patrick Dugan.—Steamboat Mate in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Love Affair of Schubert.

The Countess Caroline, an enthusiastic girl of great beauty, became the object of Schubert's romantic passion. His exterior was anything but that of an ideal lover. Rude, unshapely features, thick nose, coarse, protruding mouth, and a shambling, awkward figure, were redeemed only by eyes of uncommon splendor and depth. The inexperienced maiden, belonging to a haughty family, hardly understood the devotion of the humbly born genius. Only once he was on the verge of a full revelation. She asked him why he had dedicated nothing to her. With abrupt, passionate, intensity of tone, Schubert answered: "What's the use of that? Everything belongs to you." This brink of confession seems to have frightened him from any further intercourse with the family, yet he never forgot his beautiful dream, or loved another woman.—Cassell's Magazine.

Unnecessary Exposure.

My attention was drawn recently while attending a very large funeral, one of the largest seen in Buffalo since that of President Fillmore, to the fact that many of the friends subjected themselves to an attack of pneumonia by standing at the grave with their heads uncovered. It would be a good thing and would show no disrespect to the dead if the officiating clergyman would request all to keep their hats on during the service at the grave. No good can come of removing the hat in a cold, penetrating wind, and harm is doubtless often the result. Who will be the first bold enough to start this reform?—Buffalo News.

Music Everywhere.

Music boxes are now displayed in Chestnut street windows that are set in decanters, inkstands, work baskets and ever so many more clever deceptions, so that a lady visitor may suddenly hear "Twickenham Ferry" ringing apparently from Mrs. Dorcas' thimble, or a sociable caller be astounded to hear "Comin' Through the Rye" emerging from the bottle that is passed. The decanters hold liquor and begin to play when the stopple is removed.—Philadelphia Times.

His Favorite Exercise.

(Time 11:15 p. m.)—She—Mr. Tiresum, what is your favorite exercise?

He (enthusiastically)—Walking.

She—I am glad to know it. I was afraid you had forgotten how.—Burlington Free Press.

According to The Union (Oregon) Scout a hip bone nearly as large as a man's body was found in the Wallowa brick yard. A rib seven feet long was also found. The bones are probably parts of the skeleton of some huge extinct animal.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has nine orchid houses joined together and to the drawing room and lighted with electricity. His stock of orchids is said to be worth $40,000

UPON THE RIVIERA.

PLEASANT PLACES ON THE SHORE OF THE GULF OF GENOA.

Italian Resorts Where All Travelers Go. Differences of Opinion on the Old Towns—Of Interest to Readers and Writers—Three Winter Capitals.

The eastern shore of the Gulf of Genoa—the Riviera di Levante—differs from the Riviera di Ponente, which was described in my last letter, in being very much damper. The chief wind is from the west, which, coming over the sea, nearly always brings rain. But, as the climate is fully as warm as at San Remo or Nice, the dampness adds to the beauty of the vegetation; there is plenty of grass even in summer, and the number of deciduous trees is much greater. When the leaves are fallen these trees are hardly noticed in winter; but in summer their fresh green lends a great charm to the semi-tropical aspect of the palms, the lemons and the olives. The nearness of the high mountains to the coast, the abrupt changes of strata, the frequent precipitious rocks, and the pine groves which often come down to the edge of the sea, give a different character to the scenery.

The only two places in this region which are as yet thoroughly desirable are Sta. Margherita and Rapallo, in the latter of which there is an excellent good hotel and an English church. But as they are only about a mile apart the conveniences of one can be enjoyed at the other. There are an unusual number of beautiful walks and very good carriage roads leading to various points in the interior. The bay is so protected by the promontory of Porto Fino that boating is nearly always possible and pleasant. There are villas to be had at both places and on the road between; but the resident foreign colony is not yet large.

Spezia is still frequented in summer by Italians for bathing, but its attractiveness to foreigners has diminished since it has become a great Italian naval station, and its lovely hills have been covered with huge fortifications.

THE BROWNINGS' OPINION OF PISA.

Pisa is the remaining warm town of Northern Italy. Its climate is so much milder than that of Florence that in the last century invalids often passed the winter there and it was a great place of resort. The court of Tuscany, as Horace Mann tells us, used to come for a month or two, and Smollett spent there the year before his death, finishing his best and most amiable novel, "Humphrey Clinker." In the early part of the century, too, it had a large English colony, in addition to Shelley, Lander, Byron and Lady Blessington, but at present the English colony has so fallen off that the church, which is transferred for the summer to the Baths of Lucca, has but a scanty congregation. The hotels are of the very best; Leghora and Viareggio are a short distance off in one direction; Lucca, with its old walls, now used as promenades, its churches and its pictures, close by, and Florence, but two hours distant by express train, so that it is perfectly easy to pass a day there when desirable.

When the Brownings spent the winter there in 1847 they found it dull, but they had brought no English books with them; apparently received no newspapers; the church library was soon exhausted, and communications were not sufficiently rapid to allow a subscription to Vieussieux's circulating library at Florence. Since then everyone else has voted Pisa dull, although personally I was not impressed by this in the month that I spent there. Even the hotel was entertaining; for, except ourselves, no one ever remained more than two days and rarely more than one; and, as in a kaleidoscope, the changes were amusing and often agreeable.

There are really only three winter capitals in Italy—Florence, Rome and Naples. Turin, Milan and Bologna are too cold and too snowbound to attract sojourners. Yet Turin has a charming society and a brilliant court life, and it is the only place, outside of Rome, where, in deference to family traditions, the old court is maintained. For those who can stand the cold it would be a good place for an enterprising mother to introduce her daughters into high society and perhaps make brilliant marriages for them. In Milan and Bologna one has the best operas, the best ballets and the best concerts in Italy. At Venice, although it rarely freezes, it is very damp, and this dampness is sometimes so cold that one wonders why the canals are not a solid block of ice. Add to that that the houses and hotels have very large rooms and small facilities for heating them.

FLORENCE, THE "WINTER CITY."

Florence is the literary and artistic center, and, according to Ouida, is pre-eminently the "winter city." Its galleries are thronged by those who delight in the infancy of art, which is often so near akin to the art of infancy. When one looks at the number of tall, angular English old maids, in various positions of rapture, one sometimes thinks that their admiration for Botticelli and Masaccio comes from a vague idea that these artists have endeavored to idolize their own charms. There, too, one finds the latest productions of modern art, whether they be the water colors of Newman—some of Tuscan country and of Lucca architecture, others such vivid renderings of the heat and glare along the Nile that one wishes never to go to Egypt again—or whether they be the last statues of Italian or American sculptors—one so perfect in its naturalism, in its details of stuffs and clothes that the artistic feeling is smothered; the other such a clever production by skilled Italian hands of a coarse ideal that one wonders that the so called sculptor ever dared to put his hand to the clay model, for he rarely does more.

For a person of literary tastes Florence has many attractions and advantages. Besides the archives, which are easily accessible, there are several large public libraries, the best in Italy; and the service of the national libraries has been so regulated and improved that on a simple request a rare book or manuscript will be brought from the library of a distant city and placed at the disposal of the reader. In this way at Florence one has the command of the national libraries of the kingdom with their treasures. Then there is the circulating library of Vieussieux, by far the best lending library out of England, with its thousands of books in all languages, its excellent reading rooms, where the newspapers and magazines of every country may be found, and its well known corner for the chess players. Of course there are excellent modern book shops, as well as others, large and small, where old books and engravings may be bargained for. Indeed, a book collector can have great fun in Italy, although more at Rome than Florence, as libraries of dead cardinals or of bankrupt princes occasionally come into the market.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Educational.

Aunty—So you're studying Roman history, Bobby? Why did Cæsar hesitate when he came to the Rubicon?

Bobby—Oh, 'cause he wanted to see if he had the Gaul to cross it.—Harvard Lampoon.

HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

How the Czar and His Companions Pursue Lively Game.

A correspondent who has accompanied the Czar on his visit to the Caucasus, sends from Vladikavkas an interesting account of the sport to be had in that part of his Imperial Majesty's dominions. The whole of the southern and eastern part of Russia, he says, consists of great undulating steppes, not unlike the South Downs in places. The undulations yield many pleasant surprises to the sportsman in the shape of dense oak-coppices, which make excellent covert for wolves, foxes and woodcock. The result is that good sport may be had. The correspondent gives the following description of a wolf-hunt:

My host, Count Peter Schouvaloff, keeps a pack of fox-hounds here, and some forty or fifty gray-hounds and wolf-hounds. For those who can not or do not care to ride, the way is to stand at a covert-corner and shoot the game as the fox-hounds drive it by. The real sport, however, is to ride with three great wolf-hounds held by thong, fastened across the shoulders, passed through rings in their collars, and the loose end wound around the left hand. When the wolf breaks covert, running carelessly enough before the noisy pack, which he knows could never catch him, you slip your dogs, who have been for a moment or two nearly dragging you out of the saddle, between him and the covert and then begins the race for life or death. The other horsemen slip their dogs in turn, and unless there is a good covert near, the wolf is doomed. I do not believe that a single dog will tackle a full-grown wolf, but two will. Even then they would come off second best unless the hunter, with his short, loaded stick (hung to the wrist), came to the rescue. The first man up has to jump down, bestraddle the wolf, and hold him by the ears till the next arrives and gags him. The operation is generally left to the huntsmen, and it is not a pleasant one, for though the wolf can not bite once you have got hold of his ears, the dogs have a nasty habit of snapping at his neck, and often enough their sharp teeth meet in the hunter's hand.

One night, after an exciting day's work, during which we had shot three wolves and captured four, we heard a fearful yelling. On inquiring what was the matter, we learned that one of the huntsmen had "funked" during the day, and refused to gag a wolf, which another pluckier fellow was valiantly bestriding and holding by the ears, while the hardly less savage dogs snapped all around. He had on return been immediately tried and condemned, and was now undergoing a severe thrashing at the hands of his fellow-servants. We thought it no case for interference, especially as the other man's hand had been severely bitten. Another form of the sport is to form in line about three hundred yards apart, each man with his dog, whether wolf or gray-hounds, and in this way sweep over twenty or thirty miles of country, running down all you see. The only danger in riding lies in the numerous marmot-holes, which also now and then afford a refuge to some fox or hare just about to be seized by the dogs. The state of things below, when first a hare and then a fox bolt into the midst of the marmot family-party, must be curious. The woodcock alight in considerable numbers in their autumn passage south, and we shot many in the very garden, including one completely white. Other noble birds are the greater and lesser bustard, of which large quantities roam the steppes. The former are very wary, but you can get within shot by driving an ox-wain slowly to and fro or round and round, each time coming a little nearer.—*London Standard.*

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

According to All Authorities Two Feeds a Day Is Sufficient.

My practice in the past has been to give two feeds a day, giving the cow full time to remasticate, digest and assimilate her food between feedings. With silage and bran as factors, it seems to be best to give a noon feeding of hay, clover or the like, as it has to be disposed of in some way, and to feed it at noon seems the best and most advantageous way of disposing of it. That the cow on dry feed should need time to digest her food, while the cow on grass eats all the time, is not an argument against the plan of feeding only twice a day; as grass is succulent, is rapidly digested and is prepared for assimilation by the least possible amount of stomach power; whereas dry food is digested slowly, and a greater amount of digestive force is used to perform the work, and in my opinion it is not wise to keep the stomach of the animal fully active all the time with a double duty of hurriedly digesting the old food before the previous meal is well out of the way. In feeding silage we have a food largely charged with the natural juices of the plant, and digestion is much more rapid and the morning feed of silage and bran is well on in the digestive canal before the noon feed of dry feed.

On an exclusive dry diet, I am wholly inclined to give only two full feeds per day with the grain mixed with them at that; so that there shall be no separation in rumination and digestion, and so that one feed can be got out of the way before taxing the stomach of the cow with another ration; but with silage as part of the ration I do not see any good way of avoiding three feeds per day. While I have no experimental data on this subject, my practice has confirmed me in the above views.—*J. Gould, in Rural New Yorker.*

CONFESSIONS OF AN ACTRESS.

How a Chicago Girl Made Her First Appearance on the Regular Stage.

You may talk of the pride and joy of the war horse when he "smelleth the battle from afar." I tell you his feelings are tame compared to my emotions when I signed that contract. It was my first engagement. That is to say, my first "real good" engagement. I had gone on and said, "My lord, the carriage waits," and, "A gentleman to see you, my lady," before, but I had never had a chance to play a good part, and now I had not only one, but half a dozen, good parts, for, you must know, we were going to play a "repertoire." At last I could let out my pent up feelings in an emotional part.

My friends had never shown that enthusistic admiration for my talents which I felt was my due. Now I would show them that I was not what they were pleased to call "a stage struck idiot," but a "heaven born genius!" When I applied for my first engagement I was deeply incensed when I found what my part was. I mean the "My-lord-the-carriage-waits" part, but I reflected that all geniuses were sure to be snubbed. I would be patient. I would bide my time. When I saw Miss G——, the leading lady, rehearse I was sure she could not play the part. So I laid my plans.

True, I only had two lines to speak, but I would deliver them with such telling force as to astonish every one. In the meantime I would learn the leading part by listening to rehearsals. It would be apparent to every one the first night that the leading woman was miscast. They would want a change. I would play the part, make a hit, and then my fortune would be made. I felt sorry for the leading woman, for she was always pleasant, but I reflected that she was 25 years old and if she was ever going to make an actress she ought to be one by this time. So the sooner she found out she could not act the better for her.

The first night came. I was at the theatre at 6 o'clock making up. I was all dressed by 7. I walked up and down the dressing room, thinking what I would say to the manager when he offered me the leading part. At last the curtain rang up. I did not go on until the third act, but I went up on the stage and watched the play. To my surprise the leading woman got a great deal of applause. At the end of the second act she was called before the curtain. "She must have a great many injudicious friends in front," thought I. When the third act went on I was at my place. When my cue came I went on in the style I had practiced. With a stately tread I advanced to the center of the stage. "My lord, the carriage waits," said I, in my best Delsarte voice. The leading man, to whom I addressed my remark, gazed at me in dumb amazement. The leading woman turned scarlet under all her "make up." "Aha," thought i, "she sees a rival!" When I went off the stage what was my chagrin to see her in spasms of laughter. The leading man seemed angry about something.

I thought he was indignant because she laughed. "What's the matter?" I said to him. "Matter! How dare you come on and ruin my best scene! Whoever put you up to that will answer to me for it. It was that scoundrel Jones that did it. Just because he knew I would make a hit in the part. I'll teach him!"

What on earth did he mean? I was perplexed, uncomfortable. What had I done? Was this a plot against me? I had heard of such things. Miss G—— called me to her. "Come here, my dear," she said; "don't feel bad; he'll get over it; he is quick tempered, but he's kind hearted. You meant all right, but where on earth did you get that walk and that tragic voice?"

She nearly burst out laughing again, but her cue came. She gave me a kindly little pat on the cheek with her fan and went on. Dear, kind hearted, fun loving Annie G——. How many times since we have laughed over that night. I went down stairs in a daze. Where were all my plans, my dreams? Vanished, as many a poor girl's have vanished on the first night of a new piece.

I learned afterward that the stage manager was going to take me out of the part, but Miss G—— interfered and begged them to let me keep the two lines and she would coach me in them. She did, too, and then began the long list of favors I have to thank her for. But, goodness, how I have wandered from my subject. I was going to tell you of my first good part, but this letter has grown so long I am afraid to write more, so I'll leave that until another time.—Columbine in Chicago Tribune.

A Great French Art School.

Julien's art schools are, as they deserve to be, increasingly popular. In the four schools there are about six hundred students, many of them really fine professional artists, who feel the need and refreshment of study in such a course, and under the four great painters of the world. Of the four Laurens and Lefebre are the most sought for, as they are the strong men of the beaux arts. The work done under them is truthful and earnest.

The models pose at 8 o'clock in the morning, and study lasts from then, with an hour—from 12 to 1 o'clock—as intermission, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There are no holidays the year round, except Sunday and the 14th of July.

In the men's schools the course is very much the same as at the Beaux Arts. The curriculum of the women's school is not quite so severe, but much the same, and the present year is coming much nearer it than hitherto.

The American women are reckoned among the stronger workers. It is a temptation for those who love art, for its own sake, to linger here studying and working in this atmosphere, full of the beautiful, gaining that strength, the lack of which is so often felt in America.—Paris Cor. Baltimore American

A doughnut received by Josiah Tillotson of Vermont, in his Christmas stocking, sixty-four years ago, is now on exhibition in Bennington.

WHAT IS NEWS?

The Fanciful and True Derivations of the Word.

This word is derived from the initial letters of the four points of the compass arranged in a device in the form of a cross, and placed at the top of some of the earlier news-sheets to indicate that their contents were derived from all quarters. But it is easy to show that this is purely fanciful. First, the earliest newspaper dates from 1662, and we find the word news, exactly in its modern sense, in Shakespeare, who died nearly fifty years earlier, namely, in 1616. Thus we have ("Macbeth" 1. 7), "How now?" "What news?" ("Winter's Tale," 4. Cho.) "But let time's news be brought!" ("King John"). "Even at that news he dies." This list, which might be extended indefinitely, from Shakespeare and other old writers, would alone be sufficient to dispose of the north, east, west, south theory; but a reference to the equivalent words in the tongue to which England is most nearly allied will further show its fallacy. In German the initials of the points of the compass read in this order: "N., O., W., S.," while the word for new is neuigkeiten, obviously impossible of derivation from these four letters, while it is derived from the word new. Again, in the French the initials are N., E., O., S., while the word for news is nouvelles, once more simply the plural form of now.

The true derivation does not seem difficult to trace. Some take it directly from the German "das neue," which is an abstract noun signifying "the new" and equivalent to our news. The genitive is neuce, and the phrase "Was giebts neues?" renders the exact sense of our "What's the news?" Moreover, the old German spelling is new, genitive newes. Yet this, plausible as it looks, is not the origin of the word. When we find in Anglo-Saxon such a phrase as hwæt niwes? (what news) we can be at no loss to determine that the word is of pure low German or native English origin, although the French nouvelles may have influenced its use. The fact that the word is often used in the singular confirms this. Thus we have in John Florio's "World of Words" (1598), "Novella, a Tale, a Newes." In the "Wit's Recreation," published in 1640, we have the following epigram:

When news doth come, if any would discuss
The letter of the word, resolved it thus:
News is conveyed by letter, word or mouth,
And come to us from north, east, west and south.

The little corps of the newspaper fraternity were then beginning work in England, and being tickled by the above epigram, had it put at the head of their paper as above stated.

Skeat says that news is not older than 1500, and cites Berner's translation of Froissart, "Desyrous to hear newes," and Surrey's translation of Virgil, "What news he brought." But at least one earlier instance is to be found in the "Siege of Rhodes," translated by John Kay and printed by Caxton about 1490.

Before closing we may state that some contend that the German neues is not a genitive, but the neuter nominative or accusative. We incline to think that it is a genitive, and the phrase: "Was giebts newes?" an exact equivalent of the Latin "Ecquid Novi?"—*Indianapolis News.*

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

As He Appears Among His Less Fortunate Fellow-Mortals.

No figure is more familiar on Broadway than that of John Jacob Astor. Stripped of his wealth, an ordinary factor in affairs, his personality would attract attention. He stands tall, commanding in figure, portly-looking, rather like a prosperous English manufacturer than any thing else. He walks with a steady, sturdy, self-possessed manner, is recognized by hundreds every day, interchanges courteous recognition with all he knows in a gracious and comradic manner, conversing freely, pleasantly and with an utter absence of ceremony or pretense, and is open in no single direction, that I ever heard of, to the charge of purse-pride or self-conceit. The story of the Astors is trite and familiar.

There are just so many lots on Manhattan Island, and the man who had pre-science sufficient to understand that, sooner or later, every lot would be occupied, and that a great physical embarrassment would confront people then living, and had pluck and courage enough to indorse his conviction by his action, was obviously on the high road to unbounded prosperity. That man was John Jacob Astor, Sr. He impressed upon his sons the necessity, as well as the desirability, of adhering to a programme once laid down. Holding on with virile tenacity to property then owned, rarely if ever parting with any, constantly adding to its area, the Astors have, by normal growth of property values, become the wealthiest family in the country. As go the rentals of the Astors, of necessity follow the rentals of every other landlord in the city. A fortunate man is the present John Jacob Astor. Born to an inheritance, the hither verge of which, his mind, the mind of any living man, can not begin to understand, his shoulders early laden with vast financial and social responsibilities, he, by a simple honest adherence to the programme laid down by his grandfather, followed conscientiously by his father, sees his enormous properties increase and multiply as the years roll on, so that if mere aggregation of wealth is all there is to be desired, he, more than any living man, has his wish completely filled.—*Joseph Howard's Letter.*

SON OF PETER THE GREAT.

He Nearly Escaped His Awful Death but Was Betrayed by a Barber.

The death of the Czarewitch Alexis, son of Peter the Great, is one of the most tragical chapters in history; all the more tragical because the unhappy prince so nearly escaped his cruel fate. "It is impossible," says the historian Dutens, "to collect more authentic particulars in regard to the czarewitch than those which I received from a Russian noble intimately connected with Marshal Romanzoff, son of the general who was employed to arrest him. This noble informed me, that being at Schonbrunn on a visit to the count of that name, he conducted him to a small castle near at hand, and showed him the apartment in which Alexis had lived in concealment for a long time after he had been driven from his father's court. He also told me that the czar, according to Marshal Romanzoff, having resolved that his son should be brought back to Russia, and knowing that he was secluded in some part of the territories of the Emperor Charles VI, wrote to that sovereign, about 1717, to obtain his permission for Gen. Romanzoff to see his son, wherever he might be, and persuade him to return to his father's court, promising to use no compulsion if he refused.

"The emperor, who had daily expected this demand, had advised Prince Alexis to repair to Naples, furnishing him with a strong recommendation to the viceroy of that kingdom. So that when Gen. Romanzoff arrived to fulfill his commission, he was informed that the czarewitch was nowhere within the territories of the house of Austria. He then extorted from the emperor an order to all the governors of his Italian states to give facilities to the general for seeing Prince Alexis if he resided anywhere within the limits of their respective governments.

"With this order in his hand he traversed the Milanese and all Lombardy, and then passed into Naples, but everywhere the same answer met him, that no one knew the place of the prince's retirement.

"One day when Gen. Romanzoff was conversing in Russian with the members of his suite before a barber whose services he had engaged, the barber showed so much astonishment that the general asked him, in Italian, the reason. He replied that he did not understand a word of the language which the general had been using, but that the cause of his surprise was its resemblances to that spoken by a great oreign lord whom he often went to shave at the Castel del Novo.

"The general, much struck by his remark, continued to question the garrulous barber, and having made him some presents, learned that a young lord, whose person he described, was served with the greatest respect by numerous attendants, and led a very retired and secluded life in the Castel del Novo. From the details furnished by the barber, the general had not the slightest doubt that he was the czarewitch. He immediately repaired to the viceroy, and having shown him again the imperial order, and assured him of his conviction that Prince Alexis was at the Castel del Novo, obtained permission to see him, on the conditions specified in the czar's letter to the emperor. He had an interview with the unfortunate prince, who at first refused to proceed to St. Petersburg. The general, however, gave a handsome bribe to a woman who lived with the prince, and had much influence over him; and he was thus persuaded eventually to return to the Russian capital, where we know what destiny awaited him."—W. H. D. Adams in Gentleman's Magazine.

William Warren as Pillicoddy.

The John Peter Pillicoddy of Mr. Warren was almost worthy to be called a great creation. The old time farce, which has nearly been superseded by burlesque and extravaganza, had a real artistic reason for being. It had the same place in the drama that humorous character has in painting, and served a like purpose. Farce simply took a natural human feeling or habit, magnified or intensified it, and showed how amusing a man might be who was entirely under its control. Mr. Pillicoddy is a nursery gardener and a seedsman, a beautiful, perfect specimen of the small but prosperous English Philistine.

He is devotedly fond of his wife, who was the widow of a sea captain named O'Scuttle, and all his spirit is possessed by a dread that Mrs. Pillicoddy's "first," who was supposed to have been drowned at sea, may turn up and claim his spouse. His fear soon has something substantial to feed on, for a Capt. O'Scuttle does turn up and demand a wife, and the action is occupied simply with the display of Mr. Pillicoddy's emotions until he discovers that he is dealing with his predecessor's brother, and not with the predecessor himself. Absurd as the character is, it fairly glowed with life, as well as drollery, in Mr. Warren's hands.—Atlantic Monthly.

The Dog Had Fleas.

The irrepressible small boy lived in a fashionable boarding house, on Washington boulevard. Among the boarders was an old maid, whose many silly, girlish ways made her the object of much secret fun among the boarders. It was after a dull Sunday afternoon, when it was a trifle early to light the gas, and a momentary summons to supper was expected, that the lady, a couple of gentlemen and the aforesaid boy occupied one of the parlors. No one seemed willing to start a conversation, so, for the want of a better thought, the lady said to the graceful hound, on the rug before the grate: "Oh, Fanny, how I envy you your peaceful lot; no trials or cares!" The little boy sprang to the side of his favorite, and, looking up into the lady's face, blurted out: "I guess you wouldn't, if you had to have fleas!"—Chicago Herald.

If we did but half we are able to do we would be surprised at the sum of our diligence.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA VALLEY OF THE JORDAN.

[SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRACTITIONER.]

Two hundred miles almost due north of Los Angeles lies a valley unique even among the wonderfully varied valleys of the Pacific Coast.

Probably nowhere else in the world have the river and valley of the Jordan more nearly their parallel. It is the valley through which the Owens river makes it way southward to the lake of the same name. The country is known as the Owens River Valley.

A clear rushing stream of water, rising from the melting snows of the east slope of the Sierra, as the waters of the Jordan come down from the snow-clad summits of the mountains of Lebanon, walled in upon the west by the great uplifted line of the Sierra as the Jordan looks up to Tabor and Carmel, and the peaks of Samaria; on the east the long line of the Inyo mountains, as the Jordan has the Anti-Libanus and Hermon and the mountains of Gilead; west of each beyond the mountain crests the waters of the great sea; and eastward, and on, the mystery and hush of the great upland desert. Southward, the emptying place of each river, a lake so salt that the human body floats without effort upon the part of the swimmer.

The Owens River Valley has been almost a terra incognita even to Californians. Lying on the east side of the Sierra it has been cut off from the great currents of travel. The gold-seeker, the stockman, and the agriculturalist, each wandered far from its seclusion. Only occasionally a stray settler straggled over the high passes of the Sierra, or crossed the desert stretch which lay between it and Los Angeles, and made it his home. So in the course of years it gathered into its quiet lands a sparse population. And those who came remained. The charm of the land held them.

The editor had recently the pleasure of a meeting with Mr. Mulholland, editor and publisher of the INYO INDEPENDENT, and from him much of the following information was obtained.

Owens river has its source among the mountain lakes of the same great upland plateau of the Sierra in which Tahoe and Weber and Donner are found. It flows southwardly along the east base of the Sierra for a distance of some 150 miles, fed at intervals of four or five miles by small streams of snow-water from the white peaks above. At Independence, in the lowest stage of the dry season, the river measures sixty-five feet wide, an average depth of three and a half and a current of four miles per hour. Some miles below Independence it empties into Owens lake, a body of water about twelve miles by twenty in size, it waters so laden with saline matter, chiefly soda bi carbonate, that, as before stated, the swimmer floats with no effort of his own.

The valley, which is over one hundred miles in length, has an arable width of some ten miles, most of which can be irrigated. The soil is a warm, sandy loam, deep and fertile. The rainfall in the valley is about eight inches; in the mountains many times heavier, with depths of snow that never melt from year to year. Fogs are almost unknown. The winds are northerly or southerly but gentle. The norther is practically unknown. In elevation the valley is about 3,500 feet above the sea. Fruits, grains and vegetables of the temperate zone grow to perfection. Among the fruits may be classed the apple, peach, pear, cherry, currant. The potato seems especially suited to the climate and is produced in perfection. The vine in its product rivals the famous bunches of Eschol of that other Jordan beyond the waters of the great sea.

In summer the midday temperature sometimes reaches 104, by with the dry desert air which robs it of its peril and makes it not more oppressive than a temperature of 90 in most lands. The rapid radiation of heat characteristic of elevated regions and desert climates makes the summer night cool and refreshing. In winter the mercury occasionally drops to 30 degrees above zero, or 2 degrees below the freezing point. Snow seldom falls in the valley. In the mountains it is very heavy.

But the glory of the land is in its mountains. On the east lies the Inyo range, some 8,000 to 10,000 feet high, walling in the valley from that desert plateau which reaches on and on over hundreds of miles of mesa and plain to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In that plain, east of the mountains, lies the long depression of Death Valley, 150 feet below sea-level. These mountains are timbered with pine and juniper.

On the west, from its great height apparently almost overhanging the country, lifts the long wall of the Sierra. This portion of the Sierra may well be called the Alps of America. Here the range widens out into a clustering of tall peaks, and for a distance of 200 miles has a breadth of some 70 miles, with summits rising to elevations of from 12,000 to 15,000 feet. Mt. Whitney, at 15,080 feet, stands as the highest peak in the United States. Among other well known peaks may be mentioned King, Brewer Tyndall and Williamson, grouped about Whitney. Out of this cluster of mountains flow the head-waters of Kern, Tule and King rivers on the west, while, as before stated, Owens river drains the easterly slope. The mountains are densely covered with great pine forests, broken here and there by deep snow water lakes of varying size. These, and the mountain streams flowing from them, are filled with trout, affording the finest fishing The pine openings are the home of deer and other mountain game, making with the cool bracing air, the pure snow water, and the shelter of the pines, a veritable hunter's paradise.

* * * The peculiar combination of a dry desert air from the inland plateau, the upland pine forests with their balsam-laden atmosphere, cool mountain lakes and streams, fishing and hunting haunts which as yet have scarcely known the foot of sportsman, together with a choice of elevations ranging from 3,500 to 15,000 feet above the sea, makes a possible health and pleasure resort unequalled upon the continent, possibly unequalled in the world. Its one drawback, isolation will soon be removed by the building of a road to connect with Los Angeles. With that road built ten hours' ride from Los Angeles opens it up to the tourist, the invalid, or the pleasure seeker. It will furnish to California the one thing it has lacked, the forests and Lakes of the high Sierra, and a few years will dot the mountain slopes with hotels for invalids and tourists. Then with its seasides, its channel islands, its ocean plains, and its high Sierra, one can hardly imagine anything more for Southern California to add to its list of natural attractions. * * *

How Chinese History Is Written.

Chinese history is compiled by a permanent commission of accomplished literary men, who are always at work upon it. In 1737 an imperial edict stated that history ought not to be written for the emperor's use only, and remain shut up in golden caskets and marble chambers; it ought to be made accessible to all officials, that they may know the mind of the emperors and the laws of the land. From the Chinese standpoint, history is divided into two parts—one an exact narrative of events, the other a record of what the emperor has said and done. This division originates two sets of publications; one in which the officers speak, the other in which the emperor is the spokesman. In the first, the industry of the bureau of history is run in the collection of facts, but there is always a danger that the recorder may be under a strong court influence. Historical candor can scarcely find a place in reference to nations or persons who have been in conflict with the court. With this exception, the array of facts thus recorded is most valuable.

The edicts published in the second series express the mind of the emperor. He is always a man who has the advantage of good training, and if his style is tolerable and he happens to be fond of writing his edicts himself, they will all be transmitted to future times in full. The scribes, who stand writing when he speaks, translate his spoken words into official phrases, and his opinions and decisions will then pass into official history, written partly by himself and partly by the scribes of the cabinet. Besides these there are various series of historical works—the first having been prepared in the Eleventh century—to popularize the subject and place the chief facts of the Chinese annals within the reach of common readers, who have not the opportunity to study them in full. The last of these has just been published. It deals with the reign of Kienlung, from 1736 to to 1795, and is in sixty volumes. Every important public matter is recorded under the day on which it occurred. The emperor has, as usual, the lion's share of the talking, and there is room for him to say a good deal in 120 chapters.—North China Herald.

The Cat and the Dog.

The mastery of herself which a cat shows when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvelous thing. Everybody has seen a kitten on a street door-step attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self possessed as if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her. It is a case of life and death; but the whole air and attitude of the cat is one of pure and confident bravado. "You dare not touch me, and you know it," is what her position tells the dog.

But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her air of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed, her eyes never move for an instant from the dog; as he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of hers follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a few feet, settling down upon his forepaws growling ferociously as he does so. Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment; and when he looks back the kitten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten; the cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.—Boston Transcript "Listener."

Poison of Expired Air.

Recently two distinguished French physicians, Brown-Sequard and D'Arsonval, have been experimenting, and have obtained results which are thought to prove that expired air contains another poison, additional to those of carbonic acid and ammonia, to which mainly the dangerous nature of expired air must be referred. The exact nature of this poison has not yet been ascertained, but the experiments cannot be due either to carbonic acid or to ammonia.

By passing expired air, whether of human beings or of animals, through water, a solution was obtained which, injected into the veins of animals, invariably gave rise to the same symptoms—a slower breath, a rapid lowering of the temperature, a considerable paralytic weakness, especially of the hinder limbs, and, after three or four days, a morbid activity of the heart.

Larger injections induced excessive contraction of the pupils, increased paralysis, and a diarrhœa, something like that of cholera. The eminent surgeons who conducted these experiments are disposed to regard pulmonary consumption as largely due to this poison. If future experiments should establish this view, it must greatly emphasize the supreme importance of thorough ventilation in our homes and churches and all places for public gatherings.—Youth's Companion.

The American "Tough."

The tough is a product peculiar to American city life. In other countries, of course, you will find the rough and the cad and the brutal coster, but it is only in an American city that you will find the tough. In other lands the man who comes nearest to the tough is but a subject, and a very poor one at that, and he is constantly more or less in dread of a superior governing power. In America the tough is a citizen, or at least claims to be one, and he feels not only the equal of everybody else, but the superior of everybody else, and he has a profound scorn and contempt for all processes of law. The tough is a terror, and there is no reason why he should escape whipping. Arrest or imprisonment he fears not, but a good dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails might bring him to reflect on the error of his ways.—Boston Home Journal.

Their Bearskin Hats.

The London Foot guards are troubled over the threatened abolishment of their showy bearskin hats, which are worn at present by three of their brigades. The supply of bearskin has diminished exceedingly of late, so that now each hat is worth about $38. These bearskins are practically useless, except for the purposes of display, and are even then only suited for cold climates. But they are highly cherished by the soldiers on account of their imposing appearance.—Philadelphia Times.

Suggestion for Railway Companies.

The Boston Transcript wants to know why railway companies do not hang up in several prominent places in stations a plainly printed list of fares to different places. This would save a great deal of time, as many passengers could have the exact amount of money ready. In fact, in large stations like those in this city, a money changing office in addition to the ticket office might be established, so that people could provide themselves with the exact change if they did not have it.—New York Tribune.

Patti and the Burglar.

It is said that shortly before Mme. Patti left Wales for her South American tour she had a thrilling experience with a burglar. The songstress was alone in her chamber preparing to retire for the night, when she heard a sound in an adjoining room, as if some one were moving about. Patti hastily donned a wrapper and walked boldly into the room from which the sounds came, and stood face to face with a gigantic burglar. He wore a mask to conceal his features, and in his hand he carried a heavy club. The plucky woman asked him what he was doing there.

"Don't you see," he replied in a broad Welsh dialect, "I am stealing your diamonds?"

And he held up to her astonished eyes the most beautiful bracelet which she possessed. Patti did not scream. She simply walked across the room, pressed an electric button to summon the servant. Instead of the servant, however, Signor Nicolini appeared on the scene. The burglar attempted to strike him with his club, but his game was frustrated by Patti. She grasped the club as it was raised in the air. Nicolini and the burglar then clinched, and in the struggle that ensued the enterprising but altogether too candid thief was pitched out of a second story window. He descended gracefully and broke a leg. He was found to be a peasant whom Patti had frequently befriended.—London Cor. New York Press.

Rats on Board Ship.

"We can always tell," said a West India captain, speaking of the plague of rats in port now, "when we have a few or many of the pests on board. The rats do not, as one would suppose, remain on the ship, but they get off at various ports, and, after remaining awhile, ship on some other vessel for another voyage. The water rats, or wharf rats, are great travelers, and make frequent voyages around the world. There are here now rats from almost every part of the globe. Why, I saw four colossal Jamaica rats, with their white bellies, skipping about in the moonlight the other night, and yesterday I killed two Indian male rats on my vessel.

"Rats are great climbers when they find it necessary to do so. Upon one of my voyages not long ago we had a long spell of warm weather, and there was no water in the hold which the small army of rats on board could get at. One night we put some water up at the cross trees and waited for the results. Well, the rats just swarmed up the rattlings and went for that water. We killed as many of them as we could as they came down, and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. But we could not kill them all, and a few made the entire voyage with us."—Philadelphia Record.

Fashions in Handwriting.

There are fashions in everything nowadays. The latest is in handwriting. At least, I see that an instructor in that art advertises at a stylish stationer's that he will impart to our aristocracy, and I presume any one else who can pay for instruction, the latest styles of fashionable caligraphy. It used to be charged against the old fashioned writing master that his method of instruction deprived the pupil of all individuality in the use of the pen. The writing master taught writing after the fashion of a copperplate. The newer style insists on an equal suppression of individuality without the compensation of elegance. The thing in handwriting now is apparently to make it as illegible as possible. The extent to which the people succeed is certainly a credit to the master.—John Preston Beecher in New York News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 5th day of February, 1889, an assessment (No. 22) of thirty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, 14th day of March 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1889, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of March 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9 15 a. m	5 35 p. m
Layton.....	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p m.	10 40 a. m.
Lundy	5 50 p. m.	9 20 a. m
Soda Springs.....	7 0 p m.	8 10 a. m.
Belleville.....	8 10 p. m.	7 05 a. m
Candelaria..... Ar.	8 50 p. m	Lv. 6 30 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 30 a m.	5 25 p. m
Benton	11 00 a m	1 45 p m
Bishop Creek	1 10p. m.	11 30 a. m
Alvord.....	2 00 p m	10 35 a. m.
Independence.....	3 30 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4 15 p m	8 15 a m
Keeler ..... Ar	5 05 p. m.	Lv 7 30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Jones, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Unionville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Lida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.

J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16 1889

MARRIED.

OLNEY—RICKEY—In San Francisco, March 5, 1889, Dudley Olney and Miss Carrie May Rickey, of Carson.

BORN.

HITCHCOCK—At 8-mile House, March 10, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hitchcock, a son.

DIED.

SANTIVAÑES—At Lone Pine, March 9, 1889 Domingo Santivañes, a native of Chili, aged about 100 years.

Bar silver is quoted at 93.

Don't forget the Keeler ball on Monday next.

The rain of the past week insures plenty of feed for stock cattle.

The nearest thing to perpetual motion is the jaws of a gum-jawing girl.

O. I. Mairs expects to start for Los Angeles as soon as the weather settles.

Mr. Robert O'Neal came down from Bishop on Thursday, returning next day.

Messrs. J. J. Stewart, E. H. Edwards and B. Lasky came up from Lone Pine on Thursday.

"Tod" is German for death, and that is what happens when a man takes one too often.

The case of Munzinger vs. Munzinger, suit for divorce, was tried in the Superio Court this week.

Mr. McIver has bought some large work horses from W. S. Enos for use on the Eastside canal.

Elder Scovil will hold religious services in Mairs' Hall on Sunday evening. Everybody invited to attend.

A good offer for beef cattle has been received by W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, from parties at Los Angeles.

Louis Munzinger, the popular brewer of Bishop, was in town this week. Louie says "Times ish dull, pi Gott."

Captain Ericson, the word famous engineer and designer of the celebrated Monitor, died at New York this week aged 86 years.

The 17th of Ireland ball at Keeler next Monday eve will be immense. Don't forget to get your best girl plenty of green ribbon.

The Reading Iron Works has failed for a million dollars. This was one of the largest establishments of the kind on the continent.

"Jock, when ye hae nuthing else to do ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

G. H. Palmer and Louis Padillo, of Lone Pine, have been in town during the week. They were subpoenaed as witnesses in the Munzinger divorce case.

The Indian who killed Louis Sammann at Mono Lake has been examined and committed for murder. The date of his trial in the Superior Court has not yet been set.

The small-pox scare is increasing at Hawthorne. The citizens of Bodie have taken precautionary measures to prevent the further spread of the disease to that place.

Bishop has three big teams on the road to Mojave; Big Pine and Independence have teams making regular trips. What is the matter with Lone Pine starting a team?

Mr. L. A. Anger has received the artesian well tubing and hauled it to the place where the well will be sunk. Active operations will be commenced next Tuesday morning.

Mr. C. A. Levy, of Bishop, is at Los Angeles purchasing goods to be shipped to the former place. The merchandise will be shipped by rail to Mojave and hauled from there by teams.

Gus. McGovern is on his way to Mojave with a ten horse team after a load of merchandise for Bishop. A team belonging to H. H. Spear will leave Bisop on Monday for Mojave, also for freight.

The weather during the week has been cloudy and considerable rain has fallen. The canyons are filled with new snow, which will make plenty of early water. The storm still continues.

The will of James C. Flood has been filed for probate. One half of his property is left to his wife and the other half to his son and daughter in equal shares. The estate is valued at $2,400,000.

Two windmills were raised last Monday on land belonging to John White, of San Francisco, near Citrus. The mills are intended to pump water upon land lying above the Eastside canal.

J. E. Shepherd, Past Master of the Native Sons, Mt. Whitney Parlor, has been elected a delegate to the Grand Parlor, which will meet in San Rafael on the 15th of next month.

Cheered by the presence of God I will do at the moment, without anxiety, according to the strength which He shall give me, the work that His providence assigns me I will leave the rest; it is not my affair. —*Fenelon.*

There is one one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, an over-wise man is the worst. You may cause idiots to philosophize, you may coax donkeys to forego thistles, but don't ever think of driving common sense into the head of a conceited person.—*Arnold.*

Messrs Compton and Best have gone to Bishop and after remaining there a few days they will return to Independence and Lone Pine. The young men express themselves as being very agreeably surprised at the extent of the valley and of its great possibilities. Upon their report depends whether or not a number of families will come here to settle.

THE SITUATION.

The matter of railroad extension is a question of the most vital importance to the people of this county. At no time since the valley was settled has money been so scarce as now. The reason of this is patent to all. If water is being continually taken out of a bucket and none put in the bottom will certainly be found. The railroad for six years past has been draining the valley of its currency. The balance of trade during the entire time has been against us. That this is so is not the wilful perversity of the railroad management but is the result of circumstance. The rates of freight are high because the distance hauled is great and the amount of freight comparatively small. This high rate naturally precludes the possibility of exporting any of our farm productions, while the necessaries of life we must have and every available dollar is required to pay for them. As stated, this is due to natural causes, not to malicious persecution. But this being the fact does not alter our condition. The sole return to the county has been from the mines and as a consequence the portion of the valley farthest removed from the mining region felt the depression soonest. The initial move was made at Bishop and united action has followed throughout the valley. The action of our citizens is not vindictive, but is solely the result of circumstance. The matter is brought before the people and conned over in every light. There is no money left to pay for freight by the railroad, but we have teams to haul it and hay and grain to feed the teams. Actual necessaries we must have and consequently our imports are brought overland from Mojave. The next consideration is that Los Angeles is much nearer to Mojave than is San Francisco and freight to that point is consequently less. A further consideration was whether or not goods could be bought as cheaply in Los Angeles as in San Francisco. As in all great changes the matter of withdrawing trade from one central point and transferring it to another is attendant with many difficulties. The exigencies of business require that an extensive credit system should be carried. The San Francisco parties to whom large sums may be owing naturally use every effort to retain a valuable trade and will enforce the purchase of goods there. Merchants who may thus be forced to trade in San Francisco will of course discourage others from purchasing at a cheaper place. This evil, however, will be overcome by a proper effort on the part of Los Angeles business houses Every person in the valley who has no forced connection with San Francisco realizes the fact that Los Angeles is our natural outlet and will endeavor to secure close connection with that point. The following extract is from a private letter: "Yesterday afternoon I took C. A. Levy around to a few wholesale houses. You never saw anyone more surprised, he had not the remotest idea of the business of Los Angeles, nor of the stock carried by merchants. He says there is nothing in San Francisco that exceeds some of the houses here." And again: "I met Rudolf Schober yesterday afternoon. He is highly pleased with the way the merchants here have treated him." That Los Angeles will be our market both for imports and exports no reasonable person can help but believe. What is most desired, and what we will ultimately have, is railroad extension to Mojave. But in the mean time teaming will perforce be continued until such road is built. Some time since we were told that Mr. Yerington had said positively that the C. & C. would not be extended to Mojave; that it was not even considered; that he had no intention of going to Los Angeles. Whether there was any authority for such a statement we do not know; but the fact is that Mr. Yerington is now at Los Angeles, having arrived there near the date mentioned about a month ago. He is conferring with the business men of Los Angeles in regard to extending the road. The following article appeared editorially in the *Herald* of the 9th inst., Mr. Yerington having arrived in Los Angeles since that date.

"Mr. C. Mulholland, who has been here for some time in the interest of securing railroad connection between Inyo and Los Angeles via Mojave, has received a letter from Mr. H. M. Yerington, President of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, in which he says that he will pay a visit to our city in about ten days. His visit will doubtless result in giving him a favorable impression of the proposition to extend his road. He will see that there is a business traffic to be developed here that would be very advantageous to his company. Mojave is within one hundred and twenty miles of Keeler, the terminus of the C. & C. At present nearly all of that portion of California on the other side of the mountains as well as the southwestern portion of Nevada, would trade with Los Angeles were it accessible by rail. We have no doubt that when Mr. Yerington sees what an immense trade his road can develop when it has an outlet here, he will favor the extension. A leading merchant of Inyo is here now buying goods, and will send out ten tons of merchandise to Mojave, where he has teams to haul it to the valley. This shows the trend of the Inyo trade and the value of the proposed railroad extension."

Grand Ball

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes will give their fifth annual ball at the Lake View Hotel, Keeler, on Monday evening next. When the new hotel was built four years ago it was opened with a house warming on the 22d of February. The party was so successful that on the 17th of March of the following year a ball was given, the new store of John Fehmer being used as a ball room. The 14th of February, St. Valentine's Day, was celebrated the year following. Last year a new lodging house was erected to meet the increasing demand for rooms, and was used to dance in, the partitions not being placed. This year further improvements have been made and the large dining room will be used as a ballroom. Those who attended on previous occasions will remember what a good time was enjoyed, and this year will be no exception to the rule. The unfailing courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will render the ball a most pleasant affair.

Death of a Centenarian.

Domingo Santivañes died at Lone Pine last Saturday. He was the oldest man in the county, his age being about one hundred years. He served in the Revolution of Chili in 1810 and was past the meridian of life when he came to Inyo county many years ago. For a long time past he has worked as a gardener for the Diaz family at Lone Pine and is currently reported to have left a considerable sum of money hidden somewhere. This, however, is unworthy of credence. The funeral obsequies took place on Sunday afternoon, a large concourse of citizens following the remains to the grave, where the funeral address was delivered in an impressive manner by G. H. Palmer. The deceased leaves a son, a young man, to mourn his death.

COURT NOTES

The case of Munzinger vs Munzinger, suit for divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery, was called in the Superior Court last Tuesday morning. Messrs. Laird and Gill appeared for plaintiff and A. R. Conklin Esq. for defendant. Plaintiff testified that defendant deserted him in 1875. Geo. H. Palmer was called by plaintiff and testified in the case. J. W. P. Laird testified on behalf of plaintiff. L. Padillo and M. Castro were called by plaintiff and testified to Mrs. Munzinger and M. Montaña occupying the same house at Lone Pine and at Beveridge. Further testimony was taken on Thursday and the following witnesses were examined on behalf of plaintiff: E. H. Edwards, J. J. Stewart, B. Lasky and H. Lehman. Paul Myrtengreen was called by defendant. Argument of counsel was set for Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

I. O. O. F.

By an arrangement between the Odd Fellows' Lodges of Bishop and Independence a grand anniversary celebration will be held at each place on alternate years. Last year quite a number of the members of the Independence lodge went to Bishop, who state that it will be their endeavor to render their ball here on the 26th of April as nearly successful as the affair at Bishop last year as possible. They seem to think that a better time could not be had. The Bishop lodge will be well represented.

Tourists

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

The effort in the State Legislature to effect a repeal of the stock license was unsuccessful. No change was made in the present powers of Boards of Supervisors, consequently the sheep license in this county will remain the same as it was last year.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hofer and Mr. J. A. Ryan, of Carson, are making a pleasure trip through the valley. They came to Independence on Thursday morning and remained a couple of days. The gentlemen are interested in the Eastside canal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Yerington and son and Miss Bronston left on Saturday night's train for Los Angeles. Mr. Yerington went to Los Angeles in response to an invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of that place, to meet with them yesterday [Monday].—*Enterprise.*

Election Notice.

SCHOOL TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Fish Springs School District, County of Inyo, State of California, that an election will be held on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build and furnish a school house, and for incidental expenses. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $400. The polls will be open at the building occupied as a school house from one hour after sunrise till sunset. The Judges appointed to conduct the election are O. H. P. Love, James Lane and James McCarty.

THOMAS J. GOODALE,
GEO. H. SHEDD,
D. W. NERNEY
Trustees.

c-23

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock m., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications.

P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.

Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL.
Bishop Creek.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. E. CUSACK,
j12 4t Independence, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL.

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

GEO. M. GILL.

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,

Sheriff and Tax Collector.

INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE

A Pleasing Sense of Health and Strength Renewed, and of Ease and Comfort

Follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts gently on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

Effectually Cleansing the System when Costive or Bilious, Dispelling

Colds, Headaches and Fevers

and permanently curing

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

without weakening or irritating the organs on which it acts.

For Sale in 50c and $1.00 Bottles by all Leading Druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.

J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 306, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.

D. CROUGH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IN O MEAT MARKET,

MAIRS & ENOS.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

do18tf

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

Working Asses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1.00 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, outfit and all sent free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Ball

—GIVEN BY—

Mr. & Mrs. Barnes

—AT THE—

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

—AT—

KEELER

—ON—

March 18, 1889

—MUSIC BY—

Keeler String Band.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Grand Ball

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France. I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries: methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

FREE **$85 Solid Gold Watch.** Sold for **$100**, until lately. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. **One Person** in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free**, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the **Watch and Samples.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 818, Portland, Maine.** FREE

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE **$85 Sewing-Machine** To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines, and goods where the people can see them, we will send **free** to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send **free** a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the **Singer** patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for **$95**, with the attachments, and now sells for **$25.** Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure **free** the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.** FREE

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Prop

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR CASH

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

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PALMER & REY'S

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NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

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—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—whom may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful FER PICTURES, in colors. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed (by Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo.) on receipt of price. CONSULTATION FEE SENT WITH ORDER.

ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mys'ery of Tur'ey's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

[*Copyrighted, 1888, by the A. N. Kellogg News paper Company.*]

CHAPTER II.

THE NEW EDITOR'S TRIALS—A MYSTERIOUS SUBSCRIBER.

Allen Gray had done all that under the circumstances could be done to make the first issue of the *Western Republic* bright, spicy and newsy. He was now to realize that an editor's trials were not all before the issue of his paper. Toby, the carrier, went out to deliver the paper to the people in the immediate vicinity of the office. He was as faithful in the performance of his duty as the average carrier on his first trip; but he had not returned half an hour before Mr. Scott, another capitalist in the town, who had given five dollars to have the paper established, and in addition subscribed for one copy, burst into the office, his face dark as a thunder-cloud. In a voice of repressed anger he cried:

"Why didn't you send me a paper? Your confounded boy went right by my store an' never said turkey. If this is the way I'm to be treated I want my money back."

Allen, a little confused at the angry merchant, tried to mollify him, and hoped it would never occur again.

"It's his first trip, Mr. Scott; I assure you he will learn better soon. The boy overlooked you."

"Humph! overlooked me, did he? I suppose I'm an insignificant sort of feller to be overlooked by a ragged, bare-footed, stub-toed printer's devil, am I?"

Allen learned the folly of telling men they had been forgotten. One does not wish to seem so unimportant as to be forgotten, and to forget one is at best a lame excuse. Allen assured the merchant it should never occur again, gave him two copies and promised him a personal mention in his next issue. The new editor was in the midst of an article when Mr. Cross, the produce and grocery man, came in with a paper in his hand and fury in his eyes.

"See here," he roared, in a voice like an angry bull, "you've made a thunderin' blunder in our ad."

"What is it?"

"Don't you see you've spelt eggs with two *g's*?" said the backwoods merchant.

"Well, isn't that correct?"

"No, it's not. If you don't know how to spell you'd better quit tryin' to run a newspaper. I looked at a label which came on one o' my boxes from St. Louis, and eggs was spelt with one 'g.'"

"The label was wrong; here is the way Webster spells it." And Allen turned to his dictionary. The grocer stood scratching his head and swore that either Webster or the man who made out the label was wrong.

"That ain't all neither, the ad's wrong," he added.

"In what respect? Let me see the advertisement," said Allen, almost out of patience. He took the paper and read: "'*The highest prices paid for eggs, butter and poultry at the cheap gr cery store of Cross Brothers.*' What is wrong about that?"

"I don't want no poultry."

"You certainly said so."

"I jest wanted to buy chickens."

"Well, are not chickens poultry?"

"O' course they are, but poultry means more. It means geese an' ducks an' turkeys an' pigeons. I only want chickens. Besides, you had the ad way down there in a corner where no un'll ever see it. Can't you put it in the center o' the first page?"

"No, it would destroy the beauty of that page," said the editor, "but I will change it next week to suit you, and send you a proof of it; your ad shall have a good position."

It would be difficult to say whether Allen was most amused or disgusted at the ignorance of some of these backwoods business men. Ere long he thought he began to see some of the causes of the downfall of Turley's Point.

Again the editor was busy with his article, when the door opened once more, and an old farmer, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, entered the office.

"Why didn't ye git in that piece about my boy killin' the big rattlesnake?" he asked, somewhat viciously.

"It was unavoidably crowded out," said Allen, getting out of patience. "Send in your communications earlier in the week."

"Crowded out, an' that snake such a whopper!" cried the irate old man. "If yer gwine to 'low important items like that to slip, an' fill up yer paper with cookin' receipts, an' furren news about Congress, ye'll play out pr'ty soon, I'm thinkin," and the old gentleman, in no very amiable mood, turned about and left the office.

It is not a very great exaggeration to say that by evening on the day after the first issue of the *Western Republic* the editor felt very much inclined to commit suicide. After a few days he learned not to worry at the follies of some people, and, besides, those who annoyed him most were greatly in the minority. By catering to the vanity of the few who are ambitious to have their names in print, he preserved their favor, and did not injure his circulation. Those who were offended at being forgotten became good natured on being remembered. The more sensible offered words of encouragement to the new editor and hoped he would succeed. The second issue had a short essay from Miss Hopkins, and a shorter poem from Toney Barnes.

Allen was hard at work on the third issue when Tom Simmons again dropped in on him with a serious look on his face.

"I say, Mr. Gray, isn't it about time you were beginnin' to shoot some fire darts into the enemy's camp?" he asked.

"What do you mean, Mr. Simmons?" the editor asked.

"Isn't it time you war lettin' the enemy know ye war here? That is, come out, show yer colors an' fire away on 'em. Give the Democrats fits. Hold 'em up to contempt and say something smart about me, ye know; that I'd make a good member of the Legislature."

"I fear it's a little too early for that. It would certainly endanger your cause."

"D'ye think it raley would?"

"I know it."

"Then don't by any means hint such a thing."

By promising to act fair in the future he disposed of the politician for the time being. But he was scarcely gone before Mr. George Strong entered to caution him not to be too intimate with Tom Simmons.

"He's got no standin' here, an'll ruin any business. By the way, Mr. Gray," he added, in an undertone, "it's a good bit off yet, but next election I've 'bout made up my mind to run for sheriff on the Dimeratic ticket. I expect the *Western Republic* to support me."

Allen Gray found himself liable to get in a position which politicians term riding two horses going in different directions at the same time. Could he support a Republican for the Legislature and a Democrat for sheriff? But he told his Democratic friend, as he had advised his Republican friend, to wait future developments. Mr. Strong smiled and said may be it was best, but took occasion to remark that of course he would not have donated a cent had he not felt assured that the paper would come to his aid in the hour of need. With jealous politicians, unskilled business advertisers and rival poets, the new editor found himself getting into serious complications.

When Strong was gone, Toney Barnes, who had been walking back and forth in front of the office window, casting anxious looks inside for the last half hour, entered.

"Well, what is it?" Allen asked, fearing another volley of MS.

"Wasn't that an awful piece Miss Hopkins had in the paper last week about love. I'd be ashamed to write any thing like it."

"Oh, it was pretty fair."

"D'you think so? Well, that may do, but I'd advise you to have nothing to do with Miss Hopkins' writings. She can't write any thing that will be acceptable with the public. If you want essays or stories, I'll write 'em for you; but she will be sure to ruin the paper."

Next day, as Allen was in the midst of news items concerning the wreck of a steamer, he was aware of some one entering his office. He looked up and discovered Miss Hopkins, the old maid school teacher, and Toney's rival as a poet.

"I just thought I would call in, Mr. Gray," she said, smiling carefully, lest she should lose her false teeth, "an' bring you some poetry. I see you had one of the effusions of Mr. Barnes' in your last issue, and I concluded that if you was in such a strait for poetry I would bring you some myself."

The editor felt bad. He assured her that he really had no occasion for poetry, but sometimes inserted a few lines if the verses were short.

"Mine are very short and so quaint."

"What is the subject?"

"It is an ode to a bat found dead in a garret."

Allen thought of all subjects on earth a dead bat would be least calculated to inspire one with poetic thought.

"Shall I read it?" she asked. She was a lady and he could not refuse to listen, so she read:

"'You feathery, leathery, ungainly bat,
Still round the room and fly in my hat,
Or haste to escape at the door.

You amuse the boys, you frighten the cat,
But now you are dead, poor bat,
Lying on the floor.
None make your shroud
None shed a tear,
Unfortunate bat,
Over your bier.

"'No tears be shed at this sad tale,
So by its wing upon this nail
I'll hang it. Only a bat,
Hang on the wall
For folks to look at,
And that's all.'"

This poetic effusion had the merit of brievity, and the editor thought he might have room for it.

"I think I will soon begin a serial story in the *Western Rembbic*," said Miss Hopkins. Suppressing a groan, the editor asked her the title.

"'*The Ghost of the Rock House on the Hill-Top*.'"

The answer brought to the mind of the editor the mysterious house on the hill, and he asked Miss Hopkins if she knew any thing of the people who inhabited it.

"Not much," she answered; "they've been there some months, and no one knows their names. Some say that the man is a

"I WANT TO SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR PAPER."

brigand, some that he is an ex-pirate, others that he is connected with a gang of counterfeiters or horse-thieves."

"How many have they in the family?"

"I don't know. There was a white-faced woman once seen at the window, but some one pulled her back. A few weeks ago a report went about that a pretty girl had been seen through a crack in the old garden wall, but the tall man with long black whiskers came out, and in a voice of thunder drove her to the house, and the young fellow who saw her ran away."

This gossipy old maid furnished him much news and information. Her poetic effusion was of no value, but she unconsciously gave him many items which he, unseen, noted on his memorandum book.

One evening Allen was working late in the office reading proof. All hands, save Toby, who remained to sweep, had gone home. A tall man with long black whiskers and gray eyes entered the office. His manner was so singular as to strike the new editor with surprise. His bearing indicated that he belonged to a different sphere than Turley's Point.

"I want to subscribe for your paper," he said, in a deep, mysterious voice. "What is the subscription price for a year?"

"One dollar and fifty cents." The tall foreign-looking man threw the money on the table. "What is the name and address?" Allen asked, opening his subscription book.

"Send it to X. Y. Z., post-office box 141," answered the tall stranger, and then, without another word, stalked away from the office.

"Who is that man, Toby?" the astounded editor asked, watching the receding form through the window.

"I don't know—nobody knows," Toby answered. "He's the mysterious man who lives in the big house on the hill."

CHAPTER III.

SOME DIABOLICAL VEISE—POLITICAL AMBITIONS.

Allen sprang to his feet and hastened to the door. Twilight shades were deepening into darkness, yet he could distinguish the outline of the tall man hurrying up the hillside road. There was something so fascinating in the mystery surrounding the stranger that Allen felt a strong inclination to follow and learn more of him.

"Toby, were you ever in that stone house on the hill?" he asked.

"No, sir," Toby answered.

"What do you know about it?"

"Nuthin' much," was the evasive response.

"Does he often come to the village?"

"No."

"Well, if you know any thing about those people tell it to me."

Toby shrugged his shoulders, cast an uneasy look about him, and said:

"'Taint much I know, and 'taint much I want to know."

"Tell me just what you do know, and all that you've heard of it."

"I've been to the house two or three times," said Toby, in an awe-inspiring whisper. "But thar's a great high wall all round it, so one can't see inside. Tommy Miles once peeped through the back-yard wall, and says he saw the prettiest girl he ever set eyes on in his life. People say they kill folks up at that big house."

"When was the house built?" asked Allen, hoping to bring the boy back from speculation, to answer facts.

"I dune," Toby answered. "'Twas long afore I was born."

"Do you know who built it?"

"No. I've heerd ma say it was built by some rich people who lived there long ago, and then left."

"How long have these people lived here, Toby?"

"It's only been a few months since they come back the last time. They wont hev nothin' to do with us, an' we'uns don't hev nothin' to do with 'em."

"Where did they come from?"

"No 'un knows. The house had been vacant, except two old people stayed there and kinder tuk keer o' it. The man was cross an' wouldn't talk nuthin' but French, an' the old woman was deaf and dumb. The boys used to try to git in the orchard, but the old feller came out with a gun an' swore in furren language at 'em, an' skeered 'em so bad they wouldn't go nigh it. Then thar's been some awful sights seen thar o' nights," concluded Toby, shuddering.

"What were they?"

"Well, Tommy Miles said he hoped he might drop dead if 'twasn't so. He was comin' home through the woods one night, an' thought he'd risk comin' by the rock house. When he got nigh it, he heard a awful sercamin' jist like some one was bein' killed, an every winder in the house was a great blaze o' light. He said he'd swear he saw a woman standin' at a winder with wings jist ready to fly when some un pulled her back. Then old Dobbs went by there one night an' saw the blinds an' curtains all ablaze like, an' people flyin' around the ceilin'."

"Who is this man Dobbs?"

"He's an old feller who lives out in the country on a farm."

"Does he drink?"

"Like a fish."

"I guess he had been drinking that day, which accounts for his seeing the wonderful sights at the old house."

"He says 'twas spirits," said Toby.

"Doubtless it was; but the spirits he drank before leaving town."

"Thar's others who've seen strange sights up thar, Mr. Gray," returned Toby, after a few moments' pause.

"There is some deep mystery about the house and people who live there, but when once understood you will find nothing supernatural about it. Why do people here object to talking about that old house on the hill?"

"Cos it's haunted," said Toby, with a shudder, "an' it drives people away from the Pint. Every body says if it hadn't a been fur that old house on the hill we'd a had a boom here long ago."

Allen dismissed Toby for the day, locked the office and went to his boarding-house, his mind full of the strange mystery of which he could learn so little.

Next day Toney Barnes entered with a smile on his face, and a bundle of manuscript under his arm. With an air of triumph, he said:

"Just let me read you what I've got here."

"I am pressed for time, Mr. Barnes," pleaded the editor. "Leave it and let me read it at my leisure."

"Oh, no, it will not take long," replied Toney, with a commanding smile.

"But you don't intend reading all that to me?"

"It won't take long."

"My time is very precious now. Every hour I lose this morning must be taken from my sleep to-night."

It was useless to expostulate. A country editor can not, like the city editor, send a clerk or office boy to talk with the ambitious author who is bold enough to invade his sanctum. He usually is so unfortunate as to be acquainted with the literary aspirant, and escape from a personal interview is impossible. Toney Barnes was certain the editor would not discover the beauty in his poetry unless the author read it himself, and gave it the proper elocutionary embellishments. It was no use to argue that he could not read it to every body, and that newspaper poetry is to be read and not heard; he was determined, and Allen was forced to listen.

"There are several pieces here," said the poet, with a cruel smile. "Let me see which I will read first."

Allen had no choice, and at last the author seemed to have found one that suited for a beginning, and, spreading it out on his knee, said:

"I will now read you 'something on spring."

A spring poem usually makes the experienced editor desperate. Country editors, especially, have a horror of spring poetry. But Toney, like all other poets, having no regard for other people's nerves, began:

"Those beauteous, sunny days have come,
The gladdest of the year,
When verdant nature strews the earth
With wild abundant cheer.
Remain, oh lovely days, remain
With all your plenteous peace,
And may your roses and cauliflowers
And song birds never cease."

"How do you like that?" asked Toney, with a triumphant smile.

Determined to assert his right as a critic, Allen rubbed his aching brow for a moment and answered:

"It seems to me, Mr. Barnes, that you might be charged with plagiarism in these lines."

"Where?"

"When you say

'Those beauteous sunny days have come,
The gladdest of the year.'

One can not help thinking of the familiar lines

'The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year.'"

"What other place?" asked Toney, his face growing very red.

"'Remain, oh lovely days, remain,' might be thought by some to have been stolen from 'Return, oh holy dove, return.'"

"But it's not, sir," interrupted Toney. "I am the author of those verses myself, and Watts and nobody else can claim em."

"Watts is not likely to trouble himself about it, but you know, Mr. Barnes, that poets must avoid any thing that savors of plagiarism."

"I guess you are right," said the poet, feeling that he was a persecuted man.

(To be Continued.)

In Good Shape.

While talking to Mr. T. C. S. Hatch a few days ago we asked him a few pointers in regard to his luck in the Louisiana State Lottery, and of the workings of the company. Mr. Hatch stated that he had been in the habit of investing for some months past a few dollars in the lottery. That he sent his money in and always received his tickets promptly. He purchased ten fortieth tickets about 10th December, 1888, among the ten was No. 69,704, the same being the number that drew the capital prize, $600,000.

"What did you do when you were informed that you had drawn $15,000, Mr. Hatch?"

"I went at once to Waco and deposited my ticket with the American National bank, and took their receipt for the same."

"Did you have any trouble in collecting your money?"

"None in the least. Four days after I deposited my ticket I was paid by the American National bank the $15,000."

"Do you think of investing your money here, Mr. Hatch?"

"I do. I shall invest principally in real estate."

Mr. Hatch has a wife and six children. He was comparatively a poor man, working as overseer of the W. P. Gaines big valley farm, three miles south from McGregor, on a salary. This good fortune has by no means made a fool of Mr. Hatch. He is a man of judgment and there is no doubt but that he will properly invest his money. Mr. Hatch will continue as overseer for Colonel Gaines. —*McGregor* (Tex.) *Observer*, Jan. 5.

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DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

And now comes a denial of the report that the empress of Austria is coming to this country.

It is said that Queen Victoria contemplates writing a volume of memoirs to be published some time next year.

Margaret Deland, who wrote "John Ward, Preacher," is now about 30 years old, of medium height and comely appearance.

The Duchesse d'Uzes has just sold her interest in the Veuve Cliquot firm for £120,000. She is a granddaughter of the Veuve Cliquot.

Mme. Patti Nicolini is tired of living in Wales, and she intends to buy the castle of Chenonceaux, France, the property of the Wilson family.

The Empress Frederick is collecting all the obituary notices of her husband. From papers printed in English she has received 9,000, from Germany 8,000 and from France 7,000.

Mrs. John Clinch, of New Mexico, practised with a revolver until she could hit a dime at ten paces, and then locked herself in a closet while a one armed thief spent two hours robbing the house.

Miss Titiens, a niece of the famous singer, has gone from California to live in England permanently. She "is but 17, but she is tall and stately," and decidedly pretty; and she promises well to become a fine singer.

Virogna, the Mohawk princess, who is now in New York, says the American women waste too much time on dress. She is particularly severe on the "dog women," as she calls them, whom she saw "nursing dogs" in Central Park.

Miss Braddon, whose fifty novels have been produced during her fifty years of life, is still as retiring and modest as she was twenty years ago. She absolutely refuses to permit her portrait to be published, and does not like to be lionized.

THE REASON WHY.

The reason why the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, has weathered the storms which have wrecked many sister institutions during the past quarter of a century, can only be attributed to the prudent and careful policy, and to its fixed principle, never to engage in speculative or questionable transactions.

THE "LOUVRE," SAN FRANCISCO.

"Why not have the best when it costs no more than the worst," asked a reader yesterday. He referred to his recent trip to "Frisco" and the "Louvre" there.

No accidents are so unlucky but that the prudent may draw some advantage from them.

THE CHILL BLAST

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial diseases is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

It is admirable to die the victim of ones's faith; it is sad to die the dupe of one's ambition.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural gratuation to most, and after that to all.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Only command persons, and you may be pretty sure that a good number will obey.

HOW'S YOUR LIVER?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus, there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

No one so old that he may not live a year, none so young but he may die to-day.

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An extra fine instrument which I received in trade will be sold at an unusually low figure. Address P. O. Box 2302, San Francisco, Cal.

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When you wake up in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and note the sudden and wonderful change in your system.

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25 lbs. Alden Dried Apples, 2d quality ... for $1.00
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THE COW BRAND.
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DELICIOUS BISCUITS OR WHOLESOME BREAD
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DWIGHT'S COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.
Paine's Celery Compound is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
The Best Spring Medicine.
Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*
"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Bew, Burlington, Vt.

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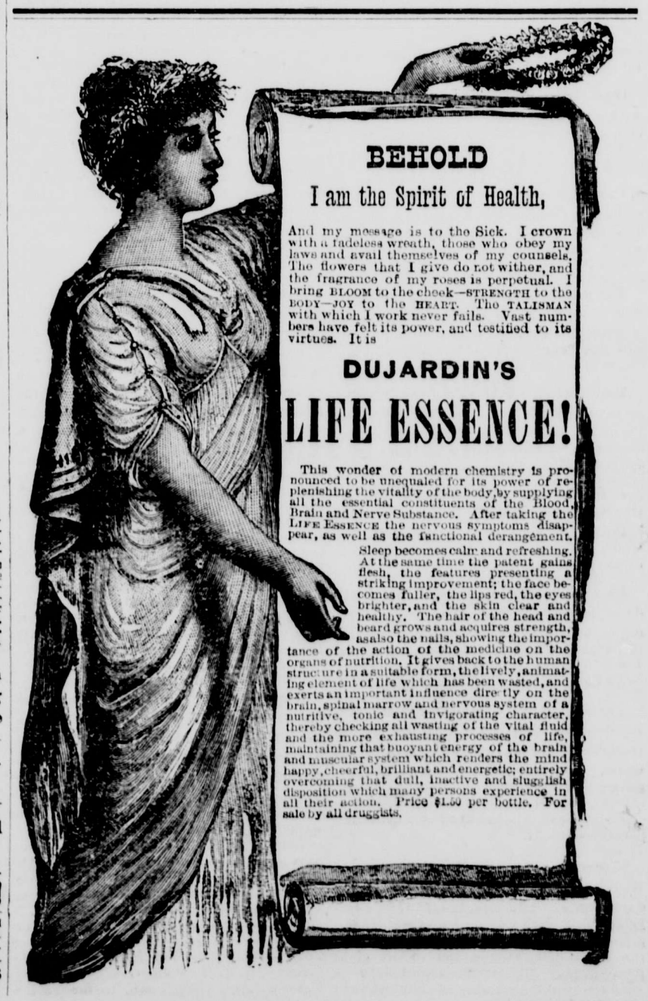
LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physician's favorite.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I am the Spirit of Health,
And my message is to the Sick. I crown with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring BLOOM to the cheek—STRENGTH to the BODY—JOY to the HEART. The TALISMAN with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY....MARCH 23, 1889.

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THE OBI RAILROAD.

An Enterprise of Great Commercial and Geographical Importance.

The question of opening the interior of Siberia becomes more and more important. While hitherto the canals between the large rivers, and projects of navigating the dangerous Kara Sea, were foremost among the plans that seemed likely to be realized, the project of a railroad from the lower Obi to the coast west of Nova Zembla has at present assumed definite shape. The Russian newspapers give the following reports of the project: The Obi railroad, the most northern road ever planned, will be of the greatest economic importance to Siberia. It deserves special attention, as the projectors do not demand any subsidy or Government guaranties. The river Malaia-Obi, near Obdorsk, is the starting point of the projected line, which will take a direction towards the foothills of the Ural Mountains. The latter will be crossed in one of the transversal valleys, which are not over one hundred feet above sea level. It will cross the river Ussa near its source and reach the ocean through the tundra of Bolchesemelsk. Its terminus will be in the Bay of Shainoudir, near Belcoff Nosse. The total length of the line will be two hundred and sixty miles. The price of construction, including rolling stock, is estimated at forty thousand dollars, or ten million dollars the whole line. The establishment of a port on the Arctic Ocean in the locality mentioned above, with all modern improvements for loading and unloading vessels, is estimated at one and half million dollars. To this must be added the cost of establishing a line of river boats on the Obi and Irtish, which is estimated at two and a half million dollars. Thus the whole plan requires the expenditure of fifteen million dollars in works of construction.

It is believed that the line can be worked for six months of the year. The products of the remotest parts of the Obi basin will be carried to the shipping port on the ocean in twelve days, while twelve days more will be sufficient to carry them to London. The price per hundred weight is estimated at $1.30; while on the present route, via Barnaul, Perm, St. Petersburg, London, it is $2.25, the time necessary to accomplish this distance being 130 days.

The railroad, which has been projected by Mr. Golovacheff, is intended as a means for making the transactions of a Siberian commercial company, which has been founded recently, profitable. According to the concession granted by the Russian Government, this road will not be open to the public, but will only be used by the grantee, who proposes to export the grain and stock from Southern Siberia, and hopes to be able to furnish the London market with North Siberian fish. On the other hand, the company will import principally machinery, which so far has hardly found its way to Siberia, and other articles which are at present imported by Moscow merchants.—*Science.*

GRADES IN CHINAWARE.

A Drummer Gives Away Some of the Secrets of the Business.

Few people are aware of what are known as firsts, seconds and thirds in chinaware, so that when they purchase goods they believe that they are of the same quality, and only look for beauty. Hence, when they have bought a piece or set of chinaware and observe something wrong or peculiar about it and yet can not understand why it is different from other chinaware, they have received a second. A first in chinaware is something that is perfect and without flaw. This class of goods commands the best prices, and is not often reduced at sales. When the goods just fall short of being perfect, that is, defective in workmanship, not noticeable to the casual observer, they are seconds and sell lower than the firsts. A little crack in the glazing, a scratch or an indentation makes a second. So, also, you will find the plate warped or the bottom of a saucer uneven. This was caused by some accident in firing. It makes the goods seconds. Some dealers sell firsts and seconds at the same price, making no distinction to the customer, and even deliver a second where a first was chosen, thinking only the pattern will be noticed, and most people would not notice the difference at once. The best houses make the distinction by setting a different price on the goods, so that a purchaser wonders why apparently the same sets of china-ware are of unequal charge. The dealer simply says one is more perfect than the other. Sometimes the dealers mix the two grades and sell them as firsts. This is as bad as making no distinctions between firsts and seconds. The thirds are goods that are defective. In every firing of china some pieces are imperfect, and yet not so bad as to be thrown away. They are assorted into a third grade and sold cheap. Hotels, restaurants and places where the chinaware is apt to be broken purchase thirds.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—Some unidentified philosopher remarks that "It is the newly rich that make displays. It is the paper that has just sprung into notice that hurrahs about its circulation. It is the woman who, for the first time owns a lace shawl, who tells you what it cost."

—The longer we live the more we are convinced of the truth of the cynical remark of the unsuccessful painter, that reputation is rather the outgrowth of luck than of merit. What Hawthorne called the conspiring circumstance rarely visits our homes, and when it does we are generally absent.

AMERICAN AMENITIES.

Some Foreign Criticism Which We Can Dismiss With a Smile.

The ordinary receptions at the White House are characterized by an almost equal amount of freedom. The people walk about the rooms in an artless manner, picking a flower here and ripping off a leaf there, thumbing the *editions de luxe* which lie upon the tables, salivating anywhere—although a large number of spittoons, euphemistically called "cuspidores," are provided on such occasions—drawing their chairs up to the tables, and generally making themselves quite at home. Indeed, more than once or twice have a couple of democratic dames indulged in a set-to for a chair they had simultaneously selected. That all is both "painful and free" we do not need to be assured by the sight of the coatless colored gentleman who pushes his way through the throng to "grip massa President." Nevertheless conversation among our American cousins is constructed on brisk and business-like lines. There may be small charm of expression or conventional prettiness of phrase, but the words, be they drawled slovenly or intoned at a high rate of speed, are directly to the point. Of course the language differs greatly from our own, although there is a deal that passes for American slang which is to be found in our dialects or in Elizabethan literature.

The promiscuous use of "elegant" is an evident importation from the Emerald Isle; "mad" for "angry" is pure Sussex, as is also the "down East" "axey" for "ague." A "square meal" is an expression well-known to the dramatists of the Shakespearean era, and the indiscriminate use of the word "bug" for all manner of insects is good old English enough. Many of our country folks to this day call the lady bird the "lady bug," the cockchafer the "May bug," and the green beetle the "June bug."

We seem to strike new ground, however, when we find shirts spoken of as "waists," short coats as "sacks," boots as "shoes," a purse as a "pocket-book," goloshes as "slip-gums," handbags as "grip-sacks," the smaller articles of feminine attire as "notions," and scents as "odors." It is a little surprising when an American informs you that he is going to "tell you good-bye," when he arrests your attention and prefaces his remarks with a laconic "Say!" and request you to repeat a remark with an invariable "how" in place of our "what." And when a fair American insists on your seeing Niagara in winter, because "the fall is jest as big and the trimmings are so mightily elegant"—meaning thereby the beauty of the surroundings of ice and snow—it is, to say the least, a little painful. But then, when a beautiful sunset, a tasty dish, the weather, a certain route, or drive, or view, are all equally "elegant," what can we expect?—*London Standard.*

EVENING FUNERALS.

A Custom Which Is Having a Rapid Growth in New York.

"No, it isn't exactly a fashion," thoughtfully responded a prominent up-town undertaker in response to a question concerning the comparatively recent prevalence of evening funerals; "it is becoming a custom. Several causes combine to encourage it. First, it is less expensive. The interment takes place quietly the next day, and the funeral cortege may be, perhaps, only the hearse and one carriage containing a clergyman and some representative member of the family. Frequently, too, a funeral is appointed in the evening, because the body is to be conveyed to some distant town for interment and an early start must be made the following morning.

"Still, another influence is traceable to the city's great increase of area. You will notice evening funerals seem more frequent in the upper wards. To attend the final services over a friend's remains where the residence is above Fifty-ninth or Seventy-second street the down-town business man must easily relinquish two-thirds of his day at the office, which is not always convenient or even possible. In the evening he finds it much easier to be present.

"For my own part," concluded the undertaker, emphatically, "I don't like it. There is something incongruous about gaslight and funeral trappings. Death is natural; its accessories should be as little artificial as possible. Just as the light from a chandelier increases the ghastliness of the corpse beneath, so, to my mind, do evening funerals accentuate the gloom of such sad occasions."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Friend and Benefactor.

"Confound your awkwardness!" exclaimed the man whose corns had been stepped on.

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the offender, "but I think you were as much to blame as I was. You stepped directly in my way."

"Do you claim the whole sidewalk, sir, as yours? Has every body got to get out of the way when you come along?"

"Sir, I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time. Here is my card."

(Reads)—"'K. K. Guppins, Manufacturer of Railway Lamps.' Do you make these lamps they use on the cars?"

"I do, sir."

(With emotion)—"My dear friend, permit me to grasp your hand! I am a spectacle peddler!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOUND IN A CRATER.

Discovery of a Beautiful Mosaic Agate in a Mexican Volcano.

An odd-looking genius, who is a guest at the Coleman House and frequently seen about other up-town hotels, is William Cooper. He is a slender, wiry man, with a sandy beard, freckled face and twinkling eyes, who wears a brown beaver sombrero of Mexican pattern, by which he is distinctly marked out as different from the ordinary run of men in New York. Mr. Cooper has come from Mexico, where he has made important geological discoveries. He has been a great traveler. Some years ago he made an excursion up the Congo river, in Africa, between seven hundred and eight hundred miles, and brought back to Liverpool a valuable invoice of ivory and other African merchandise. He is a born trader. Nearly two years ago he first went to Mexico, where his fluent use of the Spanish language made him perfectly at home, to look for onyx and rare marble for the New England Granite Works, which was using large quantities of rare stone in the construction and decoration of the interior of a great building on Broadway, this city.

Cooper went into Southern Mexico and located at Esperanza, where he formed a partnership with a young Frenchman from New Orleans named Juilio M. Chopin. Two hundred miles south of Esperanza is the volcano of Zempoatepetl, within whose crater the Indians penetrate in search of sulphur. One of these adventurous natives found and brought out of the crater a stone which came under the eye of Mr. Cooper and was purchased by him for a silver piece of small value, which has since proven to be a mosaic agate of great and even fabulous value. Further exploration has disclosed the fact that the bottom of the crater is one solid bed or mass of mosaic agate, all of which has come into the possession of Mr. Cooper and his partner. He is modest in speaking of his good luck, but in answer to inquiries pressed on him said:

"The volcano of Zempoatepetl was celebrated long before the conquest period for rich opals, topazes and precious stones found at its base. The agate we have discovered differs from the ordinary stone of that name in the fact that it is mosaic in formation. The colors blended are those which are found in the ruby, topaz, emerald, turquoise and other stones artificially inlaid and combined by nature itself. An apophyllite or fish-eye stone, which has a pearly luster like a moonstone, with its crystals variegated in colors, is so marked in the formation of the mosaic as to bring to the eye suggestions of outlines of figures as delicately and perfectly drawn as if by the hand of a painter. No two pieces of the stone has yet been found alike. It is taken out in blocks of one to fifteen cubic feet. The crater is one hundred and eighty miles from the nearest station on the railroad. The stone is transferred thither on heavy wooden-wheeled trucks, drawn by oxen. The road is mountainous and rough. It takes forty-five days to make a rough trip from the station to the mountain.

"I have studied up the history of the volcano somewhat. Tradition says that it broke out in eruption in the year 648 A. D., the beginning of our knowledge of the Toltec race. It continued an active volcano for about 500 years, during which time many pieces of stone of mosaic formation were thrown out and picked up by the natives, by whom they were made into necklaces and other ornaments. The throne of King Xototl, who reigned in the Twelfth century, was ornamented with fragments of mosaic agate from Zempoatepetl. The country round about the volcano is a wild one, inhabited only by Indians. It is as unknown to the people of the United States as the jungles of Africa. The Indians are cleanly and for the most part honest. They make good house servants, and are nearly all religious. Their form of worship is Catholic."

In speaking of the discovery *El Nowa Monda*, a paper published at Paxaca, makes this statement and suggestion:

"Sea shells were found in the crater of this volcano, which proves that it was connected with the ocean at one time, though at present it is more than 100 miles distant from the sea coast, and over 10,000 feet high. Could this mosaic deposit be the result of a volcanic eruption under the sea at one time, in which animal life was destroyed, and the bodies petrified in mass, forming the strange deposit?"

El Commercio de Mexico computes the value of the volcano at $1,000,000. Pieces of the mosaic are now being set for exhibition.—*N. Y. Letter.*

—"Prisoner," said the chief magistrate, "you are charged with being found dead drunk on the street. What have you to say?" "I reckon I'm guilty, your Honor." "Ten dollars and costs. Next. Same charge against you, sir. Have you any plea to make?" "Your Honor," replied the prisoner, wiping his spectacles on the tail of his coat and speaking with great dignity, "with your permission I wish to enter a plea of guilty to the charge of being discovered on a public thoroughfare while in the condition technically and scientifically known as alcoholic trance." "My friend," said the magistrate, kindly, your offense is merely a nominal one. You may go."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Old lady (to grocery boy)—"What makes the price on them potatoes so stiff, boy?" Grocer's boy—"It's because there's so much starch in 'em, mum."—*Life.*

A QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Dignitaries and Parasites Who Draw Salaries Without Doing Any Work.

Queen Victoria's household has nearly a thousand officers, subordinates and attendants. The Lord Steward is at the head of all with a salary of $10,000 a year. All officers and servants, except those connected with the Queen's chamber, stable and chapel are subject to his orders. The active duties of this officer are performed by the Master of the Household, who gets $5,790 a year. The Lord Treasurer ranks next to the Lord Steward and acts for him in case he is absent, while to assist him he has the Comptroller of the Household, who likewise does nothing. The Board of Green Cloth, composed of the four above named officials, adjudicates on offenses committed in certain parts of the palace, and has clerks and secretary. The clerk of the kitchen and his clerks keep accounts, check goods, and give orders to tradespeople.

There is a *chef* and many cooks, a head of the confectionery department of the "ewer" or linen department, a chief butler, table deckers, men in charge of the plate, pantry and of the coal, and lamp lighters and dispensers of alms. The Lord Steward is judge of the Court of Marshalsea, with power to dispense justice among the Queen's domestic servants, and the court has a Knight Marshal. The Lord Chamberlain gets $10,000 a year and with the Vice Chamberlain, superintends all the officers and servants of the Queen's chambers, except the bed chambers, these being under the Groom of the State, as well as the officers of the wardrobe. The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse is her financial secretary at a salary of $10,000. There are the Mistress of the Robes, the Groom of the Robes, Ladies of the Bed Chamber, Maids of Honor, bed chamber women, Lords in Waiting, Grooms in Waiting, Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, Daily Waiters, Quarterly Waiters, Grooms of the Privy Chambers, Grooms of the Great Chamber and Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. The Marshal of Ceremonies must have an absolute knowledge of Court etiquette.

The official places many of them call for no performance of duty, because with the change of customs the duties have become obsolete. The Master of the Tennis Court does nothing. There are a Master of the House, burgomaster, keeper of the swans, and hundreds of assistants to the officers mentioned. All this looks like keeping house under difficulties, and Queen Victoria ought to be well paid for it.—*Good Housekeeping.*

THE TSIEN-TANG BORE.

A Great Wave That Rushes Into Hangchow Bay Twice a Day.

Captain W. U. Moore, R. N., of her Majesty's surveying vessel Rambler, has lately been engaged in observing the celebrated bore of Tsien-tang river. Captain Moore regards this as one of the sights of the world, which no resident in or visitor to China should miss seeing. It occurs twice in every twenty-four hours, being most remarkable at spring tides. Captain Moore favored us with the following notes:

"The best place to see the phenomenon is from the sea-wall at Haining, about two miles east of the Bhota pagoda, where there is a violent rebound of the flood stream, and consequent upraising of the water behind the front of the bore. The bore can be seen approaching from the upper gallery of the pagoda about ten or twelve miles distant; and heard on a still night, one hour before it strikes, when it is twelve or thirteen miles distant. It is highest as a whole and most regular in form opposite the pagoda, which it passes at full change of the moon at a speed of twelve to thirteen knots an hour; precisely as the moon crosses the meridian of that spot. It has its origin off Chi-san, a cape about eighteen miles east by south of Haining, and travels to six miles above the city of Hangchow, a total distance of forty-two miles. Under certain combinations of wind, spring-tide and rains up country, it commences as far east as Chapoo, and retains its distinctive character to about thirty miles above the city, a total distance of over ninety miles. The general height of the bore, that is the crown of the cascade, varies at spring-tide from seven to eleven feet. It has been seen much higher on the approach of a typhoon and consequent banking up of the water in Chapoo bay. The water raised by the rebounds from the sea-wall, especially that mentioned in the foregoing remarks, mounts to a height of twenty feet or more above the level of the river in the same spot five minutes before.

"At neap tides the bore sometimes does not attain a height of over three feet, but the speed of its progress still renders it too formidable to be encountered by the largest boat. Navigation for ships in the Tsien-tang is not practicable, though the depth of water is sufficient—if time or tide is regarded—to reach Haining from the ocean in vessels of fifteen feet draught and to anchor off the pagoda."—*North China News.*

—First Kentuckian—"Say, Colonel, there's a Mormon elder down the road preachin' to a crowd o' women an' singin' 'Would I Were a Bird!'" Second Kentuckian—"Well, I kin furnish the feathers. You git some tar to stick 'em on."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—Lord Lucan, who recently died in London, was the man who gave the order for the famous charge at Balaklava—the charge of the light brigade.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

Wedding Invitations That Were All Good for Something.

Miss Virgie de Shrewd (who is discovered seated at her davenport addressing numerous square envelopes containing invitations to her wedding)—We must be careful to whom we send invitations, mamma, dear. But of course we will invite the Baxters.

Mrs. de Shrewd—Certainly, my dear. They are good for at least a case of solid silver cutlery, if not something in diamonds. Mrs. Baxter was always fond of you."

"Yes, I know. And what about the Bellevilles?"

"I really don't know. They didn't give any thing but a pie-knife when Leuretta Brace was married, and I've an idea it was one of the half-dozen their daughter Belle had when she was married. We'll not count them in just yet."

"Of course we'll have the Brintons. They've as good as promised me something splendid in Dresden china. Then, there's the Peytons; I detest the whole tribe of them. But they always give solid silver, so they must be invited.

"Certainly; and the Macklires."

"Oh, they'll bring something splendid in bric-a-brac. They're in the business, you know. I wonder if the De Cracy's would bring any thing worth having?"

"I really don't know. They might. They gave superb cut-glass at the Bennett-Grace wedding last month, and I raved over it, thinking they might take the hint if we sent them cards to your wedding. I believe I'd risk it."

"They'll hardly have the face not to bring something decent when there's six of them. I don't know what to do about the Ridley's. They actually gave Marian Leyster plated ware and—"

"They'd be very likely to do the same with you. I wouldn't run the risk. Invite the Layton's instead. They'll be sure to bring something worth having."

"I do wonder if there's any hope of getting diamonds from the Revenels. And what do you suppose the Dreightons will bring?"

"Well, I hope they'll have the decency to bring something better than the etching they gave Marian Leyster."

"I should hope so. Well, I've addressed one hundred and fifty invitations now, and I believe they're all good for something, unless it is the Greyvilles and the Smyths, and we can drop them if we finally conclude they're not likely to send any thing."—Time.

THIEVES AND BUNCO-MEN.

A Detective Says They Are Not So Clever as They Once Were.

"Do you know New York thieves are not any thing like so clever as they used to be?"

The speaker was one of Inspector Byrne's veterans, and there was actually a touch of sadness in his voice as he spoke, as though the decline of clever rascality was really a bad thing for the public generally. The reporter asked the detective the cause of this change which seemed to affect him so.

"Well, that's more than I can tell," was the reply. "It may be because so many of the leading thieves are in jail, or have been scared out of New York by the police, and that their places have been taken by new hands. It is not because there are no thieves, for there are just as many as ever. As soon as one is jailed or frightened off another bobs up and takes his place. But, be it as it may, the whole gang are a precious lot of bunglers.

"There isn't the talent around now to get up another Manhattan Bank affair. Even the bunco and "badger" game men are losing their grip. Take the attempt to rob Phil Daly, the gambler. That affair was a botch. So was the attempted diamond robbery. As for the attempt to "bunco" W. D. Morrissey, the Western miner and horseman, it was clumsy enough to cause some of the old-time "bunko" men to weep. And so the thing goes. It may be that the "crooks" are down on their luck, for "Hungry Joe," who used to be the cleverest of the bunco men, has made more bad breaks lately than a greenhorn, and is locked up in Baltimore as a result.

"The only clever stealing that has been done of late," the detective went on to say, "has been done by men who were not in the regular order of thieves, and who struck out on a new line for themselves. These were such men as Foster and Bedell, the lawyers. But the old line of thieves, as I have said, seem to be losing their grip, and if they keep on there won't be any credit in getting the best of them, or in hunting them."

And with this the veteran, who has made some very clever captures in his day, turned away with a sigh.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Something Had Happened.

"Do you expect a raise of salary the first of the year?" he inquired, as they rode together on the rear platform of the car.

"Not now."

"Has any thing happened lately to upset your expectations?"

"There has. I had my salary cut down four dollars a week, and was told that I didn't earn half what I was getting after that"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Tinware is best washed in soda and water. It can be scoured with care, yet if kept clean from day to day it seldom need come to scouring, which process wears it out quickly.

CORN CULTIVATION.

How the Disadvantages of a Dry Season Can Be Best Overcome.

At the close of each growing season there are some lessons of the year that should be gathered up and rehearsed in order to fix them permanently in mind, and also to add to the stock of general information, which all should be glad to increase to its utmost extent. If the changes for each month for the entire season came in routine order—recurring at stated times in exact periods of duration—the science of agriculture would long since have reached beyond the domain of conjecture and entered the list of exact sciences. The effectual processes that bring success in this year's operations would be the pattern for next season's practice in every line of farming. But in proportion as the changes of the season differ, so the application of different practices becomes necessary. While we are striving to determine what system of tactics to employ in a wet or cold season, we forget what manipulation of the soil becomes necessary for a dry one.

In discussing this phase of farming with a few gathered farmers at a neighbor's fireside lately, the special subject of growing corn in a dry season came up, and it was generally conceded that our knowledge of cause and effect in the growth of this crop was very limited. The heroic treatment of continued cultivation has proved fatal in every instance, especially where any thing more than surface cultivation was attempted. Many fields, under a system that would be considered slack, when gauged by the usual effective methods, have produced all that could have been expected in average years, while constant and thorough cultivation damaged and dwindled the crop down to a meager half.

There is a limit beyond which cultivation ceases to do good, and is frequently, especially in a dry season, a serious damage. When the soil is free from weeds, and is well pulverized, no further manipulation can increase its power of appropriating its essential food and moisture. Every attempt to increase this power disturbs the operations of the root system and checks the growth of the plant. Apple trees are frequently pruned so severely that they die of their wounds. Every nurseryman knows that it takes from seven to ten days for young trees to recover, and begin to grow after each pruning of the top. In a wet season, when the earth has a full supply of moisture, corn grows in spite of vigorous cultivation, and indeed the fact that the season is wet, often prevents excessive stirring of the soil. The rule that is here now commonly accepted, is to stir the surface of the ground after each heavy rain that is liable to crust the top soil; but while the earth is becoming drier and drier, keep out of the corn and sit in the shade rather than work it then.

We know so little of what is going on beneath the first two inches of earth that it is not surprising that we allow custom instead of knowledge to guide our acts. The effectiveness of improved machinery makes it comparatively easy to stir the soil to any reasonable depth. With this power to do comes the desire and fashion, with no consideration for the evil that may be done to the growing crop. Harrowing wheat in the spring with the view of improving the growth is a twin fallacy that ought to go to that crowded limbo of rejected theories where such nonsense naturally belongs.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

HOW WOOD IS BENT.

How the Latest Machines Devised for This Purpose Do Their Work.

Recent construction employs bent wood much more largely than formerly; replacing thereby sawed forms of irregular shape or built-up members with mortised and tenoned joints.

Bent wood is now largely used in wagons, carriages and car building, chair making and the like; and it has even been seriously proposed for ship-building to replace by bent members all knees and other timber of curved outline. The steam-box makes the wood pliable, and when cold it retains the form into which it was bent while hot. Recent machines bend small articles around hollow steam-heated formers, thus doing away with the necessity of opening a steam-box and maintaining tight joints therein.

In bending shafts the formers and beds are arranged in sections each to hold ten shafts, one section of ten being made right and the other left handed. All twenty of the shafts get their vertical curvature around a drum as in plow-handle bending, and the lateral bend is accomplished after the shafts have been brought down to the horizontal plane and the vertical bend thus formed. Both the form for the vertical bend and the bed for the horizontal are hollow and heated by steam.

In a recent plow-handle bender, the formers are cast in one piece, making a cylinder to admit steam. Upon the periphery of this there are fifteen grooves of proper depth to suit the inside shape and circle of the handle, and at the terminus of the grooves there are lugs cast to attach long handles to. Each handle is placed in a socket and bent by a lever, over a former; being allowed to remain two and one-half hours in place. After this the handle will remain in shape in any climate.—*Cor. Mechanical News.*

—A wet towel heated with a hot flatiron passed over it will often alleviate aching heads. With two flatirons, one heating while the other is used by the patient, hot applications are easily made.

THE FATAL BARRIER.

Why Miss Garpickle Gave the Mitten to Love-Sick Bardolph Kiljordan.

"Miss Garpickle, you are trifling with me!"

Bardolph Kiljordan stood before her, as erect, imperious and gloomy as the star actor of a broken and dismembered dramatic combination standing on one side of the track half way between stations and watching a handcar propelled by section men sweeping rapidly past and disappearing in the hazy distance.

Mr. Kiljordan burned with the indignation of an abused, insulted man.

"For months and months," he said, "you have encouraged me. You have smiled upon me. You have accepted my attentions. You have listened to me with apparent approval when I have ventured to hint at a feeling stronger than friendship—"

"Mr. Kiljordan," interposed the young lady, "I will not deny that your attentions have been agreeable to me."

"Then why, Vinnie, he exclaimed, imploringly, "why do you tell me it can never be? Why do you look at me coldly and say we were not meant for each other?"

"I would have saved you this pain if I could, Mr. Kiljordan. I have waited and waited, hoping that the barrier between us might disappear—that you would—would see what it is that interposes so fatally—"

"Vinnie," he exclaimed, tremulously and excitedly, "perhaps it is not too late, even yet! Perhaps I may be able to—"

"It is impossible, Mr. Kiljordan," replied the young lady, firmly yet kindly. "I shall always entertain the highest esteem for you as a man, a citizen, a friend and an excellent judge"—here her voice faltered—"of post-theatrical refreshments, but any closer relationship, I am now convinced, can never be thought of."

"Vinnie Garpickle!" he exclaimed, with bitterness, "so be it! I shall not go down on my knees. It would do no good. The carpet, besides—"and the young man looked at it dejectedly—"if you will excuse me for saying so, Miss Garpickles, is—is not in that condition of—ah—of tidiness that—er—"

"Perhaps, Mr. Kiljordan," suggested the young lady, freezingly, "you will put an end to this painful scene by—"

"Going? Certainly, Miss Garpickle, certainly. But I think I have the right to ask you, since this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity, what the nature of the barrier is that separates us. Have I not?"

"You have, sir."

"Then why have you refused to be my wife?"

"Because, Mr. Kiljordan," she replied, with ineffable sadness, "I can never link my destiny with that of a young man who wears reversible cuffs."—Chicago Tribune.

A PERSISTENT PEDDLER.

But He Failed to Dispose of the Article He Had for Sale.

"I should like to sell you a gimlet," said a care-worn-looking man, as he walked into an office the other day.

"We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

"But you should always look into the misty future," went on the friend, demurely. "Next winter you will want to make holes in your boot-heels so you can get your skates on."

"I use club skates—no straps required."

"You may want to screw some boards together some time. The old-fashioned method of driving screws in with a hammer is pernicious, as it deteriorates the tenacity of the fangs of the screws, as it were."

"Nothing to-day, sir."

"The gimlet also acts as a cork-screw——"

"I don't want it."

"It may be used as a tack-hammer, a cigar-holder and also as a tooth brush."

"I don't want it."

"It has an eraser, a pen, an ink-stand, a table for computing compound interest and a lunch-box attachment."

"I can't help it; I don't want it."

"I know you don't. You're one of those mean men that won't buy a gimlet unless it has a restaurant, a trip to Europe and an Italian opera company attached. You're the kind of a man who would live near an electric light to save a gas bill."

And the peddler walked out with his mental plunge on the perpendicular.—Texas Siftings.

He Countermanded His Order.

He had been to a jeweler's and selected an alleged diamond ring, price $8, and had arranged to pay on the installment plan, when his girl suddenly said to him the other evening:

"James, I feel it my duty to tell you that I have been engaged no less than four times, and that I have broken each engagement myself. In each instance the young man presented me with a paste diamond, and I could respect him no longer. Please take warning and govern yourself accordingly."

He has countermanded his order and will give her a box of plain candy.—Detroit Free Press.

His First Experience.

"What is the matter, my son?" inquired the benevolent gentleman.

And the pale, trembling boy, who was lying across a barrel on his stomach in an alley back of a cigar store and making exclamations in a sort of broken English at convulsive intervals, said he guessed he was one of the victims of the smoke nuisance.—Chicago Tribune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MARCH 23 1889

The following is taken from the report of the last regular meeting of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce as published in the "Herald."

"A petition was then read addressed to the Postmaster General, asking for a daily mail service between Mojave and Owens Valley, in Inyo county.

"Mr. Mulholland was asked to address the meeting on the matter of this petition and the proposed railroad connection between Mojave and Keeler. Mr. Mulholland took the floor and spoke for about fifteen minutes, detailing in graphic language and with forcible argument the advantages which would accrue to Los Angeles through the connection. He estimated the annual trade of Owens Valley at three-fourths of a million of dollars, all of which goes to San Francisco. From Keeler, the present terminus of the road, ore is sent 600 miles to be smelted. It might better be brought here and worked in this city. Marble could be put down in this city cheaper than pressed brick. Potatoes, hay at seven dollars a ton, and all kinds of farm produce, which at present is shipped all the way from the East, could be delivered here. Owens Valley can support 75,000 people, who would all be customers to Los Angeles, and would in time help to supply and cheapen its markets. The reason why the Carson and Colorado was not extended was that one of its chief owners was a San Francisco man, who was unwilling to see the trade divided.

"Mr. Mulholland's remarks were heartily applauded. It was moved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to confer with the Southern Pacific officials who were soon to visit the city and endeavor to interest them in the matter. It was also decided that a special committee be appointed to secure additional signatures to the petition for a daily mail service."

CRYSTALLIZATION OF FRUITS.

The Method as Explained to California's Board of Horticulture.

The process of preserving fruits in a crystallized or glaced form is attracting considerable attention at the present time. This process, though comparatively new in California, has been extensively operated in Southwestern France for years, the United States having been heavy importers, paying fancy prices for the product. The process is quite simple. The theory is to extract the juice from the fruit and replace it with sugar syrup, which, upon hardening, preserves the fruit from decay and at the same time retains the natural shape of the fruit. All kinds of fruit are capable of being preserved under this process. Though the method is very simple, there is a certain skill required that is only acquired by practice. The several successive steps in the process are about as follows: First, the same care in selecting and grading the fruit should be taken as for canning; that is, the fruit should be all of one size and as near the same ripeness as possible. The exact degree of ripeness is of great importance, which is at that stage when fruit is best for canning. Peaches, pears, etc., are pared and cut in halves as for canning; plums, cherries, etc., are pitted.

The fruit having thus been carefully prepared is then put in a basket or bucket with a perforated bottom and immersed in boiling water. The object of this is to dilute and extract the juice of the fruit. The length of time the fruit is immersed is the most important part of the process. If left too long it is overcooked and becomes soft; if not immersed long enough, the juice is not sufficiently extracted, which prevents a perfect absorption of the sugar. After the fruit has been thus scalded and allowed to cool, it can again be assorted as to softness. The next step is the sirup, which is made of white sugar and water. The softer the fruit, the heavier the sirup required. Ordinarily, about 70 degs. Balling's saccharometer is about the proper weight for the sirup. The fruit is then placed in earthen pans and covered with sirup, where it is left to remain about a week. The sugar enters the fruit and displaces what juice remained after the scalding process.

The fruit now requires careful watching, as fermentation will soon take place, and when this has reached a certain stage the fruit and sirup is heated to a boiling degree, which checks the fermentation. This heating process should be repeated as often as necessary for about six weeks. The fruit is then taken out of the sirup and washed in clean water, and is then ready to be either glaced or crystallized, as the operator may wish. If glaced, the fruit is dipped in thick sugar sirup and left to harden quickly in open air. If it is to be crystallized, dip in the same kind of sirup, but is made to cool and harden slowly, thus causing the sugar which covers the fruit to crystallize. The fruit is now ready for boxing and shipping. Fruit thus prepared will keep in any climate and stand transportation.—J. J. Pratt.

The tough is a product peculiar to American city life. In other countries, of course, you will find the rough and the cad and the brutal coster, but it is only in an American city that you will find the tough. In other lands the man who comes nearest to the tough is but a subject, and a very poor one at that, and he is constantly more or less in dread of a superior governing power. In America the tough is a citizen, or at least claims to be one, and he feels not only the equal of everybody else, but the superior of everybody else, and he has a profound scorn and contempt for all processes of law. The tough is a terror, and there is no reason why he should escape whipping. Arrest or imprisonment he fears not, but a good dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails might bring him to reflect on the error of his ways.—Boston Home Journal.

THE ARID LAND AREA.

RECLAIMING WASTE REGIONS BY MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

Agricultural Lands of Colorado Which May Be Made Immensely Productive. Atzec Canals and Irrigation Ditches. The Rain Belt—Farmers' Testimony.

Mr. T. C. Henry, formerly of Kansas, and now one of the most prominent men in Colorado, who has been instrumental in building several large canals in the state, in discussing this question, says: "Of the 40,000 square miles of the territory in this state east of the foothills less than 3,000 square miles are actually and systematically formed. It is my deliberate conviction that were all the water of all the streams covering these plains absolutely preserved for domestic and irrigating purposes and applied with the skill and economy displayed even in India or Egypt, we could irrigate and make fruitful every acre of this immense area—an area capable of supporting an agricultural population, urban and rural, of 3,000,000 people, and yet it would be less than one-half as densely populated as Belgium or the agricultural sections of France.

"The area east of the mountains is practically all agricultural land, and if peopled as densely as is Belgium, would contain a population of more than 8,000,000 of people. Or if provided with water for irrigation, skillfully applied, each forty acres would support a family of five persons, aggregating a population of more than 3,000,000, not including the directly dependent urban population. On the same basis, the great San Luis valley would sustain a population of 1,000,000; the San Juan country in the southwest nearly 1,000,000; the Gunnison and the Lower Grande, 750,000, and the White, the Yampah and the almost unknown Northwest, 1,000,000 more. Before the close of another century there will have been elaborated a system of agriculture surpassing that wonderful civilization which Moorish power planted in the irrigated valleys of Spain ten centuries ago, maintaining the millions then populating our grand commonwealth. There are not less than 30,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in this state which only need the application of irrigation to be made as valuable and productive as any already cultivated."

Carry these same predictions into western Nebraska and Kansas, into Wyoming and New Mexico, Idaho, Utah and throughout the west, by utilizing the waste waters saved in reservoirs, and the future greatness of the west is almost inconceivable. These things are possible. The ruins of the Aztecs and Pueblo Indians, and great nations that are only known in the dim past by the desolation of mighty cities, tell us how densely populated were vast regions in the west in an almost unknown antiquity. With these ruins are old canals and irrigation ditches, and in some of them there is said to have been used a kind of cement that is now a lost art. These ruins are found in arid sections where it would have been impossible for a great population and cities to have thrived without vast irrigation schemes. These great nations have been swept away. How? No one knows, but from the dim borderland of that almost hidden antiquity there come up facts that when first considered seem almost like a dream. But it is history, and let history repeat itself. The public domain will soon be a thing of the past, and the present must look to the future, and if this great water question is grasped by our statesmen as it should be, it will lay the foundation for still new and mighty commonwealths.

Is the rain belt gradually moving westward? This is a much disputed question. Irrigating ditches make more surface water, and hence there is more evaporation. That proposition cannot be denied, although it must be admitted that the rain does not always fall in the same locality where the water was taken up by evaporation. It is also claimed by some that tree planting does not materially increase the rainfall.

In the January number of Science, Henry Garnett says: "Over 100,000 square miles of almost treeless prairie in Northern Missouri, Southern Minnesota and parts of Illinois and Indiana have been reforested since their settlement, and furnish an example of reforesting unequaled elsewhere upon the face of the globe, and yet the rainfall has not increased. On the other hand, there have been more acres of land denuded of forest in the United States within a century than anywhere else in the world, yet there is no evidence of a diminished rainfall."

Professor Sargent, of Harvard college, says: "The removal of a forest from any region will not diminish the amount of rain falling upon it; nor can the increase of forest in a slightly wooded or treeless country increase its rainfall. The gradual drying up of countries once fertile, within the history of the human race, but now barren and almost uninhabitable, must be traced to gradual geological changes, of course entirely beyond the reach of human control, and not to the mere destruction of the forest."

But there are able men who have thoroughly studied the question and who state that the rain belt is surely coming westward. Among the number are Professors Wilber, Angbey, Snow, and ex-Governor Furnass, of Nebraska and Kansas. The observations taken at Fort Leavenworth during a period of thirty-eight years are said to indicate an annual increase in the rainfall of 5.21 inches; thirty years at Fort Riley, twenty-four at the State Agricultural college, and seventeen years at the State university, Lawrence, Kan., are said to give figures showing an increase in the rainfall of 3.05 and 3.06 inches per annum. The data is very valuable, and seems almost indisputable.

But there is still a stronger authority, the farmers themselves. In Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, farmers are now raising crops on what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. They claim that there is a great future for that section, and they raise crops without irrigation, depending solely on the rainfall. And so while some scientists are doubting the statement that the rain belt is coming west, farmers are raising crops. If, in that section, they can raise the cereals without irrigation, so much the better, but there are many millions of acres of land that can never be made productive without irrigation, and let us have reservoirs and great canals, and from what are now arid regions in the west new empires are possibilities.—Will C. Ferril in Kansas City Journal.

The Cause of It.

First Citizen—Your wife seems to have aged greatly of late. What is the matter?

Second Citizen—She got that way waiting for change in one of our big trimming stores.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Family Man.

He walks the street with jaunty pace,
Salutes each friend he sees;
His cheerful mien, his smiling face,
Denote a mind at ease.

What's caused this change? A week ago
We saw him coming down
With mien dejected, footsteps slow,
And on his face a frown.

The frown has fled, his step is light—
Behold him swing his cane!
His head's erect, his eye is bright;
He's happy; that is plain.

You'd like to know the reason?
And I will give you one:
The price of coal's about to drop
A dollar on the ton

Sunburn Without Heat.

Ironworkers, glassworkers and others are constantly exposed to a heat of 400 or 500 degs. F., and yet do not become burned, and there can be little doubt that the enormous radiation from heated rocks and valleys, in addition to the direct rays of the sun, make up an amount of heat far greater than is ever experienced on even a very sunny snow slope, and yet one does not become sunburned. No doubt the surface of the snow reflects and disburses much heat, but certainly far less than it receives, as heat rays are absorbed and rendered latent by the snow melting and evaporation. Experience fully corroborates this, for one may lie on one's back and freely expose the face for long periods to the sun and yet remains unburned. There must, therefore, be some one factor in sunburn than heat alone.

In discussing the subject with Professor Tyndall he added the very interesting and significant fact that he was never more burned on snow than while experimenting with the electric light at the North Foreland lighthouse, where there was no heat sufficient to produce such an effect. I am aware that sometimes, in peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, the direct sun's rays will burn. I have met with some singular instances where several persons have been burned on the same day, even in England, who had never previously suffered in that way. I am further aware that sometimes, not always, in a dead calm on a ship's deck, one may be severely sunburned, and that in boating the same may occasionally happen.

Masks and veils have long been used as a protection on snow, and are more or less successful, brown veils and glasses in my experience being the most efficient. As bearing up this I may mention that a friend of mine, after an ascent on snow, had an enormously swollen face, and I observed that in the general swelling there were many pits and depressions, and that each pit corresponded to a freckle. The irritating rays had been intercepted by the brown color of the freckle.—Nature.

Two Sides of the Question.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-one young women and girls attended the free day and evening classes connected with the Young Women's Christian association last year. There are free classes in stenography, type writing, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, business training, drawing, modeling and designing, retouching photo negatives, physical culture, choir music and dressmaking. Said a lady interested in the association to the writer: "Surely the women and girls of New York ought to embrace these advantages and make the most of them."

One bright looking young woman, though perhaps not patient and persevering enough, looked rather dubiously at the speaker as she remarked: "But the market seems overstocked now with stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers; in fact every department of woman's work seems crowded to overflowing. At the Cooper Union Free School of Telegraphy they will not take pupils, unless some prominent man, or some person with a good standing in the community, comes forward and guarantees them positions."

"Mark Twain," said the lady, "with his characteristic force, on the other hand, expresses himself as follows: 'All trades and occupations are cramped and hindered for want of people to do the work, not for want of work to do. When people tell you the reverse they speak that which is not true. If you desire to test this you need only hunt up a first class editor, reporter, business manager, foreman of a shop, mechanic or artist in any branch of industry, and try to hire him. You will find that he is already hired.' It is the same with women as it is with men. The best, the most skillful, are always in demand."—New York Press.

Beecher and His Word Pictures.

If I were required to sum up Beecher, as he seemed to me during the first twenty years of his experience in Brooklyn, as I grew up beneath his eye from little boyhood to man's estate, I should hesitate not one second in answering, heartiness. He was hearty in everything he did; his aye meant aye, and his nay meant nay. He was peculiarly tenacious about his expressions, as, for instance, one time he described a vision. Standing, in apparent rapture, at the very front of the platform, with his eyes thrown far beyond the horizon, he spoke of the goddess of Liberty with a diamond scepter in her hand.

When he came home that night I said: "I had to laugh when you spoke about the goddess of Liberty with a diamond scepter in her hand. Of course you meant a diamond pointed scepter, there is no such thing as a diamond scepter." He was lying on a hair cloth sofa in mother's back parlor, but rising quickly, and resting himself on one elbow, with tremendous emphasis, he replied:

"Nonsense! I guess I know what I saw."

That of course led up to an interesting discussion as to the illustrations, pictorial, for which his public utterances were noted. He lived in pictures, and during the discussion he said:

"Why, certainly, I see them. Else how could I describe them?" In other words, his imagination caught with nervous hand upon the tail of fancy, and drawing it to him, enabled him to describe, in words, for the understanding of his hearers, that which to him was an apparent reality.—Joe Howard in Once a Week.

The Old World's Railroads.

We are, as yet, only at the edge of the great projects of railway and other methods of intercommunication. The time will come when every remote hamlet will be centralized, and no land will be out of easy reach to the tourist and to commerce. The next great steps of progress are to be taken in Asia. Besides the roads projected and building in Siberia and China, there is now a 1,400 mile road proposed from Constantinople to Bagdad. This will open a new route to China shorter by ten days than that by the Suez Canal. Americans understand very well the rapid changes that follow the opening of such a line. Science says: "It will create a new Asia Minor." Then again Bagdad will become one of the world's great cities. Lovers of the Arabian Nights will associate considerable romance with this latest project of commerce.—Globe-Democrat.

Cause of Premature Age.

"I have 500 gray hairs in my head and I'm only 36," said a friend to me, and coming down in a street car another friend took up the same theme and asked: "Why is it we get old so quick in this country?" I could not say, not being old. "We live in such a hurry," he said, answering his own question. "All we think of is getting money in this country. In the old country they think of spending it. I mean that we are reckless of how the money goes after we get it, and so we are extravagant and need more money and strive harder to get it, and get old young. I believe there are more lunatics in this state of New York with its five and a half millions than in all France with its thirty-seven millions. In France a man regulates his spending. He has so much income. He makes it go as far as it will, and lives in a regular and methodical fashion on that basis. He doesn't grieve for more because he can get comfort out of what he has. But here we are so anxious to make that we neither spend with economy nor get comfort out of what we spend. We waste our strength to get it, and then waste what we gain, for we don't get the good of it."—Buffalo News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine brikge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuseday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.		5 35 p. m.
Layton	10 45 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a. m.		2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p. m.		10 40 a. m.
Luning	5:30 p. m.		9 20 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7:00 p. m.		8:10 a. m.
Belleville	8:10 p. m.		7.05 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:50 p. m.		Lv. 6:30 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville	7 30 a. m.		5:25 p. m.
Benton	11 00 a. m.		1:45 p. m.
Basalt Creek	1:10 p. m.		11:30 a. m.
Alvord	2:00 p. m.		10 35 a. m.
Independence	3 30 p. m.		9:05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4 15 p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5:05 p. m.		Lv. 7.30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Fish Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
W. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
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MOULDINGS,
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S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
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Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.... 1889

BORN.

HUTCHINGS—At Bishop Creek, March 11, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchings, a daughter.

DIED.

HICKS—At Fresno, March 12, 1889, John D. Hicks, aged 64 years.

George Lewis came up on the train Tuesday morning.

Dr. Foley started for San Francisco last Tuesday.

Several San Francisco gentlemen have been in town during the week.

The storm has entirely cleared away and the weather is most delightful.

George White, Master Builder of the C. & C., was in town during the week.

The meadow larks perform a daily cantata with the blackbirds for orchestra.

There was'nt much style about those mules but they got there just the same.

Mrs. Tynan has returned home after a lengthy visit with relatives at Big Pine.

Israel Rittgerrs, of Lone Pine, expects to start for Kern county in a few days.

The river at Sacramento registered nineteen feet and eight inches after the late rain.

Young Mitchell "knocked out" Sailor Brown in twenty-one round at San Francisco.

Mrs. Thomas B. Gunning, daughter of Leland Stanford, has been granted a divorce.

H. H. Spear, of Bishop, passed through town on Thursday en route for Mojave with a big team, going after merchandise.

John F. Swift has been appointed Minister to Japan. M. M. Estee is talked of as Collector of the Port for San Francisco.

O. I. Mairs started for Los Angeles last Tuesday. He will be back about the end of next week, C. Mulholland returning with him.

Herb. Hartshorne was down from Bishop early in the week on business connected with the settling the estate of his brother, lately deceased.

Mr. T. H. Flagler came up from Keeler on Thursday morning, returning next day. Mr. Flagler is Master Mechanic of the Soda Works at Keeler.

August Schnoke came down from Bishop during the week and was in town a day or two. He states that his brothers have leased the Tibbetts and Curtis ranches.

Harry Jiggens and Paul Myrtengreen are on their way to Mojave for a load of freight. This is the third trip made by an Independence team and the work will be continued.

Religious services will be held at Lone Pine next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.. Sunday school at 11:30. Preaching at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m.

"If a man bloweth not his own horn verily it shall not be blown." That is, when it's worthless. When a man is compelled to "toot" for himself the end is near at hand.

Mr. Celayo, of Lone Pine, has shipped about four tons of ore from the old Cervantes mill below for reduction. Some of the ore had been partially smelted and all of it had been worked over without extracting the bullion. The ore is of good quality and will no doubt net a handsome return.

Mr. Frank Humphreys, representing the wholesale firm of M. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, made a trip through the valley this week. Considering that this is the first effort made to secure the Inyo trade for Los Angeles his trip may be regarded as quite successful. No great amount of business can be expected however, until a railroad is built to Mojave.

The 17th

The St. Patrick's Day ball at Keeler was what everybody expected, a complete success. The attention to the guests and the supper was all that could be desired and the music was unexceptionally the best ever heard in the valley. The hall was too small to accommodate the number who attended but the company was good natured and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. In all probability the Keeler Orchestra will be secured for the coming Odd Fellows' ball on the 26th of April. If this is done it will prove a most attractive feature of the entertainment.

A Successful Enterprise.

The Stevens Ditch Company have filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is placed at $45,000, divided into 4,500 shares. Messrs. A. C. Stevens, President, H. L. Clark, Secretary, J. V. Skinner, W. H. Jenkins and H. J. Robinson constitute the Board of Trustees and own all the stock. The ditch is completed and carries 4,500 inches of water. This ditch is the result of pluck and enterprise on the part of the projectors. It is much to be regretted that Colonel Stevens did not live to see his efforts thus crowned with success.

Fair Appropriation Passed.

On Thursday afternoon of last week a telegram was sent to Hon. Cyrus Coleman, at Sacramento, asking him whether or not an appropriation had been passed for the Eighteenth Agricultural District. The following answer was received on Saturday afternoon, too late for publication last week:

SACRAMENTO, March 16, 1889.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.—Eighteenth District appropriation, six thousand dollars. Stock license law retained.

CYRUS COLEMAN.

As soon as the Secretary, C. Mulholland, returns from Los Angeles money will be raised to meet all outstanding bills against the Association and immediate steps taken toward preparations for the fair next fall. The license law alluded to in the telegram is the power vested in the Board of Supervisors to pass ordinances whereby all stock grazing in the county must pay a license tax. Mr. Coleman has attended closely to the interests of his constituents and is entitled to the warmest approbation.

VALUABLE INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Israel Luce visited the INDEPENDENT on Wednesday on his way to the marble quarry returning from a short visit to his home at Sacramento. Mr. Luce has been on the Coast since '49 and is probably as familiar with the State as any man in it. He says there is no country on the Pacific Slope that has so many natural advantages as Owens Valley; soil, water, climate, mountain scenery, minerals and other resources. We have here a vast mineral region that capital will develop and agricultural possibilities that will not alone supply our home market, but quantities of produce can be shipped to Los Angeles when railroad connection shall be secured. A great deal of attention is now being attracted to this valley and enterprises have been on foot for two years past that will work great results. A visit was made during the week to the marble quarry at Swansea. There is a mill there now with two gangs for sawing blocks and various other apparatus. The present manner of driving the machinery by steam is found to be too expensive and Mr. Luce states that the company will endeavor to secure a location at the fall in the Eastside canal and erect extensive works there. Failing in this the mill will be built at Reno. The managers of the Eastside canal and the citizens of the valley should see to it that the mill is located here. A large number of men will be employed and our market benefited thereby. Taxable property will accumulate and the whole county will be gainer. Above the mill, on the side of the mountain, eight experienced quarrymen are now at work uncovering large blocks of marble. Blocks that will weigh upward of forty tons have been rolled down. There is now uncovered and ready for blasting out a block of pure white marble thirty feet high. Columns for architectural purposes and shafts for monumental work can be obtained at any length that the facilities for transportation will permit. The Swansea marble is especially fitted for these purposes as the atmosphere has no perceptible effect on it. This enterprise alone will be of incalculable benefit to the county. The work is getting to a state where shipments can be made, and once in the market the demand will be great while the supply is practically inexhaustible. A number of specimens were brought up and can be seen at this office. Some are pure white, some yellow, mottled, green, moss-agate, and other beautiful crystallizations. Some very fine specimens of onyx were also seen at the quarry.

About a mile east of the marble works, in the Inyo range, is the Swansea Belle mine. Farther east and higher in the range is the Flagstaff mine, owned by Mr. C. Meysan, of Lone Pine. The ledge extends in a northerly and southerly direction and standing on a hill near the shaft the croppings can be seen for a long distance. The dip of the ledge is to the west but it is very nearly perpendicular. A shaft is sunk on the vein to a depth of 155 feet and considerable ore has been shipped. About 100 feet from the surface a drift was started and an ore body is now in sight. The ledge is about four feet wide, in clay casings. The walls are clearly defined and firm, making but little timbering necessary. The ore is soft and most of the work can be done with a pick. The first-class ore assays over 600 ozs silver per ton and $20 in gold. The second-class assays about 200 ozs. silver per ton. The mine is now being worked under lease. About 500 yards north of the Flagstaff shaft is the Coalburner mine. This ledge dips to the east and cross-cuts the Flagstaff ledge at a depth of about 200 feet. A tunnel has been run on the ledge for a distance of 80 feet a number of ore bodies opened up. About 20 feet from the mouth of the tunnel a shaft has been sunk on the ledge over 100 feet. The ledge is three feet wide in the tunnel and widens out in the bottom of the shaft. Sinking about 150 feet further will probably crosscut the Flagstaff ledge and open up a large ore body. Higher up the hill from the Coalburner tunnel and below the Flagstaff croppings is a slide from which ore is now being taken for shipment. Were these mines the property of a company with means to develop them there is no question but that a large and valuable property would be opened up. There is a wagon road to the mines and they are only three miles from the railroad, making shipment very easy. The parties who have the properties leased cannot afford to make extensive workings. They open up small ore bodies near the surface and make shipments which net good returns. But to develop the mines thoroughly capital is required. This, however, time will bring about and a prosperous mining region developed.

There are quite a number of men employed at the soda works. The new windmill for pumping the lake water into vats works quite successfully. Several large sheds are being erected for storing the soda from the weather. This enterprise has passed beyond the experimental stage and is on a firm basis. Of course the industry is yet in its infancy and will assume much larger proportions, the fact being established that the work can be continued at a profit. When better railroad facilities are secured extensive improvements will be made. Both the quarry and the soda works are resources that will endure for ages. These enterprises alone will make a market for a considerable portion of the valley products, and that there are many good mines undeveloped is beyond question. There is a great deal of idle capital in the State that the recent effort to bring the valley into notice will attract here for investment. That it has not been done before is because it was not generally known what great natural advantages are here.

Messrs. Conn & Trudo have located 1120 acres of borax land in Saline Valley and will work the property extensively. A wagon road has been built to connect with the Big Pine road to Deep Spring. Considerable machinery has been shipped in and buildings are being erected. They have named the settlement Ferndale. The industry promises to be of considerable importance and will still further increase the demand for valley products. A number of men will be employed at the works and teams will be required to haul the borax to the railroad. This will make a market for garden produce and hay and grain and also assist in lowering the rate of taxation.

Give Them a Trial.

The house of Newmark & Company is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Los Angeles. The firm has a reputation for enterprise, and what is of more value, for honor and fair dealing, that does credit not to themselves alone, but to the City of Los-Angeles. Newmark & Co. carry a stock of goods not second to any on the Pacific Coast. They very earnestly desire to get a share of the trade of Inyo county and will be found ready to extend every courtesy to our merchants that can in reason be expected. The best way to test the sincerity of the firm, and their ability to fill orders, is to send them a trial order. See their advertisement.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, March 18th.

Grant vs. Walker—Stipulation filed extending Plaintiff's time to answer or demur to Defendant's answer and cross complaint.

Estate of H. J. Hartshorn, deceased—Herbert C. Hartshorne appointed Administrator. Appraisers—David Levy, Robert O'Neal and A. M. Given.

TUESDAY, March 19th.

Munzinger vs. Munzinger—Action for divorce. Argued by counsel and judgment rendered for plaintiff, Louis Munzinger. Custody of minor child awarded to Plaintiff.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th.

Estate of John B. White, deceased—Appraisers—J. J. Gunn, J. W. Murphy and L. Wood.

Odd Fellows' Ball.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge at Independence is already making preparations for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of their order, at Independence, on the 26th of next month. Exercises will be had during the day at the Pavilion. P. W. Forbes, Esq., of Bishop, will deliver an oration. The best music that can be obtained will be secured, and the ball will be given in the Pavilion. Outside towns will be well represented and an interesting and enjoyable occasion will be had. See the advertisement.

Tourists

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are now delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 22, levied on the 5th day of February, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Am't.
T. H. Caswell	4296	10	$ 3 00
Henry Bolte	4147	50	15 00
E. L. Campbell	4335	10	3 00
H. C. Graves	4506	5000	1,500 00
H. P. Graves	4525	500	150 00
N. H. V. Cronise	4500	5	1 50
J. D. Roggies, Trustee	4527	30,000	9000 00
J. D. Roggies, Trustee	3533	475	142 50
A. W. Von Schmidt	4530	100	30 00
W. T. Baggett	4536	1000	300 00
John L. Hunt	4494	10	3 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of February, 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the first day of April, 1889, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Election Notice.

SCHOOL TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Fish Springs School District, County of Inyo, State of California, that an election will be held on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build and furnish a school house, and for incidental expenses. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $400. The polls will be open at the building occupied as a school house from one hour after sunrise till sunset. The Judges appointed to conduct the election are O. H. P. Love, James Lane and James McCarty.

THOMAS J. GOODALE,
GEO. H. SHEDD,
D. W. NERNEY,
Trustees.

o-23

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

j15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 13th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL,
Bishop Creek.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. E. CUSACK,
j 12 4t Independence, Cal.

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. **One Person** in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free**, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the **Watch and Samples.** We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.** FREE

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

Working Csses ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 1889

I. O. O. F.

—THE—

70th Anniversary Celebration

—OF THE—

Independent Order

—OF—

:ODD FELLOWS:-

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Apr. 26, 1889

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

Inyo Lodge No. 301

—AND—

Bishop Lodge No. 332

PARADE! ORATION! BALL!

Orator.....P. W. FORBES, ESQ.
President of the Day..E. ROBINSON

—INVITATION COMMITTEE—

ROUND VALLEY—C. F. Wildassinn, H. Evans.
BISHOP—I. P. Vaney, Wm. J. Dunn, J. L. Bourland, J. H. Bulpitt, Andrew Dell, Wm McDonald.
LAWS—F. K. Andrews,
BIG PINE—S. G. Gregg, L. M. Newman.
FISH SPRINGS—N. E. Conklin, J. Shoemaker.
INDEPENDENCE—J. D. Blair, D. Crough, J. R. Eldred, J. Alexander, A. Stecker.
GEORGES CREEK—J. E. Shepherd, H. J. Robinson.
LONE PINE—R. C. Spear, S. Decker, John Anton.
KEELER—T. C. Boland, B. F. Gray, C. J. Schallen, S. Levy.
DARWIN—Geo. Lewis, P. Clinton, A. G. McGovern.
LOOKOUT—J. D. Channell.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A. R. Conklin, W. W. Woodruff, P. H. Mack, Wells Barnes, Henry Thomsen.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Bertrand Rhine, P. P. Keough

FLOOR COMMITTER.

J. W. Murphy, C. W. Craig, J. E. Shephead, N. E. Conklin.

BALL TICKETS, $3.00

Supper at the Norman House.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

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n476tf

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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

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ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mys'ery of Tur'ey's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

[*Copyrighted, 1888, by the A. N. Kellogg News paper Company.*]

"There is another point where the critics might attack you," said Allen.

"Where?" asked Toney, beginning to shrink himself.

"In the next to the last line there is an incongruous association of roses and cauliflowers."

"It is a blending of the beautiful and practical."

"Roses are beautiful and cabbage useful, it is true, but there seems to be an incongruity in their association that might subject you to criticism. Besides, one blooms in the spring, and the other usually matures in autumn."

"Well, if you think that piece won't do, I'll read you one on the brooklet," said the author.

There was no escape, and Allen told him to proceed.

"Laughing, bubbling, bright and clear,
Gushing, dimpling little brook,
Gurgling, murmuring, sad to hear,
How you tempt me from my book;
Dashing, sparkling ever on,
Skipping, jumping, still you go,
Laughing, bubbling, gushing, dimpling,
Flashing, whispering, groaning, simpering,
Gurgling, murmuring, still you go."

"How d'you like that?" the poet asked, giving the editor a precarious look.

"That's better."

"D'you really think so?"

"Yes—decidedly."

"Well, suppose you use that?"

"Very well," and, without further reading, the *Brooklet* was laid aside as accepted.

"HOLD ON, TONEY!"

"Well, now, I'll read another."

"What is the title?"

"*The June Apple Tree.*"

"I don't like it."

"We can change it if you wish. This is an elegant bit of blank verse which I dashed off." He read:

"'High up 'mid the branches
Gazing at the far-off moon,
In gorgeous splendor
And wisdom solemn mast,
Sittest the undisconcerted owl—'"

"Hold on, Toney," cried the editor, "never allow any thing so sublime as that to appear in a newspaper. Send it to the best publisher in the land, have it copyrighted, or it may be stolen from you."

The author glanced at the editor as if he half doubted his sincerity. If Allen had not had excellent control over his feelings he could not have refrained from laughing. Toney's excellent opinion of his own talents as a poet blinded him. He laid the gem aside, determined to send it to *Harper's*, and drew another which he thought more common place, and read:

"Oh, speak not of splendors, of sorrow and pain,
Of happiness etherial, of England or Spain;
Oh, tell not of anguish, your hopes or your fears,
Come to me in gladness, with laughter or tears."

"That poem is too deep; our readers would never be able to fathom it," said the editor. Not having been able to fathom it himself, Allen supposed that few at least of the *Western Republic* readers could.

Toney then selected two small verses of doggerel, meaningless stuff, which he called sonnets, gave them to the editor, almost freezing the blood in his veins by the announcement that he would soon have a serial story ready for the *Western Republic*, and left the office.

Allen suspected that the story was already written, and had been rejected by every publisher in the land. Of course Toney would insist that it was an excellent story, and that as soon as it appeared in print would take the world by storm.

Having got rid of the poet, the publisher went to assist in making up the form, when Tom Simmons entered.

"I'say, Mr. Gray, I don't think there need be any more delay in my announcin' myself as a candidate," he said, throwing his hat on the folding-table and seating himself in a chair.

"It seems early," returned the editor.

"But delays are dangerous. Some one may get ahead of me."

"Of whom are you afraid?"

"Thar's George Strong—"

"But he belongs to a different political party."

"It makes no difference," said Simmons, impatiently. "He's in my way and I intend to rise in spite of him. If I go to the Legislature I'll give me the inside track for Congress, don't ye see; and if I git in Congress it's only a step to President o' the United States. You know when a feller gits to goin' up there's no tellin' how far he'll go."

To sensible natures this man's egotism was simply disgusting. In order to change the subject Allen asked him the price he asked for the corner building near the printing office.

"D'you want to buy it?" asked Simmons."

"I might."

"A thousand dollars."

"I will see about it."

A few moments later Simmons left the office.

CHAPTER IV.

THE STROLL—A MYSTIC BEAUTY.

To Allen Gray it seemed as if Strong and Simmons were constantly watching each other, to thwart one another's plans. However, it may only have been by accident that Mr. Strong came into the office just an hour after his political opponent's visit. Having seated himself, Strong said:

"There isn't any doubt, Mr. Gray, that Simmons is onto my racket. He knows I'm gwine to run for sheriff, an' he'll beat me if he can."

"I don't think he knows any thing about it, Mr. Strong," said the editor.

"Yes, he knows; I tell ye yer mistaken. That man is just watching me all the time. He's always tryin' to spile my plans. I believe the devil owes me a spite an' is payin' me off with bad neighbors. Wasn't he in here to-day?"

"Yes, but we were talking on a business matter," said Allen, with some hesitation, "I wanted to buy that corner lot of his."

"Yo did. What did he ax yo?"

"One thousand dollars."

Mr. Strong gave a prolonged whistle, "That's more'n twice what it's wuth. I wouldn't give him three hundred dollars fur it; fur the house is no account at all."

Three or four days later, when Mr. Strong had almost induced Allen to purchase some of his property, Tom Simmons, having heard of it, determined to "spoil the trade," if he had to injure all the property in Turley's Point to do so. A large number of the citizens of Turley's Point seemed to be watching each other, trying to prevent their neighbors' success, even to their own detriment. As nearly every body seemed pulling against every body else, the business outlook of the village was not bright.

On Sunday afternoon Allen Gray determined to set all warnings and rumors of danger aside and take a stroll to the hill on which the mysterious stone house stood. It was a delightful day, and he found the woods pleasant. The trees were clothed in their richest green, and wild flowers nodded their saucy heads in the gentle breeze which stole through the forest. The nimble squirrels ran before him, frisked about among the branches or chatted from some leafy retreat. He followed an old disused carriage road, once macadamized and an excellent thoroughfare, but now in a dilapidated state, and partially overgrown with grass. The grim old forest on either side of him seemed dark and gloomy.

The distance was much greater than Allen had supposed. Though the top of the old stone house could be seen from the village, he lost sight of it the moment he entered the wood. Having paused to rest at the foot of a long hill, he discovered a narrow but well-worn path leading off at right angles through the trees, and decided to follow it. Through a forest of grand old moss-covered oaks, winding about among huge masses of rock which in centuries past had tumbled from the bluff above, the path took its course until he found himself at a delightful spring of clear, cold water at the foot of the hill. Here Allen paused and gazed about him.

On his right beneath a wide-spreading beech was an old rustic seat. It had evidently been there a great many years. Lovers may have sat there and breathed vows with only the gray old forest to hear them, long before he was born.

At one time the whole forest seemed to have been a grand park, but allowed to run wild, it had become a labyrinth of tangled undergrowth and vines. Throwing himself on the rustic seat Allen gazed into the spring, which, gushing out from the side of the hill, formed a sparkling rivulet that glimmered over a bed of many colored pebbles. This cool retreat was a haven of rest to the tired editor, and he flattered himself that here he might frequently find security from the persecutions and annoyances of poets and politicians.

But the afternoon was wearing away, and as he had determined to visit that mysterious old stone house, he could waste no more time at the spring.

As he rose to return to the main road, something bright on the side of the path caught his eye. He stooped to see what it was, and discovered a golden chain partly covered with leaves and dirt. He drew it out and found buried beneath the leaves, but attached to the chain, a golden locket. It was a lady's locket, and Allen knew at a glance that it did not belong to any one at Turley's Point.

"What shall I do with it?" he asked himself. "Keep it and advertise it? That is the best I can do; but suppose I open it and take a peep within."

He pressed his thumb on the spring and the lid flew open, revealing only a short tress of soft, golden hair, which had evidently been clipped from the head of a child.

"That reveals nothing," said Allen, closing the locket, putting it in his pocket and starting back to the road, tapping the leaves with his slender cane.

Reaching the main road he ascended the hill toward the great house. The road between the spring and top of the hill bore some evidences of recent travel. He had nearly reached the top of the hill when he found a lady's kid glove lying at the side of the road.

The glove was too small and of a quality too fine to belong to any of the women whom he had met in the village.

"Of two things I am certain," soliloquized Allen. "There is a lady at the stone house on the hill, and she takes strolls."

Allen began to wonder what kind of a person she was. Was she young or old, beautiful or ugly?

The top of the hill was reached, and he found himself on a broad plateau with a large, magnificent mansion before him. A high wall, on the top of which were sharp iron pickets, surrounded house and grounds as far as he could see. The gate was tall, surmounted by a high arch supported by pillars of stone. All the nursery stories of enchanted castles which he had ever heard or read came with wonderful freshness to his memory. There was something so grand and yet so weird in that imposing pile, reared as it seemed in the very heart of the wilderness, that Allen was inspired with a feeling of awe, if not fear. For some time he stood gazing at the vast building. Then he went a little nearer, and from a slight eminence could see fountains playing on the lawn, while the gentle breeze came to him laden with the fragrance of sweetest flowers. Notwithstanding the grandeur and beauty of the house and grounds, there was something so weird and strange about them that he felt strongly inclined to retreat.

"Oh, pshaw! I am getting almost as silly and superstitious as the villagers," said Allen to himself.

After examining the front as well as he could, he decided to walk completely round it. Those people might have good reasons for living lives of seclusion, and he would not question their rights. That they were people of refinement and taste the palatial residence and fairy-like grounds were ample evidence. They might be even better than represented. The people at the village had doubtless misconstrued their conduct, and given their neighbors on the hill worse names than they deserved.

With these thoughts in his mind Allen wandered around to the rear of the great mansion and halted. The great wall inclosed about ten acres, and from what little Allen could see of the grounds they seemed in excellent order. The wall in the rear was boards two inches thick and eight feet high, and through the cracks the editor had a very good view of the garden.

A well-worn path, leading from the garden gate to the river bluff a fourth of a mile away attracted Allen's attention, and, wearied with gazing at the house, he thought to go to the bluff and watch the sunset.

He had almost reached the great cliff when he came to a sudden halt and stood transfixed with amazement. There, standing on a grass plot, gazing across the dark river beneath, was a beautiful girl about eighteen years of age. She was very pretty, with large blue eyes, a wealth of golden hair and a form which might have been the envy of a sculptor.

HE CAME TO A SUDDEN HALT.

Her eyes were fixed upon the river, and she was not yet aware of his presence. As the rays of the setting sun fell upon this angelic being, Allen thought he had never seen one so lovely. That she was an inmate of this wonderful house seemed to give an additional charm to her beauty, and he found his heart beating with a hitherto unknown emotion.

At last the sun dipped behind the tree-tops across the river, and, heaving a deep sigh of regret, the young lady turned to retrace her steps homeward, when she discovered a handsome young stranger standing in her path.

CHAPTER V.

ARMING FOR THE CONFLICT.

It was difficult to tell who was the most confused, Allen Gray or the beautiful girl before him.

Her dress and manner indicated culture and refinement, and he felt that he must apologize for his presence.

"I—I beg pardon!" he stammered, after an awkward silence of a few moments. "I came for a stroll to the bluff, not aware of your presence. I hope I have not annoyed you?"

There was an honest frankness in his voice and manner, more reassuring than his words. A change from surprise and terror to pleasure, as instantaneous as it was remarkable, came over her face.

"Oh, don't blame yourself, sir," she said, in tones the sweetest that ever fell on mortal ears. What a delicious voice, how like the chime of a silver bell. Then, as if not altogether recovered from her surprise, she stammered: "I—I was watching the sunset."

"It is a delightful view from here," said Allen, recovering at once his self-possession. "I do not wonder that you came here to witness it; I came for the same purpose, but seeing you, and not wishing to disturb you, remained in the background."

"You have lost much," answered the beautiful girl, her angelic face wreathed with smiles. "I frequently come to this bluff to visit the sunset, and the scene never grows old."

"No doubt, were I near enough. I would do the same."

"You are the new editor at the village, are you not?" she asked, with charming childlike simplicity.

"I am; my name is Allen Gray, and I am editor and proprietor of the *Western Republic*. You live in the stone house on the hill, do you not?"

She started, a death-like pallor swept over her face, and in a confused manner she answered:

"Yes, sir."

It was painfully evident that the stone house on the hill was an unpleasant topic to this young lady; therefore Allen determined to avoid it. He began praising the beauties of the sunset sky, the grand old forest and delightful flowers.

"I found some things to-day in my rambles," he at last said, "and may be you can tell me who is the owner." He drew from his pocket the glove and locket. "Do you know whose these are?"

With a glad smile upon her face she came quickly to his side and said:

"They are mine. The glove I lost this morning; the locket was lost two weeks ago. Where did you find them?"

He told her all about finding them, and then, both having regained their equanimity, they became absorbed in a pleasant conversation. It seemed as if they had known each other for years. Little heed was taken of the flight of time. Twilight shades were long held in the background by the broad face of a full moon shining from a cloudless summer sky. There was such a strange fascination about each of the other that they did not notice that the stars were winking at them from the heavens above.

When Allen asked what her name was another momentary confusion seemed to come over her, as she answered *Bertha Collins*; but by his admirable tact the confusion was but momentary, and she was discoursing as pleasantly as before. Those moments seemed to possess a world of pleasure to Allen and will never be blotted from his memory. This lonely creature, whose beautiful face and golden hair bathed in moonlight seemed angelic purity itself, produced such an effect upon him as to electrify and change his whole nature. The dark mystery, which hung like a pall above her, seemed to only heighten the charm which made her so attractive.

Almost unconsciously they walked down the path to the garden gate. Allen knew not of what they talked, he only seemed to realize that he was in the presence of one on whose beauty he could feast his eyes forever, and to the music of whose voice he would never grow weary of listening.

Her disposition, when not freighted with a strange, mysterious dread, was happy, and her laughter fell like ripping music upon his enraptured ear. But all things must have an end, and this charm, delightful as it was, must be broken.

They reached the point where their paths lay in different directions, one to the gate of that great, gloomy old house, the other around the enclosure to the village.

"I must go in now," she said, her face becoming just a little clouded. "It is growing quite late, and I can not longer remain out."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Germany should be careful—"We fight mit Sigel."

Postmaster Hill Got $15,000.

In the telegram from New Orleans, which was published in *The Statesman* on the morning of December 19, and which gave the account of the grand mammoth drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, it was announced that Manor, Tex., had fallen heir to a portion of the $600,000 prize. Such was indeed the case, and the lucky holder of one-fortieth part of the ticket was Postmaster John E. Hill, and no more deserving man could have received it. Mr. Hill is personally a friend to every citizen of Manor, his pleasant manners and genial courtesy to all, whether in business dealings or social intercourse, having made him a general favorite.

He has been a resident of Manor about three years, having come there from Tennessee, he having several relatives living in Manor.

Although a staunch Democrat (his father having been killed while serving in the Confederate army), Mr. Hill has the unanimous endorsement of the citizens of Manor for re-appointment.

With part of the money he drew last month he has bought a farm of 400 acres for $10,000. The ticket he held was collected through the State National Bank of this city from whom it was learned that the money was received promptly by them and promptly delivered to Mr. Hill.

It might be added that the "newspaper luck" is now broken. Mr. Hill is the collecting agent for *The Statesman* at Manor, and newspaper men everywhere may now expect to win the capital prize. —*Austin* (Tex.) *Statesman*, Jan. 17.

Visitors to San Francisco should not fail to visit the famous Louvre, on the corner of Market, Eddy and Powell streets, and the little Louvre, corner of Market and Grant avenue. They keep imported beers from every market in the world, besides the best brands of liquors and wines and a restaurant department which has no superior.

Dujardin's Life Essence has restored vigor to hundreds of old young men who have exhausted their vital forces by dissipation, and other bad practices. It has given back youthfulness and strength whenever used. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

STILL MAKING FLINTS.

An Antiquated Industry Kept Alive by the Savages of Africa.

It is difficult to believe that in these days of repeating and magazine rifles, when a flint-lock gun or pistol commands a fair price as a curiosity, there should be actually existing in England a considerable industry in the manufacture of gun flints; and when we add to this a largish business in strike-a-lights or tinder box flints, the fact is still more remarkable.

The chief center, if not the only remaining center, of this manufacture is the picturesque little town of Brandon, in Suffolk, which has been engaged in this line of business from immemorial time. Not only did the chief supply of gun flints and tinder box flints come from this spot during the long period when Englishmen lighted their candles and fought their battles with flint and steel, but long, very long before—before guns and candles and iron, and even bronze, were known to the inhabitants of these islands, Brandon was celebrated for its superior quality of flint, as it is to-day, and there is abundant evidence to show that from the prehistoric period down to the present day, there has hardly been a break in the gathering and preparing flint for the wants of man at this spot.

It will be, no doubt, asked who uses gun flints now? The answer is, the natives of Africa, to whom we have philanthropically traded our obsolete flint lock muskets and rifles, to enable them to kill each other—and occasionally ourselves—more commodiously. The fine flints quarried and shaped at Brandon, are packed in kegs and exported to the various parts on the east and west coasts of Africa, whence they find their way into the interior for barter with the natives.—*St. James' Gazette.*

THE AGONIES OF LUMBAGO.

W. S. Phillips, East River National Bank, New York, writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your valuable plasters. Last October I had a very severe attack of Lumbago, and suffered untold agony; could not turn in bed or get in any position without assistance, and with pains almost unbearable. The folks suggested ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. As soon as possible I had one applied to the small of my back, and to my great surprise I experienced almost instant relief; I continued wearing it until entirely cured, and am happy to say that I have not had the slightest symptoms of Lumbago since. They are a wonderful and valuable plaster for Lumbago, and I take much pleasure in recommending them."

Epitaph for a Photographer—"Don't Move."

THE CHILL BLAST

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial diseases is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SIAM'S DANCING GIRLS.

A Spectator Describes Some of Their Graceful Performances.

Poised on tip-toe, bending their limbs back as far as they will reach and picking up bits of straw with their eyelids, the dancing girls of Bangkok are always exercising in the royal gymnasium. The new volume in the Zigzag series, "Journeys in the Antipodes," gives a very graphic description of the wonderful physical training of these girls, whose ages vary from five to twenty years. The curious and subtle feat of picking up a bit of straw with the eyelids can be learned only by the youngest of them, who are made to practice it in order to render them flexible in every part of the body.

There are two long rows of benches, one a little higher than the other. On the lower is a row of little girls and on the upper bench are laid fine polished bits of straw. At the sound of the drum the little girls altogether bend the head and neck until they touch the bits of straw, which with wonderful dexterity they secure between the corners of the eyelids.

The cup dance is the most graceful and poetic of their dances. A row of young women with a tier of cups on their heads take their places in the center of the gymnasium. A burst of joyous music follows. On hearing this they simultaneously, with military precision, kneel down and fold their hands, and bow their heads until their foreheads almost touch the polished marble floor, keeping the cups steadily on their heads by some marvelous jerk of the neck. Then suddenly springing to their feet, they describe a succession of rapid and intricate circles, keeping time to the music with their arms, head and feet.

Next follows a miracle of art such as may be found only among people of the highest physical training. The music swells into a rapturous tumult. The dancers raise their delicate feet, curve their arms and fingers in seemingly impossible flexures, sway to and fro like withes of willow, agitate all the muscles of the body like the flutter of leaves in a soft evening breeze, but still keep the tier of cups on their heads. At other times a cup full of some liquid is placed on the floor in the center of the hall. A girl will spring to her feet and dance about it in round wild eddies, and suddenly laying herself down, keeping her arms folded tight on her breast, will take up the cup with her lips and drain the liquid without spilling a drop.

WANAMAKER'S PICTURE.

How the Only Existing Photograph of the Noted Philadelphian Was Taken.

John Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant prince of Philadelphia, has a deep-seated objection to sitting for a portrait. He has repeatedly declined the overtures of his family and friends who are anxious to secure a counterfeit presentment, and up to the present time it is not known that his features have been transferred to paper in any regular manner. A year ago, however, Mr. Wanamaker was a passenger on one of the North Lloyd steamers from Europe to New York. During the voyage he was frequently surrounded by a bevy of frolicsome girls, who made as much of him as they would of the most eligible beau at a fashionable watering-place. They were, in fact, more attentive than the proprieties warranted. One of them in particular hung around the Philadelphian's steamer-chair almost every time he appeared on deck, and her marked attention caused a great many jokes to be cracked at her expense. Among the passengers was a passenger who had traveled extensively in Europe for an Eastern newspaper, and who had procured one of those small detective cameras which is concealed in an apparently innocent button on the coat itself. Seeing this young lady around Mr. Wanamaker, the newspaper man determined to catch a photograph, and one bright afternoon he stepped in front of them just as a lurch of the ship threw the young lady into Mr. Wanamaker's lap. The focus was just right, and the telltale machine was snapped on the instant. It happened, however, that the Philadelphia man moved his head just as the chemicals were getting into their deadly work, so that his features are not well defined in the negative; but the position is perfect, and the outline of the young lady's face, as well as the figure of the millionaire, are brought out in strong lines. It is the only known photograph of John Wanamaker extant.—Washinton Letter.

Difficulties in Trousers.

Speaking of trousers reminds one that they are the most difficult garment in a man's wardrobe to get on comfortably with, in a philological sense. There are large sections of the country where they are degraded by being called "pants." Even in cities they have their defamers, persons who never speak of them by their correct name. These persons frequently speak of themselves as "gents," and wherever there are "gents" you will hear of "pants." The waistcoat has had its nomenclatural troubles, too; but never has any name so inelegant and offensive been bestowed upon it as is applied to trousers by those who call them "pants." "Vests" is not the name it prefers, although "vest" is not a departure from the proper name too terrible to be borne. Even the good old-fashioned word "overcoat" is being driven from its citadel. In circles where clothes are matters of great moment "top-coats" and "great-coats" are mentioned, but "overcoats" are seldom heard of. Words have their fashions as well as garments.—Dress.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

The Great Question Settled in a Few Suggestive Parables.

Once upon a time Jacob married Ruth and they set up housekeeping.

Now it came to pass that Jacob became penurious and laid up the proceeds of his crops and stock in his own pocket, and it also came to pass that Ruth was somewhat troubled for pin money. Her money went unto the grocer, and her eggs and hens were of no avail, for Jacob took them to market.

And Ruth grew shabby in dress and pinched in face. Her gowns were turned even unto the third time, and the neighbors laughed at the ancient bonnet.

And Jacob prospered and grew fat in houses and lands, and drove fast horses, and speculated. And Ruth wept sorely that it was so, that in her own home she was a beggar. And Ruth and Jacob were old and died; and his heirs quarreled over the goods that were left.

II.

Once upon a time Susan married Elisha, and they set up boarding, for Susan loved not labor, and Elisha wrought hard with the plane and saw, a carpenter by trade. And it came to pass that Susan visited much, and bought silk gowns and banged her hair and she loved laces and bonnets.

Elisha loved his wife, and gratified her in all ways. His coat grew threadbare, and he discarded collars, insomuch that Susan became ashamed of Elisha's shabbiness and bemoaned her evil lot.

And it came to pass that a rich stranger saw her face, and wondered at the ill-mated pair, and took Susan to the opera, and Elisha grieved that it was so, and began to hate all women; and the lawyers granted a divorce, and Susan departed with the stranger, and Elisha departed also and died in a distant land.

II.

Now, in this same town, Edward married Sarah, and they rented a farm, for they had no land. And Sarah sang at her work and Edward plowed in the field, and the crops were abundant, and Edward said unto Sarah: "What is mine is thine, and what is thine is mine. We two have one purse and one interest."

And Sarah was prudent and loved her husband, and they laid up money together, and sometimes Sarah carried the gold that was saved, and sometimes Edward, and Edward trusted Sarah more than himself, and they bought lands and prospered, and while still young their abundance was such that out of their bounty they clothed the poor, and bought pictures and beautified their home. And people wondered at her happy face; and they rode in a carriage that was not "yours" nor "mine," but "ours." And they lived to a good old age and died amid their children.

Here you have this all-absorbing question of the present days discussed in a few suggestive parables, by confronting conditions; consider them, if about to acknowledge Hymen, take what suits you best and may you live long and happy!—*Yankee Blade.*

SUPERSTITIOUS FEARS.

A Famous Singer's Strange Belief—Frightened by Nitric Acid.

"The thief doth fear each bush an officer," and a superstitious person is horrified at some fact which he can not understand. A certain famous singer who is still living, is said to believe that another singer, a rival for the favor of the public, possesses the "evil eye." When the two happened to be at a hotel in San Francisco at the same time, an earthquake started them both down stairs and into the street. The superstitious prima donna, as soon as she recovered the power of speech, insisted that the shaking of the earth was due to her rival's evil eye.

The South Africans will not destroy the Natal rock snake, a reptile sometimes twenty-five feet long, which feeds on small quadrupeds. After swallowing an animal it remains in a torpid state for some days, and might be easily killed by the natives. But they believe that the snake has an influence over their destinies and therefore they refuse to destroy it. They say that no one has ever been known to kill the reptile and prosper.

The Mama Sunel, a tribe inhabiting the mountains, fifty miles from the Persian Gulf, boast of having preserved their names and habits unaltered from the time of Alexander the Great. When the English Government sent its first mission to Persia, at the close of the eighteenth century, this tribe showed its adherence to one of its most ancient usages. The people plundered a part of the Embassy's baggage, which had been left in the rear, without a guard. Among the camels was one loaded with bottles of nitric acid, which had been brought from Bombay for medicinal use. The robbers, after plundering several camel-loads, came to that with the nitric acid, which they threw from the camel's back upon the ground. The bottles broke, and the vapor and odor of the acid so alarmed the ignorant and superstitious robbers, that they fled in dismay, believing that a pent-up demon had been let loose, and would punish them for robbing his friends. Several of the loads near the nitric acid were left untouched by the thieves, some of whom when caught confessed that the fumes of the acid had frightened them away.—*Youth's Companion.*

—A lot of young farmers in Central Illinois held a corn-husking contest a few days ago. They ruled out a chiropodist who wished to compete on the ground that he was a professional and an expert.—*Chicago Tribune.*

For Economical Reasons.

Old Wayback Wayback (from Wayback Township)—Gee whack! things is scrumptious, ain't they? What fur is that 'ar ax in th' furrard part o' th' kyar?

Young Wakeup Wayback (from the city)—That's to help kill the passengers in case of accident, so as to bring the damages down to $5,000.—Life.

Likely to Be Misunderstood.

Miss Minerva—Your visits to your old home are so few and far between now, professor. I do hope you can spend some time in town.

The Professor—Ah! thank you. I have tried so to dispose my time that in my visits among my friends I can embrace all my former pupils in the seminary, particularly you, Miss Minerva.—Buffalo Courier.

A Lover of Winter.

I luv tew see the fleecy snow
Cum sailin' thro' th' air,
A-coverin' up th' fences, an'
Th' hillsides bleak an' bare.

I luv tew see th' steel blue ice
A-formin on th' pond,
Knittin land an' water with
A close tho' brittle bond.

I luv tew skate upon th' pond,
W'ene'er th' day is fine,
With Sally Smith's leetle hand
Clasped close an' tight in mine.

An' wen we cut our flourishes,
An' gracefully gyrate,
I kind o' like tew hev the strap
Cum loose on Sally's skate.

It's just a jolly thing tew dew,
Tew git down on yer knee
An' fumble roun' a leetle shoe,
An' then look up an' see

A rounded, rosy, dimpled cheek,
An' roguish, laffin' eye,
An' take yer pay fer fixin' on
Th' skate—all on th' sly.

But wot I luv th' most uv all's
A jolly cutter ride—
Thet is, w'en Sally's with me, fur
Tew cuddle by my side.

Don't want th' day too fine and nice—
Would ruther hev it storm—
Thet is, w'en Sally's with me, fur
I luv to keep her warm.

—Yankee Blade.

The Mississippi Doctor's Error.

Two agents for a new kind of churn came to the house of Dr. L——, of Panola county, Miss., in the evening, and were invited to spend the night. While one was caring for the horses the doctor, conversing with the other, found the men were from a place where he had practiced medicine in his youth. Inquiring about different persons, he at length asked: "And the Misses Brown, where are they? They were without doubt the most ugly women I ever saw."

"Yes," said the agent.

"What became of them?"

"One is my wife."

There was silence.

The doctor presently left the room. Going to the stable he saw the other agent and made a confidant of him, winding up with: "Well, they were uncommonly ugly women. Did you ever see them?"

"Yes."

And he married the other.

Dr. L—— claims that this is the only break he ever made in entertaining strangers.—Detroit Free Press.

A Clear Conscience.

Editor Cheap Monthly—I tell you it makes a man feel good to do a noble action. I'll sleep well to-night.

Admiring Wife—Have you rescued some children from cruelty or saved a life, my dear?

"Well, no, not exactly; but today a young woman who has been furnishing us with beautiful poetry for three years without charge, came into the office and I gave her fifty cents."—Philadelphia Record.

Why Philadelphia Is Slow.

Chicago Man (in Philadelphia)—Well, I don't wonder Philadelphia is called a slow old town. It would be impossible to do business here.

Philadelphia Host—Eh? Impossible to do business? Why?

"Why, the streets are so narrow you can't dodge creditors."—Philadelphia Record.

Suffering.

"No man can ever tell, unless he has passed through a similar experience, what I suffered during my life in Arizona," said Mr. Timberclaim. "What!" exclaimed the listeners, "were you tortured by the Indians?" "Tortured by the Indians!" with supreme contempt. "Naw! I bought a farm on monthly payments."—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Slang User's Fearful End.

Mother—Johnnie, I do wish you would quit using slang.

"Why?"

"It's as bad as profanity. What do you think will become of the profane and slangy man when he dies?"

"He'll be in the soup."—Nebraska State Journal.

A Natural Mistake.

"Mr. Browne," said the milkman, "you sent me the wrong check. This is drawn to the order of the board of water commissioners."

"Why, so it is," replied Mr. Browne, and then he added, "Natural mistake, though. Mr. Pump—very."—Harper's Bazar.

A Shrewd Salesman.

De Smith (who has been obliged to go out into the street)—Why is this sidewalk so blocked up with ladies?

Passer-by (pointing to the shoe store window)—Don't you see that sign: "Small feet fitted here?"—Burlington Free Press.

Modern Barbarism.

Boggs—I understand you have changed your barber?

Biggs—Yes, I couldn't stand the old one. Why, only last week they had him out on Fortieth street to shave a corpse, and he tried to start a conversation on the tariff.—Burlington Free Press.

Don't Want to Be Cured.

Prince Bismarck is troubled with insomnia, and yet he refuses to read London Punch.—Norristown Herald.

PULMONARY DOPPERS.

Half of St. Louis' Policemen Die of Lung Diseases in Ten Years.

Some remarkable results have been reached by Dr. George Homan, medical examiner of the police department, in his investigations, made under direction of the Board of Police Commissioners, into the physical condition of the members of the force. Below will be found extracts from Dr. Homan's report, just published, dated April 3 last, and a supplemental report dated November 3:

"The mortality record of the department for the last ten or more years, taken in connection with a study and analysis of results reached by the former examination, together with the ascertained tendency of police life toward producing impairment of breathing capacity, especially in those new in the service, satisfied me some time ago that pulmonary mischief constitutes a principal weakening cause operating among the members, and that especial note should be taken of any thing indicating beginning or actual deterioration in this direction. Accordingly, in the conduct of the examination great care was exercised to ascertain the condition of the lungs, and the same degree of care was observed in taking the measurement of the chest.

"It is a painful and notable fact that a heavy mortality rate from lung diseases has prevailed in the department for many years, with necessarily a proportionally heavy sickness rate from the same cause.

"From data furnished by Mr. Tate, it appears that during the last eighteen years there was a mortality from all causes (excepting casualties) of sixty-five, of which forty, or 61.53 per cent., were from various forms of pulmonary disease, thirty-four being returned as due to consumption alone.

"The average age of the decedents from this disease for the period stated was a little over 41 years (41.29), while their average years of service was somewhat above ten (10.94).

"If the men appointed members of this force have always been selected with reference to physical fitness and soundness (as is presumably the case) such a melancholy showing constitutes a serious indictment of routine department methods; for the fact stands out with emphatic clearness that in a chosen body of men, a large majority of whom are in the prime of life as regards age, the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis amounts to more than one-half of the total mortality from disease.

"For if the foregoing statements are true, and correct deductions have been made, past experience justifies the expectation that about half of all who join the St. Louis police force and serve ten years will sicken and die of consumption soon after reaching forty years of age; and this probability, with the added contingency of being shot or otherwise injured, adds nothing to the cheerfulness of this form of employment."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE HUMAN APPETITE.

In Some Countries It Craves Serpents, and Caterpillars in Others.

In South America the inhabitants eat every thing, even serpents and lizards. Humboldt has there seen even children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes and crunch them up. Puppies are choice food on the Missouri and Mississippi, and at Emeraldi the tid-bit is a roasted monkey. The flesh of the larger animals is appreciated variously; in Arabia the horse, in India the elephant and in Egypt the camel. The Chinese taste is for cats, dogs, rats and serpents, while bears' paws and birds' nests are dainties. But the pariahs of Hindostan have still stronger stomachs, for they contend with the dogs, vultures and kites for putrid carrion. The nearest approach to this remarkable taste is afforded by the inhabitants of Cochin, China, who prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones. At Terracina a guest will be asked whether he prefers a land or a water eel. In the West Indies a large caterpillar found on the palm tree is esteemed a luxury, while the edible nests of Java swallows are so rich a dainty that the ingredients of a dish cost as much as fifteen pounds.

A curious taste prevails in many parts of the world for clay. According to Humboldt, it is eaten in all the countries of the torrid zone, but the practice is also observed in the North, as hundreds of cart-loads of earth containing infusoria are said to be annually consumed by the country people in the most remote parts of Sweden, and in Finland a kind of earth is occasionally mixed with bread. This latter custom is more civilized than that observed by the women on the Magdalena river, who, while shaping earthen vessels on the pottery-wheel, put large lumps of clay in their mouths. In the same place it is often necessary to confine the children to prevent their running out to eat earth immediately after a fall of rain. The Otomac tribe of earth-eating Indians knead the earth—a true potters' clay—into balls of five or six inches in diameter, which they roast by a weak fire until the outside is hard. They remoisten them when they are required as food, and according to a monk who lived twelve years among them, one of them would eat a pound and a quarter of this peculiar food in a day.—Gentleman's Magazine.

—The American Humane Association resolved, in recent convention, that docking and nicking horse tails is cruel beyond excuse, and a disgrace to civilization.

WOMEN WHO EAT TEA

Discovery of a New and Dangerous Vice Reported from Boston.

Two servants who were hauled up before a police justice here the other day charged with creating a rumpus, indignantly denied having been drunk. They said that they had been somewhat under the influence of tea, which was responsible for their eccentric behavior.

"But," remarked the judge, "I never knew that any one could become really intoxicated from drinking tea."

"No more they can, yer Honor," was the reply. "We ate it."

It is becoming quite a popular vice in Boston, and presumably elsewhere—this tea eating. And, curiously enough, its victims are mostly found among the "help," who, having the household tea-caddy always accessible, get accustomed to helping themselves from it, a pinch at a time, of the dry leaves. These they chew, thus extracting the alkaloid, which is a toxic agent of a most powerful description. Its first effect is no agreeable exhilaration. Ultimately it induces sleeplessness and an abnormal condition of mind, with strange wishes and delirium. It is an amusing fact, by the way, that when tea was first brought to England, about the year 1665, it was served experimentally for eating in a bowl, like spinach. For a long time after that it was regarded as a deadly drug, and people who sold it were considered disreputable.

It is positively wonderful how the demand for new and particularly destructive vices gives birth to an apparently exhaustless supply. One in particular that is said to be making great progress among women is the habit of ether drinking. This chemical product, so well known for its virtues as an anæsthetic, is an ethereal spirit of alcohol, containing that element of alcohol which has the effect of deadening pain. Most people have had opportunities of observing this effect in drunken men, who suffer severe hurts without feeling them, apparently.

Ether, taken internally, produces a feeling of exaltation, which is not followed by the disagreeable after-symptoms arising from overindulgence in the crude whisky or other spirits. Its results are slower, affecting the mind by slow degrees and depriving the victim of all moral sense. The confirmed ether-drinker will murder her own grandmother, without so much as a qualm of conscience, to get fifty cents wherewith to purchase a bottle of her favorite intoxicant.

In its effects upon the moral being, ether bears a strong likeness to opium, which might be called a poison for the soul. The use of this latter drug is said to be fearfully prevalent among the wives of New England farmers, who devote the pennies they earn by selling eggs—always the private perquisite of the country women in this region—to secret purchases of the deadly stuff from itinerant peddlers. One woman in a small rural community will spread the vice among all her female friends, who, wearied by the endless monotony of their lives, are eager for any excitement.

The experienced eye can detect the habitual eater of opium by an uncertainty of gait, a sallowness of skin, and other symptoms. It is likely that the sallow complexion and weakly appearance so universal among the Chinese one sees are due to this cause. Everywhere throughout that part of China which is familiar to travelers the fields of rice are checkered with wide areas of growing poppies, the seeds of which the natives steep to make an intoxicating liquor. This is the most primitive method of consuming opium. For commercial uses it is gathered by cutting open the poppy seed heads with a knife, leaving the gum to exude. Ropes, held taut, are then dragged across the tops of the plants by pairs of laborers, and the gum sticks to the hempen strands, from which it is subsequently taken and packed for sale. The people of the far-away mountain region in China, where opium is unknown—particularly in the rugged North—are big, strong and healthy.—Boston Letter.

Crystalized Gypsum and Mica.

Gypsum is, chemically considered, a hydrated sulphate of lime. It is a well-known and very common mineral, and in its crystalized form sometimes occurs in thin, nearly transparent plates, which resemble the finer qualities of mica. But it is a mere resemblance, the constitution of the two minerals being in no particular the same. Mica is essentially a silicate of alumina, though in some varieties other mineral substances are combined. It is crystalized in thin plates, which may often be subdivided until hundreds of thousands of them are required to make an inch in thickness. Even though very thin these sheets of mica are both elastic and tough. For its various uses, in the doors of stoves, lanterns, etc., mica needs no especial preparation. It is used for window glass in South American countries, also in Siberia, and has also been applied to this purpose on ships of war, as the concussion of heavy guns often causes the fracture of glass windows. Mica has further been used for spectacles, optical instruments, and bronzing powder. Mica is found in nearly all parts of the world, but certain localities only produce large plates of it. In Siberia, Norway and Sweden large plates are found, often more than a yard in width, and similar pieces are found in Peru, Mexico, also in some parts of New Hampshire and in Canada.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ATHLETICS FOR WOMEN.

The Only Way in Which They Can Overcome the Evils of In-Door Life.

Among the infant nations of the world woman was expected to share the labors of the field with her lord. The exotic conditions of a pernicious civilization, as wealth accumulated and luxury grew, imposed trammels on woman and relegated her to the enervating confinement of the house, in order that she might preserve a more delicate and pleasing form for the gratification of man returning after the day's toil. Woman was, however, originally intended to be a much more competent companion and helpmate than the selfishness of man will concede. So long as a community remained pastoral and nomadic, so surely did woman retain a physical development equal and perfect as that of her mate. Thus, we find that Atlanta was as fleet of foot as any of her male companions, and not until she allowed her cupidity to get the better of her judgment, while striving to secure the golden apples dropped by Hippomenes during the race, was she vanquished. That woman was once as skillful as man in the practice and art of venery was symbolized by the fact that men did not deem it unworthy to worship a virgin huntress, and called upon Diana to lend them her knowledge and support in the chase. That war even claimed their services is evidenced by Herodotus and other ancient historians; and although the prowess of the doughty Amazons, who, in order that they might not be impeded in the use of the bow, mutilated their right breasts, may be in a great measure mythical, still such testimony goes to prove conclusively that woman, while perhaps not endowed with the same brute strength as man, can be his peer in most games, pastimes, and recreations that call for dexterity and quickness of hand, foot, and eye. No one can gainsay the fact that the long-continued seclusion of our fair sisters from sports and exercises has undoubtedly much deteriorated the physical stamina of the female race, at least in civilized countries. They are not capable of undergoing the fatigue, exertion and exposure nature intended they should; they are victims of many ailments that have become hereditary to their sex simply from inaction. They are not (I am talking now of the upper and leisure classes of civilized society more especially) in as thoroughly a healthy physical condition to sustain the burdens of maternity, and its consequent strain upon the system, as they ought to be, as it was intended by nature they should be, and as they undoubtedly would be if healthy exercise was more universally prevalent among the sex. If any reader doubts this statement he has only to analyze the statistics of any European nation that bear upon this subject to be convinced. Happily, the baneful results of an in-door life of inaction have been realized before its effects have become ineradicable, and the growing superiority of the physical development of the Anglo-Saxon over her Latin sister is due chiefly to the revival of athletic out-door exercise among the women of this family. English girls may surely claim the lead in the good work of athletic regeneration. They are closely followed by their fair sisters and rivals on this side of the Atlantic, and both are head and shoulders ahead of the daughters of France, Germany and other continental nations.—Charles E. Clay, in Outing.

SERVICEABLE SHIRTS.

Advantages of the New Style Which Opens in Front and Behind.

It is really a fact that the novelty of the season in shirts is an article which opens in front and behind. Odd, isn't it? Yes, but it is not only odd, but nice—an innovation which promises to revolutionize this important branch of gentlemen's dress. "We have them," said a fashionable haberdasher, as I jokingly asked for "shirts open in front and behind," and he volunteered the information that they are "the thing," however the idea may strike one at first. "To begin with," said he, "the shirt which opens only behind, now worn almost exclusively by city people, while an improvement over the old style opening only in front, has to be drawn on over the head, mussing the hair at times, when it would be better left undisturbed, and scratching the face oftentimes with the stiff linen of the starched bosoms or the points of the spiral fastenings for diamonds or other studs in the new shirt. These annoyances are obviated, for the shirt opens clear down the front and back, and the front can be closed with the buttons or studs, and the garment gently wrapped around a fellow like a breast-plate or a chest-protector, and buttoned behind. But there is another advantage equally marked. Coming in two flat pieces, it can be more easily washed and less easily torn to shreds in the mangling machines and the wringers. Then comes the ironing. In the old styles the irons have to be pushed inside to reach the back of the bosoms, and in ironing the front the shirt has to be pulled over the ironing-board, which is especially designed to rip things. In the novel, two-piece, open-in-the-back style of shirt, as any one can see, the work is done with as little difficulty as ironing a napkin."—Chicago Journal.

—Great sacrifices are made for political victory, but a Missoula (Mont. Ter.) man seems to have gone altogether beyond the line of reason. He confessed to a murder in order to show the inefficiency of the sheriff, and thereby lessen the latter's chances of re-election.

FLORIDA SPONGE-FISHERS.

Where and How They Ply Their Uninviting Trade.

The sponge reef of Florida begins a few miles east of Apalachicola and hugs the coast to within fifty miles of Cedar Keys; then there is a break of one hundred miles, after which it reappears and runs south without interruption to Key West and the Bahama Islands. This reef, a rocky ridge, sometimes of genuine limestone, but generally of coral, begins some six or eight miles from shore and continues out indefinitely; in fact, wherever there is a rocky bottom sponges are said to be found, and the only reason that the fisheries do not extend completely around the Gulf coast is that in places, as off the coast of Texas or Cedar Keys, this rocky bottom begins in water too deep to permit of profitable sponging.

The average depth of water on the St. Mark's reef at six miles from land is sixteen feet. The sponges are in great abundance and of good quality, being much better than those from the coast of Mexico, but rather inferior to the Bahama variety. The supply is practically inexhaustible, as they grow almost as fast as gathered, a sponge requiring only two years to reach maturity.

The vessels used in the business are generally schooners of about eight tons burden. They carry two small boats or dinkies, and are manned by a crew of five. Provisions are generally laid in for six weeks at a time, the usual limit of a cruise. At the reef two men go to each of the dinkies and the work begins. One slowly sculls around by a stern oar, while his companion examines the bed of the sea through a bucket with a glass bottom. This simple contrivance is fastened to the side of the boat low enough down to rest partially in the water, and by placing his head inside the bucket one can see with distinctness objects at a depth of even thirty feet. When a desirable sponge is spied it is brought up by a hook fastened on the end of a long pole. Herein lies the science of the craft, the knowing how to hook a sponge without tearing it all to pieces. A great deal of knack is requisite and is to be acquired only after long practice; and good hookers are always in much demand. Thus these men work on, day after day, under the tropical sun that burns and browns the skin until one can not tell a white man from a negro. It is a desperately hard life, more severe than any other I have ever seen, and it requires men of no ordinary constitution to stand up to it. Naturally, then, the spongers, as a race, are an exceedingly muscular set. Four of the crew being thus employed the duty of the fifth is to remain on the schooner and keep up with the dinkies, so that in case of a squall or a broken oar, he will be on hand to render prompt assistance. He also does the cooking, mends ropes, lays out sponges and plays the part of general utility man.—*Forest and Stream.*

—A correspondent of the San Francisco Call who has been doing New Zealand describes the great Sutherland waterfall. The water, he says, dashes over the cliff in three grand leaps, and constitutes about one-half of the entire volume of the Arthur river. The first leap is over a dizzy cliff into a rocky basin 815 feet below. Jumping forth again, it makes another leap of 715 feet, and then goes tumbling and leaping in one wild dash of 328 feet into the pool at the foot of the precipice. The total height is exactly 1,904 feet, which is claimed to be one of the highest waterfalls yet discovered in the world. When the sun is shining rainbows of all sizes hang over the fall, and the effect is indescribably beautiful.

—It may be safely stated that not one drummer in ten likes his situation, says the Trade Review. After the novelty of the life wears off an intense loathing of the road grows upon him. There is something utterly repugnant to the average man in being obliged, willy nilly, to hurry from place to place. To a married man it is especially so, and therefore most drummers are young and single.

—An old sportsman who is unorthodox enough to like bass and pike fishing with live bait better than using a fly for trout, uses almost any thing alive and small enough for the greedy fish to swallow whole. Bait for pike, he says, must be put on the hook so that the fish can swallow it tail first without swallowing hook and all. The bass, on the contrary, must see the victim's head before he gulps it, so the hook must be at the head end of the bait, the tough part of the lower jaw of the minnow being the best place to fix the hook.

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The new Territorial bill fixes the names of the two Dakotas as North Dakota and South Dakota. The people of South Dakota are to vote upon the adoption of the Sioux Falls Constitution on May 14th, and the location of the Capital is to be settled by election. On the same date the residents of North Dakota, Washington and Montana may vote for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and for a full list of State officers. On the first Tuesday in October the people may vote upon the Constitution proposed by the Convention, and if adopted, after the President's proclamation to that effect, the Governor's of each may order the election of members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. The Legislature may meet and elect two Senators each in time to take their seats at the beginning of the next regular session of the Fifty-first Congress in December next, at which time the Representatives shall also be permitted to take their seats. The same provisions apply also to the Senators and Representatives of South Dakota.

Postal Savings Bank System.

One of the features of the government of Great Britain is the postal savings bank system. It is very popular and is largely patronized by the public. Its usefulness is beyond all question. United States Consul Walling, at Liverpool, has been investigating this subject and has given some very interesting facts about its workings in a report to the secretary of state. The beginning of the government postal savings banks was in 1861 under a bill prepared and presented by Mr. Gladstone. It was entitled "an act affording additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." On the day of the opening of the first banks under this act 435 deposits were received. One year afterward the number had increased so greatly that there were 2,535 offices open for the accommodation of the public. In 1886 the depositors had increased in number to 3,731,421, and the amount of money on deposit was £50,874,338. This in American money would be $250,000,000. Deposits of one shilling or any number of shillings are received up to $150 or £30. The interest paid is 2½ per cent. a year on every full pound. Should the sum on deposit reach £200 the interest thereon will cease until the amount has been reduced. The government has made provision for the investment of larger sums in its securities. The banks will receive deposits from parents or other relatives on behalf of minor children. Married women can also make deposits which are beyond the control of the husbands.

Another feature of the British system is that the government guarantees the repayment of all moneys on deposit with interest, and also any life insurances or annuities granted under the act creating these banks. The results of the measure of Mr. Gladstone have been such as to recommend it to the good will of the people of Great Britain. That they do appreciate it is shown by their liberal patronage. The cost of maintaining it is very little, being about five-eighths of 1 per cent. The guarantee of the government makes the system absolutely safe. It is in every respect a well regulated financial institution. Great Britain is not the only nation which has these postal savings banks. They are a feature of the American and Australian British colonies. They have been engrafted upon the political system of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan.—Detroit Free Press.

The Causes of Poor Hair.

The first and great reason is that women do not keep their heads clean. Oftener they are too busy with housekeeping and children to give the hair the weekly shampooing and nightly brushing it needs. Still oftener they are too negligent or do not know that on strict cleanliness of the scalp depends their chances of having good hair at 35. Housework should be done with a muslin cap or towel folded to cover the hair to the roots. House dust, which is mainly dead animal matter thrown off by clothing and beds, is deadly to lungs and hair. Housemaid's consumption is generally due to breathing the dust and flue of ill-kept chambers, and the layer which collects at the roots of the hair kills it and causes the most of the falling out of which matrons complain before 40.

When women comprehend the baleful influence of dust on the health, hair and complexion, they will banish carpets, upholstering and unwashing draperies, at once and forever, as the great receptacles and absorbents of dust. When curtains and carpets or large mats are used the air constantly receives floating dust at each movement; not much, it is true, in carefully kept houses, but quite enough as it gathers on the scalp, week after week, to form with its natural oil and sweat a thin malignant crust in which the root of the hair slowly decays and drops. As the most of women wash their heads not oftener than once in six weeks, the effect is beat left indefinite. Scalp irritations are not unknown, causing months and years of trouble. But oftener the skin of the head, clogged and loaded with dead scales of matter, loses its functions and the hair drops out.—Shirley Dare.

On the first night of "La Tosca" some one professed to be shocked by the extreme realism of one of the scenes. "Oh," said M. Dumas, "I suppose you would play Œdipus with spectacles and an eye shade."

Efforts have been made by several managers to induce Henry Irving to extend his season in this country, but up to the present they have been without success. Mr. Irving's receipts in Philadelphia have been phenomenal.

An Original Young Miss.

A little miss of this city, 3 or 4 years old, was in one of our shoe stores the other day, and after she had been fitted she was asked by the salesman if she wanted them put on. She replied that she wanted them put on her feet, and those in the box.—Burlington Free Press.

HANDLING OF FREIGHT.

SOME POINTS WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE.

How Merchandise Is Handled by the Railroads—Their Methods of Raising Rates and Settling Claims Described in Brief. Sending a "Tracer."

The manner of making up through rates, that is, rates between points necessitating transportation over two or more roads, is now comparatively simple. Prior to the passage of the interstate commerce act, certain agreed rates prevailed at all junction or common points (prevailed until some one road felt inclined to cut), and points local to one road were fixed at as high rates as were considered necessary by the road reaching them. Now, however, the majority of the roads have thrown their local territory open by taking common points as basing points, and making the rates to intermediate local territory the same as those in effect at the next farthest basing point. In other words, dividing the road into groups, each group taking certain fixed rates. The through rates are divided between the roads forming the line, on a mileage basis—that is, each road receives a percentage of the through rate as great as the distance traversed over its rails bears to the entire distance from point of shipment to destination.

The numerous cases of delays and loss of property in transit are in a large measure due to careless or improper marking of merchandise by the consignor. If all packages were properly and plainly marked these annoying occurrences would be reduced to a minimum. As it is, however, the systematic methods of handling freight in practice by all roads render it almost impossible for anything to be carried to a wrong destination, although some errors in routing occur which, in the case of perishable freight, are equivalent to actual loss.

When a shipment fails to arrive on time a "tracer" is sent after it. These "tracers" are in the shape of a request upon forwarding agent to follow up the shipment by means of his way bill, car number, train number, date and seals, all of which are kept in his station records. The "tracer" is sent along the line traversed by the shipment, and each agent in turn notes thereon date of arrival and departure, whether transferred into another car, and seal record, and forwards to next junction point. In this manner freight is always ultimately discovered, though sometimes it takes considerable time. In urgent cases this is done by telegraph.

The great bone of contention between shippers and railroads is the time consumed in adjusting claims. When a claim is paid the mass of correspondence that has accumulated is usually detached from the claimant's original papers, and he cannot, therefore, understand why it could not have been paid sooner. Claims are never purposely delayed, and if shippers but knew the amount of labor involved, even in the simplest cases, complaints on this score would be less frequent. The larger business houses are gifted with more patience in this respect than the country merchants. It is also true, as claimed by these smaller dealers, that the large shipper has his claim "put through" in much less time. There are several reasons for this; the constant shipper, in presenting a claim, accompanies it with all necessary documents, and gives a clear and concise statement of the case, whereas the country merchant writes a rambling sort of letter, threatening to give all his shipments to the A., B. and C. road, and to do various other terrible things in the event of non-payment of his claim, and studiously avoids giving particulars, thus, in some cases, forcing the railroad to make out a case against itself.

A mistake the country merchant frequently makes is to send his claim to the shippers, asking them to push it through for him. This course of procedure always causes delay. A claim presented by the owner of the property—if bill of lading or receipt, and paid freight bill, together with a letter of explanation, is submitted to the delivering road—will be handled with dispatch, be the claimant a large or small shipper.

As a general rule overcharge claims are the most quickly disposed of. If occasioned by an error of one road in a line such road usually stands the amount, and if the claim be based on a rate in force by a competing route all roads interested willingly reduce to that figure upon presentation of proof.

The loss and damage claims are more difficult to handle. In the investigation of these matters, particularly damage claims, each road attempts to disprove any liability, and endeavors to shift the responsibility upon another, and it is this discussion between the roads which causes the delays complained of most frequently. The method of investigating claims of this nature is simple enough. The shipment is traced through from point of shipment, and the road on whose line shipment checks damaged or short pays the damage. It often happens, however, that the loss or damage cannot be located. It is then that correspondence accumulates, and the claimant's hair turns gray while waiting for his voucher. In cases where it is utterly impossible to locate the damage or loss it is the custom for all roads participating in the haul to join in payment of the damages. Several roads have recently adopted the plan of paying just claims as soon as presented, looking to their connections to "chip in" afterward.—Chicago Journal.

Improvement in Our Schools.

The schools should be an aid to the improvement of man's estate. In no way has so much been accomplished in this direction as by new inventions, by mechanics or artisans. The improvement of our material surroundings places humanity on a higher plane, and enables those who care for it to obtain the education in classics, etc., which they may desire. The tendency in the public schools should be to educate youths so that man may be better able to deal with his material surroundings.

That can be done in connection with the mere book education now given. But it is not done. A small departure in that direction has been made in the normal training. This needs to be carried further. The expensive higher branches should be lopped off and more aid given to those who need it. The old methods must give way to modern ideas. Improvement in the school system is badly needed.—New York News.

When Sunstroke Is Prevalent.

We generally find that when sunstroke is prevalent the atmospheric conditions are of a certain and definite character. These are found not only in an elevated temperature, but a great degree of humidity or moisture of the air. As long as we have dry air the degree of heat that we can endure without much discomfort is very considerable compared to that when the air is full of moisture. The explanation of this is simply due to the fact that evaporation and loss of heat from the skin and lungs is markedly interfered with, the already moist air being unable to take up and relieve us of the usual amount of moisture. This, coupled with the increased heat, is placing us in a position where our internal production is very apt to be decidedly increased. The only way we have of compensating under these conditions is by lessening exertion, light or modified diet and light clothing, and supplied with the ever present influence from the heat center, under normal conditions, will usually protect us.

How Chinese History Is Written.

Chinese history is compiled by a permanent commission of accomplished literary men, who are always at work upon it. In 1737 an imperial edict stated that history ought not to be written for the emperor's use only, and remain shut up in golden caskets and marble chambers; it ought to be made accessible to all officials, that they may know the mind of the emperors and the laws of the land. From the Chinese standpoint, history is divided into two parts—one an exact narrative of events, the other a record of what the emperor has said and done. This division originates two sets of publications; one in which the officers speak, the other in which the emperor is the spokesman. In the first, the industry of the bureau of history is run in the collection of facts, but there is always a danger that the recorder may be under a strong court influence. Historical candor can scarcely find a place in reference to nations or persons who have been in conflict with the court. With this exception, the array of facts thus recorded is most valuable.

The edicts published in the second series express the mind of the emperor. He is always a man who has the advantage of good training, and if his style is tolerable and he happens to be fond of writing his edicts himself, they will all be transmitted to future times in full. The scribes, who stand writing when he speaks, translate his spoken words into official phrases, and his opinions and decisions will then pass into official history, written partly by himself and partly by the scribes of the cabinet. Besides these there are various series of historical works—the first having been prepared in the Eleventh century—to popularize the subject and place the chief facts of the Chinese annals within the reach of common readers, who have not the opportunity to study them in full. The last of these has just been published. It deals with the reign of Kienlung, from 1736 to to 1795, and is in sixty volumes. Every important public matter is recorded under the day on which it occurred. The emperor has, as usual, the lion's share of the talking, and there is room for him to say a good deal in 120 chapters.—North China Herald.

The Cat and the Dog.

The mastery of herself which a cat shows when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvelous thing. Everybody has seen a kitten on a street doorstep attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self possessed as if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her. It is a case of life and death; but the whole air and attitude of the cat is one of pure and confident bravado. "You dare not touch me, and you know it," is what her position tells the dog.

But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her air of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed; her eyes never move for an instant from the dog; as he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of hers follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a few feet, settling down upon his forepaws, growling ferociously as he does so. Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment; and when he looks back the kitten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten; the cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.—Boston Transcript "Listener."

Poison of Expired Air.

Recently two distinguished French physicians, Brown-Sequard and D'Arsonval, have been experimenting, and have obtained results which are thought to prove that expired air contains another poison, additional to those of carbonic acid and ammonia, to which mainly the dangerous nature of expired air must be referred. The exact nature of this poison has not yet been ascertained, but the experiments cannot be due either to carbonic acid or to ammonia.

By passing expired air, whether of human beings or of animals, through water, a solution was obtained which, injected into the veins of animals, invariably gave rise to the same symptoms—a slower breath, a rapid lowering of the temperature, a considerable paralytic weakness, especially of the hinder limbs, and, after three or four days, a morbid activity of the heart.

Larger injections induced excessive contraction of the pupils, increased paralysis, and a diarrhœa, something like that of cholera. The eminent surgeons who conducted these experiments are disposed to regard pulmonary consumption as largely due to this poison. If future experiments should establish this view, it must greatly emphasize the supreme importance of thorough ventilation in our homes and churches and all places for public gatherings.—Youth's Companion.

The Capital of Brazil.

Rio is a succession of disappointments. The only really pretty place is the Botanical garden, which serves to illustrate what the whole city might be. All varieties of food are peddled about, the venders attracting attention by clapping pieces of wood together and uttering peculiar cries. There are plenty of street car lines, and the cars are always crowded. Everybody reads a morning paper going down town, and an evening paper returning. Humming birds are as numerous as flies, and at night the air is full of fireflies that look like a shower of stars. The women have a bilious look, and are invariably fat, while the men are invariably lean. Next to her complexion the ugliest thing about a Brazilian woman is her voice. She never goes shopping, the servants doing it for her, or going to the shops and getting samples, from which she makes her selections at home. She is famous for her embroidery, made by her own hands. She is generally intelligent, learns readily and has considerable wit. She never goes out alone to call on friends and receives no gentlemen except in the presence of husband or parents.—William E. Curtis.

A Busy Day.

Hotel Waiter—You are late for lunch, sir.

Eminent Physician—Yes, I had to finish my magazine article on "The Laws of Health" so as to get it into the next mail. What have you today?

"Hot rolls, clams, plum pudding, apple dumplings, mince pie and fruit cake."

"Bring 'em all."—Omaha World.

Difference in Taste

Coal Dealer—Good morning! Fine, bracing weather.

Ice Cream Man—Beastly weather.—Tid Bits.

The Unfailing Meter.

Oh, gas may escape and gas may burst
And vanish in noise and flame,
But the meter's hand, in its quiet way,
Goes traveling onward day by day
And gets there just the same.
—Omaha World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine brikge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELUICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

PALACE SALOON,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
J. J. GUSN, Proprietor.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS
A fine new billiard table nicely fitted up in rooms to the use of patrons. In every respect a
FIRST-CLASS RESORT.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39½ SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments,
Italian and American
Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
ST. ERYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE
Virginia Street, Below ...
Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WANTED
About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home send their address to ... and test the business. Some earn over $50 in a day. Any one can do the work. Capital not needed; you are started free. Much time is required. Some have made over $50 in a day in this business. All succeed who follow our plain directions. We show you how to make the best paying business known to the world. Address at once, and learn all about the business that will bring you in money rapidly. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.
CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 35 p. m
Layton	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5 50 p. m.	9 20 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7 10 p m.	8 10 a. m
Belleville	8 10 p. m.	7 05 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.50 p. m	Lv. 6.50 a. m.
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 30 a m.	5 25 p. m
Benton	11 00 a m.	1 45 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 10p. m.	11 30 a. m
Alvord	2.00 p. m	10 35 a. m.
Independence	3 30 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4 15 m	8 15 a m
Keeler	Ar 5.05 p. m.	Lv 7.30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Hardy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunnville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
G. S. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS
DOORS
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal, any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Much time is required. Some have made over $50 in a day in this business. All succeed who follow our plain directions. We show you how to make the best paying business known to the world. Address at once, and learn all about the business that will bring you in money rapidly. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
...DEALER IN...
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most everything in this article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Tollmachten geleistet.
Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $21,000,000.
NATHAN RHINE

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30 1889

BORN.

BURDICK—At Bishop, March 14, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Don Burdick, a son.

DIED.

CHILDS—In Tacoma, Washington, March 11, 1889, Mrs. H. L. Child, aged 28 years.

N. G. Fairman came in from Panamint during the week.

Hon. John A. Hanhah, Superior Judge, has gone to Los Angeles on a visit.

The attention of teamsters is directed to the notice published by Mr. Fitzgerald this week.

A. P. Smith and Marshall Naylor were in town Thursday night on their way home from Bakersfield.

R. C. Spear is having a lot of young locust trees set out on his timber culture entry near Lone Pine.

C. A. Harvey, of Lone Pine, started for Los Angeles on Wednesday morning. He will be gone about two weeks.

The State Legislature this year appropriated $12,534,000 of public money, as compared with $9,839,000 last session.

Messrs. O. I. Mairs, C. Mulholland, C. A. Levy and Frank Chess arrived at Independence on Thursday evening from Los Angeles.

Religious services will be held at Lone Pine next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.. Sunday school at 11:30. Preaching at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. S. D. Thurston started for Bakersfield last Monday to join her husband. Henry Harris, who has been here for some time past on a visit with his uncle, Mr. L. Wood, accompanied her.

Governor Waterman has received an offer of $3,000,000 for the Stonewall mine, located at Julian, and he declined the offer, saying that there was $5,000,000 in sight in the mines at the present time.

Doctor Bishop, of Reno, has been at his place on the Eastside Canal most of the week. He has got some hundreds of acres of land cleared and is setting out a large vineyard, mostly of raisin grapes.

Last Thursday between Cottonwood and Independence a black fur overcoat was lost from a wagon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at any store at Lone Pine, or at the Norman House, Independence.

Harry Robinson, Wm. Jenkins, J. V. Skinner and other locators under the Stevens ditch are busy plowing. All the large tract of land irrigated by the canal will soon be under cultivation and will make a fine settlement.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune* has been appointed Minister to France; Col. Fred. Grant to Austria; John C. New, of Indiana, Consul General at London. Chauncey M. Depew has the refusal of the post of Minister to England.

Mrs. G. Sanger, of Big Pine, arrived at Independence last Thursday on her way home from a visit of some months duration at Bakersfield. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Borgwardt, of Bakersfield, who will make a visit of several weeks in Owens Valley.

Mr. Frederick Lucas, of Perry's Mills, N. Y., and his brother, Mr. John Lucas, of Lone Pine, made a pleasant visit to this office early in the week. The gentlemen had been to Big Pine to meet their uncle, J. S. Broder. Mr. F. Lucas has returned to his home in New York. Like all other visitors Mr. Lucas expresses the greatest surprise at the extent of the valley and unhesitatingly predicts a prosperous future for the county.

In a private letter from Frank Fitzgerald this week he says: "I am getting ready for a lively summer's work. In addition to the working of the Modock I am going to put a force on the St. John and St. Francis mines, owned by Gunn & Fitzgerald, and am going to first concentrate and then amalgamate 3,400 tons of tailings at the St. John millsite. Have had the mine leased to Decker and Van Kleet, who are now shipping two car-loads of high grade ore. There is only one team, of ten animals, on the road to Keeler and I have hauling for two such teams, with a month's hauling sacked."

Correspondence

BIG PINE, March 25, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT: *Dear Sir:*—I notice in the last week's *Register* that there is an attack upon his Honor, Judge John A. Hannah, accusing him of discriminating in favor of the INYO INDEPENDENT and against all other papers in the county, in the matter of giving to it the publication of probate notices and other public printing. I do not know how this is, neither do I care. I am a plain, matter-of-fact man and I only look at the results. In every county there is an official organ; in this county the paper recognized as being that organ is the INDEPENDENT from the fact that it has the contract for doing the public printing. Every person who has occasion to look for an official publication in legal matters always refers to the legal organ for that information. Again, take my case for an illustration: I once had occasion to advertise a notice which required a proof of publication. I had it inserted in the Inyo *Register*, and when the time came for the matter to be heard the proof of publication was not made, though I had written for it, and Judge Hannah had to adjourn Court, or continue the case, until I got the proof. Is it any wonder that he orders the advertising to be done in a paper where he can can have his proofs made? Let Mr. *Register* attend to his own business promptly and the chances are that in the near future he may acquire sufficient business capacity to entitle him to some consideration, though may be a little. DUPLEX.

Tourists

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

AN OPENING WEDGE

Proposed Mail Route to Inyo County—A Start For Closer Business Relations With Los Angeles

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce entertaining remarks were made by Mr. Mulholland, a visitor from Independence, Inyo county, regarding the prominent characteristics of the county, and especially of Owens Valley. He gave a very fine picture of the fertility and productiveness of the section and its great mineral wealth, and urged that Los Angeles take up the matter and assist in bringing forward and developing a country naturally tributary to this city. Mr. Mulholland's visit has stirred up an interest, and efforts will surely be made to open that region by railways. A starter in that direction is the movement to get mail communication between Mojave, on the Southern Pacific railroad, 100 miles north of Los Angeles, and Keeler in Inyo, a distance of 121 miles from Mojave, by stage, through a country of no heavy grades, and easily traversed by wagons all the year around.

The settlers in the country named are our neighbors, and ask us to assist in opening communication by this route. To this end a petition is being circulated in Los Angeles, asking the Postmaster-General to establish a mail route through the country named, which is being largely signed. This is a matter which commends itself to every one. But few, perhaps realize the great distance a letter has to travel and the circuitous journey it has to take to reach Independence or Keeler, or any other place in Inyo county. From Los Angeles a letter must go to Sacramento; thence to Reno Nevada by the Central Pacific; thence to Carson by the Virginia and Truckee; thence by the Carson and Colorado road almost due south again to destination, in all more than 1,000 miles. The route proposed to be covered by the petition is as follows: Mojave to Coyote Holes, 50 miles; to Olancha, 55 miles; Lone Pine, 24 miles; Independence, 16 miles; Big Pine, 28 miles; Bishop, 16 miles; a total distance of 189 miles.

From Mojave to Olancha there is no mail service, and the settlers on the way can only obtain their mail by chance passers over the country; the same is true of the whole distance between Mojave and Owens Valley. There was formerly a mail service from Caliente, at the west slope of the Tehachipi mountains, to Havilah and Olancha, but it was discontinued when the mines began to fail.

Every consideration of commercial advantage urges the establishment of the route, and when once in operation—in addition to a freight line soon to be established between the points named—a railroad will not be long in heading that way.—*Daily Herald.*

NO SUBSIDY ASKED.

H. M. Yerington, Superintendent of the Carson & Colorado railroad, who has been in this city for several days interviewing members of the Chamber of Commerce and others about the extension of the road from its present terminus at Keeler to Mojave, a distance of 121 miles, has returned to Carson City. His visit here has had the effect of posting this gentleman upon the merits of Los Angeles, and, indeed, Southern California, and has opened the eyes of the Chamber of Commerce upon the advantages to be gained to the city by the building of this short link of railroad. It has been shown that it would place in immediate communication with this city at least 20,000 people, all of whom will draw their supplies from the most reliable market, and Los Angeles can compete with San Francisco in this matter and easily secure it all. Mr. Yerington sees the advantage this link would be to his road now as he did not see it before, and is very favorably impressed with the project. While the question of a subsidy for building the 121 miles will not be considered at all, it is the opinion of gentlemen who have taken much interest in the project, that if Southern California would take $500,000 worth of bonds in the road, six months from that day trains would be running to Mojave. Solid men of the city think very favorably of the enterprise, and it is quite probable that the bonds will be taken up in a short time. The benefits to this city are very much more than the cost of the road would be, for it opens out a large and rich section which is now controlled by San Francisco. —*Daily Tribune.*

Notes

The future of Owens Valley is dependent upon railroad connection with Los Angeles. Without a railroad to that city Inyo county will never be in any better financial condition than it is to-day.

The people of Los Angeles are firmly convinced that a railroad to Inyo county would be of great benefit to them, and they are willing to help build a road.

Every dollar's worth of business we send to Los Angeles will make the people more desirous of being connected with us by rail and will hasten the building of a road.

If there be a merchant in Inyo county who would refuse to send business to Los Angeles when he can buy goods as cheaply there as elsewhere, and other things being equal, that man is the enemy of the people of Inyo and should be treated as such.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Teamsters.

OFFICE OF ST. JOHN MINING CO.
LOOKOUT, INYO CO., CAL.
March 24, 1889.

Proposals will be received till April 10th, 1889, for the hauling of 300 tons of ore from the St. John mine to the terminus of the Carson & Colorado railroad. The ore is now ready for delivery at the rate of 50 tons per month or more. Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin on delivery of ore at terminus of railroad. For further particulars address J. J. GUNN, Independence, or FRANK FITZGERALD.

Superintendent St. John Mining Company, Lookout, Inyo County, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fee, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889. (SEAL)

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Amministrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are now delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 22, levied on the 5th day of February 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert	No. Shs	Amt
T. H. Caswell	4296	10	$ 3 00
Henry Bolte	4447	50	15 00
E. L. Campbell	4535	10	3 00
H. F. Graves	4506	5000	1500 00
H. T. Graves	4525	500	150 00
W. H. V. Chonse	4500	5	1 50
J. D. Ruggles, Trustee	4527	30 000	9000 00
J. D. Ruggles, Trustee	3533	475	142 50
A. W. Von Schmidt	4530	100	30 00
W. T. Burgett	4536	1000	300 00
John L. Hunt	4494	10	3 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 5th day of February, 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the first day of April, 1889, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Election Notice.

SCHOOL TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Fish Springs School District, County of Inyo, State of California, that an election will be held on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build and furnish a school house, and for incidental expenses. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $400. The polls will be open at the building occupied as a school house from one hour after sunrise till sunset. The Judges appointed to conduct the election are O. H. P. Love, James Lane and James McCarty.

THOMAS J. GOODALE,
GEO. H. SHEDD,
D. W. NERNEY,
Trustees.

c-23

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS
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"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

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ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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"I ask your pardon if I seem bold," said Allen, hoping to detain her but a moment longer, "I am very lonesome in the village; there is so little congenial to my nature, and I—I hope we may see each other occasionally."

Alternating flashes of crimson and pallor of death swept over her face, and in a voice almost choked with dread or confusion, she stammered:

"Perhaps—we shall!"

"Do you hope so?" he asked, his face full of earnest eagerness.

"I—I—I don't know—I fear I do," she stammered, a look of wild terror coming over her face, which sorely puzzled him.

She left without another word. He watched her as she tripped lightly down the path, and saw her occasionally press her snow-white handkerchief to her eyes. She reached the grim old garden-gate, which she unlocked, and turned her white face to him for a moment, waved an adieu with her small jeweled hand, and passed in from his sight.

Allen heaved a sigh as she disappeared. Dull, indeed, seemed the world when that bright, sunny creature had shut herself within those gloomy old walls. He went slowly homeward, hardly able to tear himself from that mysterious old castle-like house, which had become so wonderfully attractive to him.

"If she is one of the ghosts that haunt that building I would never be frightened from it," he said, as he walked down the hill to the village.

It was late, and the church bell was ringing for evening services when he reached home. He had been trained to regularity in his attendance at church, so he hastened away to the small house where the good people of Turley's Point met to worship. Like most churches the members were not all as good as they should have been, and even pretended to be.

There he saw Tom Simmons and George Strong, both belonging to the same denomination, who broke the bread of life and sipped the emblem of the blood of the atonement on the holy Sabbath, and next day began anew their hostilities and opposition to each other's plans.

Like one in the midst of a delightful dream and wholly oblivious to surroundings, Allen sat throughout the entire sermon. The preacher, lost in the fog of his own argument, was striving to wade through some mystical proposition, which he did not clearly understand himself, and Allen might be excused from attempting to follow him.

That night angels, with the sweetest songs mortal ears had ever heard, hovered over Allen Gray's bed. Masses of golden hair and eyes of heaven's own blue were about him. One dearly beloved vision was nearer than any of the others. Her angelic face had upon it an expression of mingled pain and dread. In his great fear of losing her he stretched forth his hand imploring her to remain. Reason, even in sleep, seemed to say that it was only a creation of his imagination—the result of a dreaming fancy—quickened by his recent interview with the pretty girl from the mysterious house. It was the sad face of Bertha, but oh, how lovely! All night long she seemed ever with him, and when he awoke her image was still in his mind.

At his office, wherever he went, he saw that sad, pale, sweet face.

"I'm armin' for the fight," said George Strong, on entering the office that evening.

"How—what do you mean, Mr. Strong?" asked Allen.

"I've got my fightin' rig on; I'm in the field in yearnest, an' I'm agwine to make the race, hit or miss; I'm bound to be sheriff."

"Will you have any opposition?"

"Course I will," he answered, while his face grew dark. "I'll have opposition as long as he an' I both live."

"To whom do you refer?"

"Tom Simmons. He's my evil genius. Whatever I undertake he tries to head me off. Ef I'm about makin' a trade an' he finds it out he spiles it. I've made many a dicker he knew nothin' about, and I guess I've spoiled about as many trades for him as he has for me."

"I don't think he will be your opponent, Mr. Strong."

"Oh, yes he will," was the firm reply. "He's allers been in my way, and allers will. I want you to stand by me."

"For sheriff?"

"Yes."

"You do not intend running for any other office?"

"No."

"You won't ask me to support you for any thing except sheriff?"

"No, sir, I won't."

"Well, Mr. Strong, I think when the time comes I will give you my support. I have determined that the *Western Republic* shall be an independent periodical, and I shall favor a home man for sheriff."

"That's all right, gin us your hand on't," said Mr. Strong, shaking Allen's hand warmly.

With hopes greatly revived he left the office.

"I believe if he had known that Tom Simmons intended being a candidate for the Legislature he would have foregone his desires for sheriff in order to beat his enemy."

That same day Tom Simmons entered the editor's sanctum to announce that he, too, had deckled to arm himself for the conflict.

"It's no use to wait longer. I'm goin' to know the very worst right now," said the

"THAT'S ALL RIGHT; GIMME YOUR HAND ON IT!"

excited politician. "Are ye goin' to support me fur the Legislature."

"Do you intend running for any other office?" Allen asked, shrewdly.

"No, o' course not; I can't run for two offices at once."

"You only ask the support of the *Western Republic* for you as a candidate for the Legislature."

"That's all this time. When I run for Congress o' course you'll stand by me?"

"That will be a long way in the future; for the present let us consider only your race for the office of Representative."

"Well, that's all the office I've got any notion o' runnin' for; an' what I want to know is whether I kin depend on the *Western Republic* standin' by me?"

"When the proper time comes you can."

"D'ye mean it?"

"Yes."

"Shake!" cried the enthusiastic politician, seizing the editor's hand. "Now ye won't go back on me?"

"Certainly not; you are my man for the Legislature."

"Ye won't support Strong?"

"I shall support no one but yourself for Representative, Mr. Simmons. The *Western Republic* will be for Thomas Simmons first, last and all the time, and at the proper time will so announce."

Mr. Simmons' delight almost burst all bounds. He laughed, slapped himself on his knees and overflowed with self-congratulation on his own shrewdness in getting ahead of Strong, whom he supposed was aspiring to the same position he was to attain.

"I was goin' to withdraw all my support from the paper if ye went agin me," said Simmons, as soon as he had somewhat recovered from his wild ecstasy of joy, "but now I'll stand by ye. I've got some money left and when ye want any draw on me."

Allen suggested that the influence of the *Western Republic* might be broadened by extending its circulation. If Mr. Simmons knew of persons in the county who were not subscribers it might be an excellent plan for him to subscribe for them and send the paper to them. Simmons thought so, too, and paid for twenty-five new subscribers.

Allen was acting in good faith, and had determined to support both Simmons and Strong for the offices to which they aspired, but while they were arming for the conflict he, as the knight who was to champion the cause of each, thought it well to arm, too.

CHAPTER VI.

"GO AWAY, IF YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE."

It was only the next day that as Allen sat busy at his desk some one entered, and on looking up he saw Mr. Strong again at his side.

"Don't you think I'd better announce now?" he asked, leaning over on the editor's desk.

"No, I think you had better not."

"But he may go ahead."

"It would ruin an officer to begin the battle before war was declared."

"Reckin yer right," said Strong, changing elbows at the desk and fixing his greenish-brown eyes upon the new editor as if he intended piercing him through with his look. "Now yer sartin ye'll give me the support o' the paper?"

"Of course. The *Western Republic* will give you its support for the office of sheriff, now you can depend on that."

"That's all I ax o' it. Now I'll whoop yo up, ye bet. I was goin' to withdraw from yer consarn every dollar I had in it, ef ye'd supported Tom Simmons, but, as it's fur me, I'm fur it."

"It is for you."

"Then I'll do all I kin for the paper," said Mr. Strong, enthusiastically. "Whenever ye want help call on me."

"You might greatly aid your own cause by increasing the influence of the *Western Republic*."

"Just tell me how!"

"If every man read this paper, they would all be friends to it, and readily obey its instructions. Your announcement and our advice to the public would reach every body at the same time, and you would get ahead of your rival."

"That's so; what kin I do?"

"You might pay for a few subscriptions and send them out to men whom you think would be or could be made to become enthusiastic supporters of yours. If you would only send to twenty-five or thirty it would be a great advantage to yourself and the paper."

Mr. Strong was a man who loved money, yet his personal ambition overcame his avarice, and he increased the circulation of the *Western Republic* to the number of twenty-five. As he went out Allen smiled and said:

"If there were only enough ambitious politicians' the newspaper business at Turley's Point would be a success."

A merchant came in at this moment to blow up the editor for having put his advertisement in an obscure corner where it would never be seen. He had just got the merchant pacified when a farmer named Brown entered to know why the items sent in from Hog Creek by his daughter were not printed.

"They were crowded out, Mr. Brown," said the tired editor.

"Crowded out, war they? So I'spose yer too hifer'lutin fer think o' Hog Creek! Ye mean to crowd us out, d'ye? I be hanged ef we don't every one o' us go agin ye, ef ye go to treatin' us that way."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Brown, it was unavoidable. Tell your daughter to send some items for next issue earlier, so I can get them in, and I will send you the paper free in return."

This to a considerable extent smoothed the ruffled temper of the countryman, and flattering himself that he had brought the editor to time, by holding above his head the wrath of Hog Creek, he left the office.

Allen had only turned to his desk to resume his work when the office door was thrown open, and Joe Lenn burst in with a paper in his hand and fury in his eyes.

"Stop my paper!" he cried, in a voice of thunder. "Cut off my subscription, I say, cut it off!"

"What is the matter?" Allen asked, wondering if he had suddenly gone crazy.

"Cut me off, I tell ye; I won't have nothin' to do with ye—cut me off—cut me off!"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I shall cut you off with great pleasure, but I should like very much to know why you have become so indignant at the *Western Republic*."

"Look at this piece," roared the infuriated merchant, unfolding and spreading the paper on the desk of the editor, and pointing with a finger that trembled with suppressed rage to a humorous sketch about a bald-headed merchant who had bowed legs. "D'ye see that piece? Now every body in town knows you meant me."

Mr. Lenn was deficient in hair on the top of his head, while his legs were on the rainbow model, and by some strange coincidence the description in the sketch was something like him.

Allen glanced at the sketch and began to laugh. Mr. Lenn became enraged, swore, threw down the paper and turned to go.

"Hold on, Mr. Lenn; allow me to show you something about that article which has escaped your observation."

"What?" he demanded, savagely, as if he would have liked to annihilate the editor.

"Don't you see at the bottom of the sketch the words Detroit *Free Press*."

"Yes."

"Well, this article was clipped from that paper, and the writer of it never heard of you, and when I cut it out to use in our paper, I did not dream that it would wound your feelings."

Mr. Lenn scratched his bald head, and cursed himself for not having seen it before; finally, after exacting a promise from the editor to say nothing about it, he left the office. His name remained on the subscription books, and in a few weeks he became Allen's steadfast friend.

That evening Allen again found himself strolling toward the great old house on the hill. Oh, how dear had that spot become to him. Scarce a moment passed that the sweet vision he had seen on the bluff, bathed in the golden hues of the setting sun, was not present in his mind. Like a guardian angel she seemed hovering over him, sleeping or waking. Even as he bent over his desk, annoyed by merchants, harassed by politicians and perplexed with poets, she seemed ever near, looking over his shoulder and smiling that sweet angelic smile, which he had never seen on any other face.

He had made many inquiries about the mysterious family on the great hill, but his interrogatories were met with looks or exclamations of horror. No one in the village cared to discuss the subject. One day the large, dark-whiskered man who was represented as ruling supreme at the stone house came through the village, and Allen noted the expressions of terror on the face of every one as the mysterious stranger passed. Had he been a pestilence he would not have been more avoided.

"I will not be in time to witness the sunset from the bluff," Allen thought, as he toiled up the hill, "but if I can only get a glimpse of her I shall feel amply repaid for what I may undergo in climbing this hill."

The tardy moon still lingered below the eastern horizon, as if it had discovered pleasant fields and scenery, which it was loth to leave. The twilight shades were darker in consequence of Luna's absence than they would be in the middle of the night. All about the tired editor rose the great forest.

Allen vividly recalled his recent journey up the long disused turnpike, and wondered if Bertha still wandered the rugged paths about the spring. His flagging footsteps were quickened with hopes of renewing the pleasure he had experienced on his first visit.

"Oh, Bertha, will I see you this evening again?" he involuntarily asked himself as he reached the top of the great hill and the stone house burst into view.

Vast and somber in the solemn gloom of twilight stood that mammoth pile, towering up like some grand old castle. Allen, to his surprise, found himself seized by some strange superstitious dread, and his heart beating wildly. He paused but a moment at the front of the house, and, as he had done before, passed around to the rear of the building.

Darkness had made a wonderful change in the stone house. It seemed more grim, terrible and awe-inspiring, and he could half believe that it was really haunted. Was it because there was no room to drive those deceitful shadows away? Or did the evil spirits conceal themselves within the dark walls during the daylight, that they might revel in the darkness? He reached the rear wall, and, standing at the gate, gazed through a crack, hoping to see that beautiful being who had charmed him on a former occasion.

Suddenly there rose upon the air a piercing shriek, which seemed to chill the blood in his veins. Despite his courage, Allen could not refrain from quaking with a strange, supernatural dread. Before that awful shriek had died upon the air, the entire house seemed lit up with a blaze. It seemed as if every window had become a fountain of blazing light that illuminated the woods for a vast distance around.

Did he see forms darting hither and thith-

"WHAT IS IT, BERTHA?"

er with lightning rapidity, or was it only his imagination? But those shrieks and that demoniacal laughter were no myth.

Suddenly a rear door opened, and a light form clad in snowy white came flying down the garden path. She halted under a large pear tree within a few feet of the gate where Allen stood. He heard her sobbing violently as if some great grief had fallen upon her heart, and recognized her as his beautiful acquaintance on the bluff.

She was in distress, and what signified that wall or the danger that might be within to the infatuated Allen? He scaled it in a moment, and dropping to the ground at her side, said:

"What is it, Bertha—what has happened?"

Bertha, completely overwhelmed with astonishment, started back and gazed at him for a moment in blank amazement, then seizing his arm, she whispered:

"Go away if you value your life. Oh, Heaven! why did you come here? Go—go—go at once. Don't delay a second, for it may be too late even now."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kingston, Canada, grocers have followed the lumbermen in protesting against any increase in the duty on pork—1 cent per pound on mess and 2 cents on other kinds.

Mr. Melody's Lucky Draw.

It was reported that Mr. J. B. Melody, of 333 State street Chicago, had drawn a handsome prize in The Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of December 18th. A representative of this paper was sent to interview Mr. Melody, who confirmed the report saying: Yes, I held one-fortieth of ticket No. 68,744 which drew the second capital prize of $200,000 in the company's drawing of December 18th last. I experienced no trouble in getting my money, all that was required being to present my ticket at the office of the Adams Express company and be properly identified. Four days after the date of the drawing I had the $5,000 in my pocket. A peculiar circumstance connected with the purchase of the ticket," continued Mr. Melody, "is that Miss Florence Bascomb, an acquaintance of mine, was present at the time, she naming the last three figures of the number, the condition being that whatever number I selected should end with 744. It was agreed that the prize, if any, would be divided equally between Miss Bascomb any myself. After receiving the money I hastened to call upon her and deliver to her her share of the prize." In an interview Miss Bascomb verified Mr. Melody's statement, adding that the money was an exquisite Christmas gift, and that she, who has for several years been the only support of an aged mother, could well appreciate such an addition to her income. It is the intention of both to invest their cash in Chicago real estate, which they hope will increase in value until their small fortunes become larger ones.—*Chicago* (Ills.) *Arkansas Traveler*, Jan. 12.

THE PACIFIC BANK

Has issued its quarter Centennial statement, which is indeed an interesting circular, and proves in figures that the past year has been the most prosperous one the BANK has ever had. It is a matter upon which all Californians may be congratulated, that the Bank still has the same able and conscientious President, Dr. R. H. McDonald.

In any case where the system requires building up, *Dujardin's Life Essence* never fails. It will succeed where everything else has failed in bringing up organic function. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

By George! Washington!

By George! our victories were won,
By George! our liberties secured;
By George! immortal Washington
By George! who suffered and endured

In war's alarms, through battle's ills,
At Trenton and at Valley Forge;
In peace, on Vernon's sunny hills,
The honors all were won. By George.

By George! we stand; By George! we swear;
One day the nation gives to thee,
The soldier brave, the statesman rare,
For monumental memory

By George! whose glory is our fame!
By George!, whose deeds we call our own;
By George! whose honor and whose name,
By George! is ours, and ours alone.

—Jo King in Puck

There was a very curious contrast between the first and the second inauguration of George Washington, the first was conducted with all the pomp and ceremonial the young republic could muster, the second as quietly as possible.

—Miss Mary Maccribbin, who died at Washington the other day, nearly one hundred years old, used to say that she had seen every President from George Washington to Grover Cleveland. She was living in Baltimore in 1812 and saw the bombardment of Fort McHenry. She knew well John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and witnessed his appearance on the stage at Baltimore. She went to Washington first in 1821, and it took twelve hours by stage.

Our readers, when visiting San Francisco, should bear in mind that they can get the finest meal at the Louvre restaurant and the best wines, liquors and imported beers at the Louvre bar, for less money than at any other place in the city. The Louvre is first-class in every respect, and everybody goes there who appreciates a good thing. Location corner of Market and Eddy streets, opposite Baldwin Hotel.

It is not alone this year's almanacs that have a value. A New York man recently paid $25 for an almanac 275 years old.

THE CHILL BLAST

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial diseases is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

The answer to a suppressed conundrum is that Germany is like Oliver Twist because it wants Samoa.

CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

For relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have a world-wide reputation. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

See Antisell Piano advertisement.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Swift's Specific cured my of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.
MRS. LAURA E. DEGGAN,
Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

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(Pat. Oct. 11, '87) cures all Nervous and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Price $6 and upward. Send 2c for sealed pamphlet No. 2.
RUPTURE. If ruptured send stamp for Pamphlet No. 1.
PILES. New Invention Send 2c stamp for Pamphlet No. 3. Address; M. E. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal

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Be Prompt. This offer will appear but Twice.

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ERUPTION OF THE SKIN CURED.

Ed. Venney, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, says:

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Before you elope, young woman, let your mother know your route

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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12 lbs. choice Table Raisins	for $1 00
25 lbs. good French Prunes	for $1 00
25 lbs. Sun-dried Apples	for $1 00
25 lbs. Alden Dried Apples, 2d quality	for $1 00
26 lbs. Apricots, sun-dried, dark	for $1 00
35 lbs. Dried Peaches, old, good	for $1 00
20 lbs. Dried Peaches, new	for $1 00
25 lbs. California Black Figs	for $1 00
14 lbs. best new Dates	for $1 00
16 cans Table Grapes, 2d quality	for $1 00
14 cans American Sardines	for $1 00
10 cans best French Sardines	for $1 00
16 cans Lobsters, good 2d quality	for $1 00
22 papers Standard Baking Soda	for $1 00
35 lbs. No. 1 White or Colored Beans	for $1 00
20 lbs. good Brown Sugar	for $1 00
14 cans assorted spices (¼ lbs.)	for $1 00
20 lbs. finest Laundry Starch	for $1 00
36 cakes nice Toilet Soap	for $1 00
25 papers Vegetable Seeds, assorted	for $1 00

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R. H. McDONALD, President.
San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1889.

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With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.
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$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....APRIL 6, 1889.

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MODERN EXPLOSIVES.

An Outline of Their Effect on Progress and Civilization.

Though gunpowder has exerted so wide an influence, its adoption marks a distinct advance in the progress of man, for, with the obvious exception of heat, it was the first instance in which man bent a subtle and invisible force to do his work, and he thereby greatly enhanced his own power. How great this gain is may best be realized when we learn that a pound of gunpowder is theoretically capable of doing 486 foot tons of work or exerting 32.6 horse-power, and that as a modern high-power gun requires for each charge 850 pounds of powder, the theoretical efficiency of its charge is 27,710 horse-power. Only a civilized people could construct and properly employ so enormous and yet nice a weapon; and it is not surprising that the races who possess it should maintain their supremacy. With the present century there came a fresh development in explosives, and this time the discoveries resulted during the study of the science of chemistry, one of the sciences which had grown up under the freedom which gunpowder had brought. In 1800 Howard discovered mercury fulminate, in 1845 Schonbein discovered gun-cotton, in 1846 Sobero discovered nitro-glycerine, in 1866 Nobel discovered dynamite, and since then, especially during the last decade, there have been discovered or devised a great number of explosive compounds or mixtures. Each of those mentioned is vastly more powerful than gun-powder, but thus far they have played little or no part in war. However, the knowledge which has been gained of their properties had the progress which has been made in applying them, especially as charges for shell, lead to the belief that they will be used with great effect in future wars and will cause a revolution in the prevailing systems of fortifications and methods of warfare. But it is not in war only that gunpowder has played an important part, for it has been of immense assistance to man in the arts and industries. No one can gaze without surprise on those stupendous works, the temples and tombs, the aqueducts and viaducts, which exist in the East; and this surprise becomes amazement when we learn that the enormous blocks which form these structures were quarried with lever and wedge. Such simple tools, together with the slow and laborious system of "fire-setting," constituted the only means employed in excavating, and in such mining operations as were carried on until 1613, when Martin Weigil, the mine superintendent at Freiberg, brought gunpowder into use for this purpose. As it has been found, from a large number of observations on various materials, that one pound of powder will displace 32,832 pounds of material, we see what an improvement was wrought in the arts of mining and quarrying; and when we consider what hardships the miner must have endured under the barbarous system of "fire-setting," the civilizing influence of the introduction of this storehouse of energy becomes apparent. But the improvement must have been as noticeable in another direction, for, the much greater ease with which both the precious and the useful metals could be won with this agent, must have so cheapened their cost and increased the available supply as to have greatly hastened and extended their uses. As in mining so in engineering operations, gun-powder has been of immense assistance, and it is especially in these two fields that the modern high explosives have been employed. If, as is generally believed, our modern civilization is largely dependent for its existence on ready means of communication and easy commercial intercourse with all its parts, then explosives and especially the high explosives have contributed largely to secure these results; for without them the mountains that barred our passage on land would never have been tunneled and the obstructions which endangered our passage on the water could never have been removed. How large a force has been drawn on for this work is shown in the single example of Hell Gate, where in the first shot the charge possessed a theoretical efficiency of 2,823,750 horse power, and in the second, 16,321,275 horse power. Certainly there must have been an immense advance in civilization when man by a touch of the finger can put into operations forces as mighty as these.—Chautauquan.

Jefferson Davis' Home.

Beauvoir, with its cool verandas, its wide lawns and its virgin groves, its wharf, its boats and its bath-house, is a typical Gulf coast home, and in the occasional absence of the curious and sight-seeing it looks the very abode of peace and rest, by the placid sound that never whispers of rocks and breakers where a nation stranded. The stranger here enjoys the true hospitality which to the born Southron is scarcely distinctive, although many of its recipients are but so many mysteries to those who can not conceive of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis as show people, but prize them for his simple greatness and her simple goodness; while the "Child of the Confederacy" is in the truest sense the peculiar possession of Southern Mississippi. Beauvoir is but one of many in a long line of handsome villas that, with a few happy exceptions, blend walls that are variously white with blinds that are variously green, whereas a more somber or neutral combination would not only be an offset to the general glare, but a resistant to the forces that so swiftly and surely convert new white and green into dinginess and weather stain.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

The Subject of Honesty Discussed by Waydown Bebee and Elder Toots.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and other routine business, Brother Gardner stated that he had been asked to secure an expression of opinion on the question: "Does It Pay to be Strictly Honest?" He would call upon Sir Isaac Walpole, as the oldest member, first.

"I war in hopes dat queshun would nebber cum up in dis club," said the old veteran in reply. "It ar' a queshun which has caused me many sleepless nights, an' which I hev nebber bin able to settle to my own satisfackshun. On one occashun I found a wallet in de road. It contained $30, an' when I restored it to de owner he handed me all de money an' thanked me besides. On several other occashuns I hev found wallets and spent $2 worth of time huntin' up de owner an' bin rewarded wid 10 cents. A grocer once gin me a $10 dollar bill fur a $1. I handed it back an' he giv' me half a pound of tea. De very next week I giv' him a $5 bill fur a $2, an' he kept it an' swore dat I was a liar.

"If I buy meat de butcher works mo' or less bone in on me," continued the old man. "If I buy wood or coal it ar' allus a leetle short. I expect de dry goods man to cheat me mo' or less, an' de hatter an' shoemaker doan' allus stick to facks. If I war' strictly honest I reckon I should land in de poo'house in about a year. I doan' advise any one to be dishonest, but it ar' my opinyun dat if you find a pug dog runnin' around de streets he should be taken home and tied up to de bed post until some one advertises a liberal reward an' no queshuns axed."

Waydown Bebee then spoke as follows:

"Dar' was a time when I was so strictly honest dat ober fifty of de nayburs' chickens used to roost in my back yard o' nights. At de same time dem nayburs borrowed money of me an' dun forget to pay it back, an' if I left a spade out doahs ober night it was gone in de mawnin'. If I owed a debt I ached to go an' wake de man up at midnight an' pay him. If I found half a dozen lead nickels in my change, I melted 'em up fur bullets to shoot cats. If I diskivered ten cents on de floah in de postoffice I handed it to de postmaster. I practiced dis course fur five long years, an' doorin' dat time I not only run behind $1,000, but I heard myself spoken of on all sides as a greenhorn, a pancake an' an idiot. I finally decided to change. In five years I has picked up ober $2,000, am out of debt an' grocers an' butchers send to my house and solicit my trade. When you ax me if it pays to be strictly honest I mus' reply dat it don't—not by a jug full!"

Elder Toots was then called upon, and he said:

"If dar' am any one pusson in Detroit who has had chicken fur dinner any oftener dan I hev I should like to see his photograph, an' yit whar' am de pusson who dare stan' up an' say I steal chickens! I used to be strictly honest. If I found a cent in de road I went whoopin' up an' down to find an owner. If a $25 lost dog crept under my house to be taken koer of until advertised I drove him out an' let do man next doah get de money. I not only paid the house rent on the day it was due, but made all repairs out o' my own pocket. I run right down hill, an' by an' by I woke up to find de old woman out o' 'taters flour, meat, sugar, tea and eberything else 'cept Rough on Rats an' two bars o' soap, while my toes war' out to January weather. On dat same mornin', as I was gwine down town, I heard one man say to another: 'Say, Jim, see dat pusson? He ar' de fool nigger of Detroit. If he had a quarter wid a hole in it he would frow it in de ribber fur fear of accidentally passin' it off on a millyonary.' Dat sot me to thinkin'. Dat very night I stole a lot of wood, three chickens, a bag o' taters an' a pair of butes, an' I hev prospered ever since. I specks it will be a leetle harder on me when I cum to de gates of heaven, but I am doin' powerfully well down yere below an' increasin' my fat ebery day.'—Detroit Free Press.

Look Out For the Linings, Ladies.

Miss Henkleman—What a lovely gown, dear, from Paris, of course?

Miss Whitelyar—Yes, I can't get suited anywhere else, it came on the Umbria, Tuesday.—Scribner's Magazine.

He Tumbled.

"Look here, captain," began a prisoner who had passed a couple of days in a cell at headquarters, "I want some information."

"About what?"

"Why don't you provide these cells with beds, carpets, rocking chairs and other comfortable things, so as to make a prisoner's stay pleasant?"

"Why didn't you go to a first class hotel instead of coming here?" queried the captain in reply.

"Ah! I see. I tumble. Nuff ced. It all depended on me, and I skipped the tra-la-lu."—Detroit Free Press.

A Great Question Settled.

A St. Louis "newsboy," aged 25, has died, leaving an estate valued at $23,000, accumulated in fifteen years. This seems to answer the oft propounded query, "Does Literature Pay?"—Norristown Herald.

How to Get Rich.

"James," said the proprietor, "have you marked all the holiday stock up 25 per cent.?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then put a sign on the window saying that we are selling out at cost."—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Good Chance.

Tobacco Chewing Husband (after ascending the stairs)—I'm all out of breath.

Wife—Then kiss me, please.—New York Weekly.

A Divided Duty.

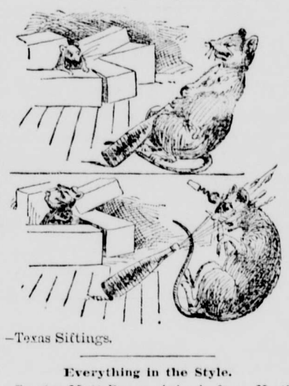
Woman (to tramp)—There, I have obeyed the divine injunction to "Feed the hungry," and now I hope you will remember that one good turn deserves another, and chop a little wood for me.

Tramp—I'm very sorry, mum, but I've got an engagement, an' must hurry off.

"Why, what have you to do?"

"It is my solemn duty, mum, to go out into the highways and byways, and tell hungry gents like myself that this 'ere house is a good place to git a square meal."—New York Weekly.

More Than He Bargained For.



—Texas Siftings.

Everything in the Style.

Senator Matt Ransom is back from North Carolina, happy over his re-election and handsomer than ever. His pose for the galleries is strengthened by some new elements. A brother senator who congratulated Ransom on his re-election slipped back into the cloak room and told this story:

"I never see Matt Ransom without thinking of an incident they tell about down in his own neighborhood. They have the biggest fair in the state there. One year a lank, lean mountaineer brought a horse down to the fair. It was blind, spavined and had the glanders. A sorrier looking beast couldn't be found in that country. The horse dealer showed his paces all around the track.

"'Take a look,' he cried, 'at the finest hoss in Northampton county.'

"He had gone half way around the track when a man came up to him and said:

"'Look heah, stranger, that hoss is blind.'

"'Can't help it, it's the finest hoss in Northampton county,' and the mountaineer passed on a little further. Somebody else struck him and said:

"'Hello, there, that hoss is lame.'

"Still the mountaineer called out:

"'Take a look at the finest hoss in Northampton county.'

"He had got around the circle when Matt Ransom met him. Thinking he would have some fun the senator went up and said:

"'That the finest horse in Northampton county? Why, it's lame, blind, and wheezes like thunder. What are its good points?'

"The mountaineer sized the senator up, changed his cud of tobacco, and said:

"'Can't help that, boss; its name is Matt Ransom, and it's —— on style. That makes it the finest hoss in Northampton county.'"—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

A Cheap Lesson.

"That piece of paper isn't worth shucks, is it?" queried a stranger as he handed a check in to the cashier of a Griswold street bank the other day.

"No, sir," was the reply after a brief glance.

"It is signed John Smith."

"I see it is."

"He's a fraud?"

"I think so. Where did you get the check?"

"At the depot. Lent a party $20 to get off on a train with, and he gave me this check of $50 as security."

"You have been confidenced."

"I know it. I knew it half an hour ago. When I started to come to town my brother said I'd let some one make a fool of me."

"And you have."

"I have. Turned out just as he said. Say, wasn't that confidence operator rather fresh?"

"How?"

"See here. Here's a wallet with $3,800 in it, and the fool only asked we for $20! Won't he kick himself if he ever finds out how cheap he let me off!"—Detroit Free Press.

Her Congratulations.

Millicent—There, I must tell you a secret, dear—Mr. Sanders proposed to me last night.

Ruby—How delicious! You accepted him, of course.

Millicent—He was so persistent that I really had to. I think we will get along nicely, don't you?

Ruby—Ever so nicely! As you know, he is not at all fastidious.—Binghamton Republican.

A Gentle Hint.

She—What's that noise on the street, Mr. Stalong? Could you distinguish it?

Mr. Stalong—Some noisy fellow going home, no doubt.

She—Oh! I thought it sounded like newsboys calling out the morning papers.—Burlington Free Press.

Look Before You Leap.

He—You wouldn't care to know Goodfellow, Miss Smart; he's awfully bad form—a regular cad, you know.

She—But I do know him.

He—Really now!

She—Yes, and I am going to marry him next month.—Scribner's Magazine.

NYE AT NIAGARA.

He Braves a Storm and Interviews Pocomoco.

We visited the falls on the day of the blizzard which wrecked Reading and which wound up by tipping the suspension foot bridge at Niagara into the river below. The falls have been visited in summer and in winter, in the broad glare of day and the soft and mellow moonlight, but very few people have gone there during a blizzard.

The day broke moist and measly at Buffalo, but at noon the gray and choppy clouds scattered a little and a patch of sky could now and then be discovered. Eating a hasty meal, our party, arrayed in alpenstocks and conscious rectitude, began the ascent from Buffalo by a circuitous route. We reached Niagara Falls station, whence we proceeded by drosky to our chalet. Here we alighted. The chalet is kept by a native American, and after our long journey from Buffalo it was good to once more hear the music of our own language. Hastily eating a light lunch, we put on our topcoats, and in charge of a John Darm we proceeded by diligence towards the falls via the American side.

The storm now burst upon us in all its fury, and the rain descended in the wildest profusion, saturating the falls and rendering them well nigh impassable. Our muleteer covered himself with his pontoon, wrapped his tarpaulin around his ears, and while our slender diligence swayed in the blast he drove us across to Goat Island. The thunder of the immense volume of water was now swallowed up by the mighty roar of the bursting tempest, and then, as it died away like the wail of a perishing soul, one would again hear the sullen thunder of the great American dam site.

We now began the descent on the side of Goat Island looking towards the Great Horse Fall. The rain fell in torrents, and as our umbrellas had been turned wrong side out by the blast, we were soon wet to the skin. There we stood in the presence of the greatest spectacle America can produce, perhaps, outside of congress. Like an egotistical author Niagara for centuries has been pouring over its own works. It is really, however, beyond criticism. I went there thinking that if the Falls really deserved scathing, I would scath them through the press and injure their business; but I must say that, like Mr. Booth, they deserve their great success, and I do not blame them for respecting themselves and having their pictures taken every little while and getting their names in the papers. They deserve all the glory they have got, and far be it from me to put a straw in the way of the progress of Niagara Falls.

We next went down to the Whirlpool, and on the way a detachment of John Darms escorted us with an air of suspicion. Our drosky driver evidently watched us every moment like a cat. At the whirlpool we alighted again, being narrowly watched by the driver and a John Darm from Cohoes.

Here as we reached the brink of the cliff the blizzard struck us amidship, and the great Niagara which has assisted so many temperance lecturers in scaring to death the moderate drinker seemed to become silent in the presence of old Mr. Blizzard, from the wild and unkempt west. Just then my high silk hat, which I wear in ascending the Alps and doing the tourist act generally, went up into a large blue hole in the sky, and while I was watching it the square red remark, "Keep off the grass," with an iron rod on one side, swatted me across the organ of alimentiveness.

The storm was now at its height. The roof of the hotel gently lifted with the breeze, and through the fast falling rain we could see a surprised gentleman in his room just emerging through the neck band of a bright new shirt. With a look of horror and wonder he tried to pull down the roof again and conceal himself, but he could not do so.

The storm now took off its coat and shrieked, while the Whirlpool was lashed to its greatest fury, and at the Whirlpool bazar genuine Indian moccasins, made in Connecticut, went down to $2 a pair. I made a movement towards the brink of the precipice, intending to peer down over it into the boiling waters, when I felt the grasp of a gendarme on my shoulder and I was jerked back with an oath which would have sworn in a whole precinct of non-residents at a presidential election.

"Monsieur fool heemself!" said the John Darm in pure Buffalo French, with a slight patois of the Rue de Main street. Then grinding his teeth he managed to make me understand that I had stated in Buffalo that "I was going over the falls and through the whirlpool," but that a nemesis was on my trail. It is very disagreeable to have your trail stepped on by a nemesis, and so I explained that I meant to be figurative, and so, when the John Darm had opened my overcoat and found that I was not dressed in tights with double leaded bridge jumping shoes, he allowed me to pass. It was here at the bazar that I met my old friend Pocomoco, of the Piute tribe of Indians. "And what are you doing here, so far away from home, Pocomoco?" I asked, in the light running domestic accents of the Piute tongue.

"I am here," he replied in the same language, "to procure our regular supply of Indian relics for the coming year. We cannot compete any longer with Connecticut in the manufacture of genuine Indian relics. So we come to Niagara Falls for them. We also get most of our ornamental bead work done in England, and our ornamental massacre business is done there too. The white man has facilities which we do not have, and so the red man's goose is practically cooked. We buy all our weapons and headache sticks now at New York. We get our bows and arrows made at Waterbury, Conn., and Boston furnishes us with our lingerie. We can buy arrow heads cheaper than we can make them, and why should we toil over a home made arrow head all day when he can steal a horse in ten minutes that will bring us nice new relics enough to last us a year? We have in our tribe favored free trade, and so we with our infant industries are thrown into direct competition with the pauper relic makers of the Bowery. You can buy a good scalp at Chatham square for sixty-nine cents today, and so the war path is practically overgrown with grass. In a year or two men with sample cases will no doubt visit the Indian tribes and sell their year's supply of everything in that line. We are utterly discouraged. There has not been a warlike attitude among the Piutes since the Buckwheat Pancake Outbreak of '55."—Bill Nye in New York World.

PITH AND POINT.

—What we are at home is a pretty sure test of what we really are.

—When a gentleman loses his temper in talking, it is a tolerably correct sign that he is getting "the worst of the argument."

—Employment, which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery.—Robert Barton.

—Next to moral weakness, a fear of the difficulties to be met is, undoubtedly, the most unfortunate mental trait of any young person.

—Most natures are insolvent; can not satisfy their own wants; have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force, and so do lean and beg day and night continually.—Emerson.

—The responsibilities of life are gauged not by what we are but by what we may become. The man who has ventured only to the limits of his conscious force has only reached the threshold of his possible attainments.—F. G. Clark.

—Thoughts are the first-born, the blossoms of the soul, the beginning of our strength, whether for good or evil, and they are the greatest evidence for or against a person that can be. "Thou understandest my thoughts afar off." "Try me, and know my thoughts: * * * and lead me in the way everlasting."—Thomas Brooks.

—Men that look no further than their outsides, think health an appurtenance unto life, and quarrel with their constitutions for being sick, but I, that have examined the parts of man, and know upon what tender filaments that fabric hangs, do wonder that we are not always so, and, considering the thousand doors that lead to death, do thank my God that we can die but once.—Sir T. Browne.

—Originality is the cradle in which eminence is nursed, for originality lifts men from the beaten track of the past into unexplored fields, giving the world new productions in science, literature and art. To succeed, a man must be original, and his performing a certain act must not be because some one else did it, but because from his own observation he knows it to be proper and correct.

—It is hard to tell which of the two is the more pitiable—the over-nice reasoner, who never comes to any conclusion, or the vacillating, double-minded man, who never decides to act. He is like the farmer in the Book of Ecclesiastes, who is always observing the clouds and the wind to make sure of the exactly right time for his work. As "the Preacher" says: "That man will never sow and will never reap;" or, as Sir Philip Sidney says: "Whosoever, in great things, will think to prevent (anticipate or forestall) all objections, must lie still and do nothing."—S. S. Times.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

What Shakespeare Says About It in His Dramatical Works.

The game of base ball is generally supposed to be a modern pastime, but a look through Shakespeare will convince one that the game is of remote origin.

Your base (foot) ball players.—"King Lear."

Why these balls bound.—"Merry Wives."

Now, let's have a catch.—"Twelfth Night."

I will run no base.—"Merry Wives."

And so I shall catch the fly.—"Henry V."

Let me be umpire in this.—"Henry VI."

A hit, a palpable hit.—"Hamlet."

Hector shall have a great catch.—"Troilus and Cressida."

More like to run the county base.—"Cymbeline."

As swift in motion as a ball.—"Romeo and Juliet."

He'll leave striking in the field.—"All's Well."

After the score.—"Othello."

Ajak goes up and down the field.—"Troilus and Cressida."

Have you scored me?—"Winter's Tale."

And the third nine.—"Coriolanus."

He proves the best man in the field.—"Henry IV."

The word is pitch and pay.—"King John."

However men do catch.—"Tempest."

What foul play had we.—"Titus Andronicus."

Unprovided of a pair of bases.—"Henry IV."

His confounded base.—"Henry V."

No other book but the score.—"Henry IV."

I will fear to catch.—"Timon of Athens."

Where go you with bats?—"Coriolanus."

Let us see you in the field.—"Troilus and Cressida."

Thrice again to make up nine.—"Macbeth."

Judgment.—"Hamlet."

—N. Y. Graphic.

Violating the Proprieties.

"Such a dinner as you wish to give," said the fashionable caterer, "including champagne, of course, will cost $4 a plate."

"But I don't care for champagne. What will it cost with beer and lemonade instead of champagne?"

"Just the same," replied the dignified caterer, stiffly. "I could not, with propriety, ask any of my young gentlemen to wait upon the table at such a dinner without giving them extra compensation.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Pleasant Information From the Glorious and Boundless West.

We extract the following from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker:

POOR SHOOTING.—As we were returning to our office from the Widow Smith's the other evening (we have been sparking the widow for several weeks past), and just as we came opposite the old Indian fort, some person whose manners certainly need polishing up, fired four bullets at us from a revolver. The intent, no doubt, was to kill us. It took us about the millionth part of a second to realize this fact, and then we opened out for a run and made good our escape. We don't claim to be great shakes on shooting, but if we can't hit the editor and proprietor of a great and growing weekly at a distance of twenty feet once in four shots, we will leave Arizona. We don't claim to be a Chesterfield, but if our manners permitted us to hide away behind an old wall and begin popping at a gentlemen without warning, we'd expect to be mentioned in the same line with a hyena.

TOO MUCH TALK.—There is altogether too much talk about that mistake of our popular young druggist of the Blue Front which sent Colonel Jim Jackson to his grave. Colonel Jim asked for quinine and got strychnine by mistake, but there are a good many redeeming features. The Colonel was old, lazy, and drunk half his time, and left no one to mourn his loss. The druggist is a young and energetic man, who sold out a coal-yard in Chicago to come here and go into the drug business, and it must be expected that he will make a few mistakes in the go off. We call attention to his liberal manner of advertising in the Kicker. He has assured us that such a mistake can not occur again, as he has properly labeled the bottles.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.—Our esteemed contemporary down the street charges us with bulldozing the business men of this town into advertising with us. We nail the statement as a lie, and every business man will nail it as a lie. Our methods of securing advertising have always been perfectly legitimate. If a man who fled from Ohio to escape State prison for arson opens a grocery here we drop around for a friendly chat with him, and we let him know that we are posted on him. Then we set forth our circulation and influence, give him rates, and if he says he doesn't want to advertise that ends it. While we advise all to advertise, we never bulldoze, as all can testify. If bulldozing would secure advertising the old clap-trap concern down the street covered with mortgages would be quite apt to try it.

APOLOGETICAL.—During our absence last week an item crept into the local columns which has stirred up considerable feeling. It was in relation to the death of Judge Handy, and the writer of it supposing truth was demanded, said, the deceased was an old loafer, bummer, drunkard and deadbeat, and that he was found dead beside a jug of whisky. The friends of the deceased are justly indignant at this expose, although they do not dispute the charges. We are very sorry that any thing of the sort should happen, and are now preparing an article for next week, in which the judge is complimented for his sobriety and love of cold water—praised for his honesty and integrity—complimented for his public charities, and referred to as one of the most upright men west of Chicago. While all know better, and while the whole thing will be a falsehood, we shall be smoothing it over for his friends. Extra copies, done up ready for mailing, only five cents each.—Detroit Free Press.

DAHOMEY'S AMAZONS.

The Female Body-Guard of a Cowardly African Tyrant.

The black female warriors of the warlike tribe of Dahomey belong to the romance of the Dark Continent; but the latest African discoveries are sweeping away much of the illusive nimbus which has hung over this State and its terrors. The King of Dahomey for a long time kept the neighboring tribes in fear, and when he with hundreds of his people suddenly invaded a peaceful land to capture slaves, opposition was not to be thought of; for if any one lost his head and resisted capture with weapons, he was pretty sure to have his head cut off. However, of late the neighboring tribes do not pay as much respect to the Dahomey tribe as formerly, for the King was recently attacked by a tribe from the North, and his renowned women-guards took to flight when the arrows really began to whistle through the air. This Amozonian guard of fifteen hundred women is the flower of the army. They by no means resemble the valiant Amazons of the Grecian myth; they are negro women, nothing more nor less than the King's wives, whom he keeps under strict discipline and craftily makes use of as his body-guard. The King of Dahomey knows that his wives are as indolent as all negroes are, although they are made hewers of wood and drawers of water the world over, and so he compels them to work like men. The women of Dahomey consequently go to war, with shield and weapon, but the heroic courage formerly ascribed to them only exists in legend, for they are driven into battle by their royal and domestic tyrant, and are nothing more than food for powder.—Demorest's Monthly.

—Stuffed Spare-ribs: Take a large rib, stuff with sage and onions, and lay on potatoes. Set on the stove and bake brown.

THE FRAUDULENT PRESS.

Why Elisha Botts Has Lost His Respect for American Journalism.

An old fellow called on the manager of the Western bureau of press clippings.

"Look here," said he, "some time ago I hearn of your institution an' thinkin' that it mout be a good thing I j'ined it."

"What is your name?"

"Elisha W. Botts."

"Yes, I remember, we have your name."

"Yes, wall as I ain't hearn nothin' frum you I 'lowed that I mout have misunderstood the workin's of your establishment."

"It is perfectly plain," the manager replied. "We look over several thousands of papers every day and whenever we find any thing relating to a subscriber we clip it out and send it to him."

"But you ain't sent me nothin' yet."

"Let's see (turning to a book), you live down in Southern Indiana?"

"Yes."

"Are you a prominent man down there?"

"Wall, I reckon I orter be. I run fur jestice of the peace last year an' wa'n't beat by more than fifteen votes."

"Are you much known in a business way?"

"You air talkin' to the p'int, now. Year before last I was app'inted administrator for the Widder Beason's estate. Knowed much! Why, I reckon I am."

"Yes, so I see, but the papers haven't said any thing about you."

"How many of them air there, anyway?"

"Some fifteen thousand in all, I believe."

"And not one in all that number has said any thing about me?"

"Not that I have been able to discover."

"Wall, that's strange. Did you tell any of 'em that I had j'ined this socyation?"

"Oh, no; we do nothing in that line."

"Then you don't make the press talk about a feller?"

"No, we can't do that."

"You say there are some fifteen thousand of them?"

"Yes."

"And not one of them has mentioned me?"

"Not one."

"Do you want to know what I think about the press of this country? I'll tell you. I think it is a blamed fraud. I told my wife that after I j'ined this thing she could fill a scrap-book full of things about me and her and the children, an' not a line have we got, an' the neighbors air droppin' in ever' once in a while waitin' to know what the newspapers have said about me. The newspaper press of this country is a blamed fraud, sir."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Physicians in Russia.

Dr. C. Yaroshevski contributes to the Russkaya Meditsina as article on the state of the medical profession in Russia. He points out that there are only 18,000 doctors for a population of 100,000,000, or one medical man to every 6,500 persons. This number of doctors in proportion to the population is very much less than in other European countries, yet the destitution among members of the profession is alarming. Of late there have been numbers of suicides of medical men who were without the bare necessities of life. The fees for medical attendance are very low. Still, in Odessa, 40 per cent. of the whole population and 94 per cent. of the very poor died without having had medical attendance. A similar state of affairs exists at Kostrome. Dr. Yaroshevski attributes this deplorable condition of things to the ignorance of the Russian people, who prefer to consult soothsayers and magicians rather than educated medical men, to the monopoly enjoyed by the pharmacists, and to the large number of Feldshers who are allowed to practice. The Feldshers are men who have some rough knowledge of surgery and the use of a few drugs. They are generally men who have served in the Ambulance Corps or have been hospital attendants, and on the strength of this slight knowledge they are licensed to practice.

—Benevolent old gent—"How my heart bounds when I see the happy faces of childhood. Note the beaming smile of the little boy now approaching. Heaven itself seems to have illuminated those little features. I will speak to him. One moment, little boy. Why are you so happy?" Little boy (grinning)—"Ma got mad and spanked me with her new four-dollar hair brush and—she broke it."—Philadelphia Record.

LITTLE'S

CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 150 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip,

(Poisonous.)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY APRIL 6 1889

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, it was resolved to incorporate a company for having a grand industrial display for Southern California. The capital stock of the company will be one hundred thousand dollars. A suitable location will be secured and extensive buildings erected for the exhibit. Every industry of Southern California will be represented; every product of the mines, the vineyards, the orchards, the farms and the forests. Inyo county will be expected to make first-class exhibit. We have ample resources for making such a display as will put Inyo in the front rank of counties of southern California. The exhibit will be continued about three months, giving ample time for visitors from all parts of the Union to see the display. In one direction Inyo county could make a showing that would be unlike anything else to be seen there, and that would probably attract more attention than anything else to be seen there. Everyone who has visited Woodward's Gardens, at San Francisco, will remember the aquarium containing trout and other fishes. No part of that attractive place is more interesting than the aquarium. We could get up a similar work at this exhibit and make a display of trout and other fishes that would draw crowds of people from first to last. Our golden trout from the streams about Mt. Whitney would be an object of never failing wonder and admiration; there is nothing like them in any other part of the world so far as known. By the use of ice the water in the aquarium could be kept cool enough for the trout. This industrial display will give the best opportunity ever yet afforded for showing the varied resources of Southern California. The idea of this exhibit originated with Mr. W. E. Hughes, a bright, enterprising and honorable man; he is still young, has been in Los Angeles but little more than two years, and already occupies a leading position among the business men of the city.

[A Japanese Temple and Bell.

If I were a good Buddhist I would say a prayer or two to the Chioin bell, the largest in Japan, but a monster breathing sweet music that thrills one from head to foot, and ringing so seldom that the dates are kept in mind carefully, lest one miss the great treat. The bell hangs in a shady little place at the top of a stone staircase by itself, and is struck from the outside by a swinging beam that gives the soft reverberations that do not jar on the ear, no matter how powerful they are. When the huge beam is unchained and swung it is generally at the time of the 5 o'clock mass in the morning, and heavy sleepers have been unconscious of the musical booming and missed it all. Others are wakened by the strange vibration and the soft music ringing and pulsating on the air, and in the half consciousness of waking it seems like part of some beautiful dream. It is the greatest pity that with such a magnificent bell the temple does not see fit to ring it oftener.

The Chioin is a rich temple, and its altar one of the most gorgeous in Kioto, a mass of carved and gilded ornaments surrounding a massive gilded shrine. Occasional worshipers come and kneel on the mats and mutter their prayers, but most often one finds the only occupant of the space before the altar is a lone old priest industriously hammering away at a modern drum shaped like a huge round sleigh bell. From 5 o'clock in the morning until the temple closes at 4 in the afternoon the thunk, thunk keeps up. A nice old woman, who must be a professional mender, from the incessant patching and darning of blue cotton garments that she keeps up, takes care of the shoes while one roams the temple stocking footed, but she does not offer to mend the foreign stockings one wears out on matted and polished wood floors.—Kioto Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Shadowing a Suspected Man.

The work of shadowing a man is easier than a person who has never been in the business would think. You must first study your man thoroughly, so you would know him if you only saw one of his boots, and you must do this without attracting his attention, which is not always a simple thing to do. A man who is to be shadowed is always a man who has reason to suspect that he will be shadowed, and consequently he will be on his guard and very watchful. If the man is not an experienced criminal one detective ought to be able to follow him day and night as long as there is any necessity, but if he is an old hand one man cannot do the work, and can only queer it by trying it. There should be three or four shadows, each one ready to take up the work when for any reason the person who is following the man deems it prudent to quit.

You see an old criminal has many devices for finding out if he is being watched. He will jump on a car, ride a block and get off. Well, if you have not got another man ready to take up the trail then, you will flush your bird. Or he will get into a cab and ride a block or two and get out. We must be prepared for all that sort of thing. Usually the shadow will keep on the other side of the street from his man, from a half to a whole block behind him, and pay as much attention to keeping himself from being noticed as to watching the other fellow. It is work that not one detective in twenty can do scientifically, although some men are very expert. I know a man that saw a criminal make out an improper voucher, went with him and saw him get a check for it, then walked with him to the bank, saw him cash the check, and arrested him while he was counting the money.—Detective in Chicago News.

MARBLEHEAD NECK.

The waves beat idly, with a cageless roar
And to and fro the seaweed beats to me,
Kissing the great red rocks along the shore,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The sun goes down in glory in the west,
Bathing in crimson every flower and tree,
The white sails redden on the ocean breast,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The twilight gathers and the moon rides high;
I watch its silver track and think of thee:
God keep thy path as bright from earth to sky,
When I, beloved, am not here to see.

—Sarah K. Bolton in Home Journal.

A Balloonist's Big Jump.

"I have made," said Professor E. D. Hogan, "163 ascensions and three jumps. One jump, made out in Jackson, is the biggest on record—9,800 feet. I shot down 400 feet before my parachute opened. The popular impression is that the parachute opens with a snap, but this is not so. First one section opens, then another, and so on by easy degrees, and as I've watched it opening when it was just above me and was thousands of feet up in the air it reminded me of a rose opening in the morning.

"How did I feel when I made my first jump? Oh, well, rather afraid. I looked down and saw the hills and fields away below me, and the people looked barely a foot high, and the buildings looked like toy houses. I looked down and shivered when I saw the space between me and the earth, and then looked at the barometer and found the distance to be almost one and a half miles; but all the same I jumped. I leaped into space hanging to the parachute, and down I went like a shot for 200 feet. The parachute then began to open, gradually lessening my velocity. I heard the people's applause very faintly. It rose up to me like the merest suspicion of a sound. I afterward learned they clapped and cheered for all they were worth. The parachute was oscillating somewhat, and I came near being banged against several chimney tops. The buildings are our greatest terror. Many an aeronaut has been dashed against a building and killed—more, in fact, than being dragged over rugged ground. I met with one accident. See here," pointing to a big bulb on his right ankle. "I got that in Nebraska in August of 1883 by being dragged over a heap of rocks. I never could bend that ankle since—can't even stand on that foot alone.

"You see a great panorama from a balloon in mid air," continued the professor, "but, of course, the landscape is all in miniature and through a slight haze."—New York Evening Sun.

The Child's Voice in Singing.

Frederick S. Law, in The Voice, dwells at length on some of the dangers of allowing children to sing in public, particularly when under the care of ignorant or irresponsible conductors. One case is mentioned of a girl who was permitted to sing in halls large enough to test the powers of experienced artists, and who, consequently, at the age of 16, although she had started out with great promise, had no voice at all left. "It is," says Mr. Law, "as much of an impossibility for a child to produce full and sonorous notes as it would be to load it down with heavy weights and expect it to walk at once. Many who would regard the latter as an act of cruelty will listen with complacency to a child straining every nerve to fill a large room with a voice that from its nature is not intended for such use."

Mr. Law concludes: "The instruction of children, as regards the voice, should be almost entirely negative—that is, they do not require teaching what to do so much as what not to do. They may be trusted to form their tones as they please, if they do not sing too loudly nor with any undue effort. If these conditions cannot be secured, they should not be allowed to sing at all. Nothing is more painful than to hear a child struggle to fill a large room with a voice crippled from an attempt to wrest from nature what is not there. In no way can we find compensation for such an exhibition. The mind receives no pleasure, as there can be no intellectual grasp of the subject, while the ear is tortured by shrill and distorted sounds which awaken a natural anxiety for the child's future welfare. A healthy child possessed of a good ear is the most natural singer in the world, because the most unconscious. It is only when tampered with by those who should know better that disastrous results are to be feared."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Description of a Turkish Dinner.

Rousseau has said that from the food of a nation you can tell its characteristics; if this is true, no better spot for the study of ethnology could be found than Cavalla. Doubtless, if it be desired, an opportunity will occur of dining with many nationalities. By all means accept an invitation to dine with a Turkish pasha. I had the pleasure of taking a meal with the governor of Drama, who is passing rich for a Turk, seeing that he rules over the plain where the chief tobacco crops are, and his opportunities for amassing wealth are many and varied.

Silence and expedition are the chief characteristics of a Turkish meal. The table preparations are few, but the dishes are many; olives, caviare, cheese, etc., are dotted about, and perhaps as many as ten dishes are handed round on covered brazen dishes, consisting of rice or barley, meat or boiled fish, cakes seasoned with vegetables, roast lamb, beans, a species of rissole wrapped up in vine leaves, the inevitable pilaf and fruits, and, as wine is forbidden, an intoxicating substitute is found in liquors and brandy. Each person has his glass of sherbet by him, and his piece of unleavened bread, for the Turks love half baked dough. It will comfort the European to see every one wash his hands before his meal, for forks are unknown, and each is expected to dip his fingers into the savory morsel as it is handed to him. During the whole of the feeding process scarcely four or five words will be uttered, and at the most your repast will last twenty minutes, but then afterward, with the coffee and the hubble bubble, conversation will flow freely. To the Turk eating is a serious gastronomic exercise, which will not admit of any conversation being entered into during its progress.—Cornhill Magazine.

Can Your Boy Swim?

Can your boy swim? No? Then do not trust him in any sort of boat until he has learned the art, and feels as much at home in the water as upon dry land. You might just as well send him out alone into a crowded street before he had learned to walk. He might possibly creep along all right, and reach home alive, or somebody might pick him up and care for him, but the chances would not be in his favor. So in boating, the boy who cannot swim may get along very comfortably for a while, and not suffer from this defect in his education, but the time will assuredly come when he will have cause to bitterly regret it. It is one of the simplest things in the world, too, and can be learned in three or four intelligently directed lessons, such as can be had in any city swimming school or from the experts in any country village. By all means talk swim to your boy before you talk boat, and stipulate as one of the conditions of his having a boat that he shall first be able to swim a quarter of a mile without resting.—Harper's Young People.

Sighing for Union Square.

"The world is mine," exclaimed the tragedian, in "Monte Cristo," and the comedy man waiting for eight weeks' back salary, murmured faintly: "Cut me off a piece of New York, please."—The Idea.

The Capital of Brazil.

Rio is a succession of disappointments. The only really pretty place is the Botanical garden, which serves to illustrate what the whole city might be. All varieties of food are peddled about, the venders attracting attention by clapping pieces of wood together and uttering peculiar cries. There are plenty of street car lines, and the cars are always crowded. Everybody reads a morning paper going down town, and an evening paper returning. Humming birds are as numerous as flies, and at night the air is full of fireflies that look like a shower of stars. The women have a bilious look, and are invariably fat, while the men are invariably lean. Next to her complexion the ugliest thing about a Brazilian woman is her voice. She never goes shopping, the servants doing it for her, or going to the shops and getting samples, from which she makes her selections at home. She is famous for her embroidery, made by her own hands. She is generally intelligent, learns readily and has considerable wit. She never goes out alone to call on friends and receives no gentlemen except in the presence of husband or parents.—William E. Curtis.

Cause of Premature Age.

"I have 500 gray hairs in my head and I'm only 36," said a friend to me, and coming down in a street car another friend took up the same theme and asked: "Why is it we get old so quick in this country?" I could not say, not being old. "We live in such a hurry," he said, answering his own question. "All we think of is getting money in this country. In the old country they think of spending it. I mean that we are reckless of how the money goes after we get it, and so we are extravagant and need more money and strive harder to get it, and get old young. I believe there are more lunatics in this state of New York with its five and a half millions than in all France with its thirty-seven millions. In France a man regulates his spending. He has so much income. He makes it go as far as it will, and lives in a regular and methodical fashion on that basis. He doesn't grieve for more because he can get comfort out of what he has. But here we are so anxious to make that we neither spend with economy nor get comfort out of what we spend. We waste our strength to get it, and then waste what we gain, for we don't get the good of it."

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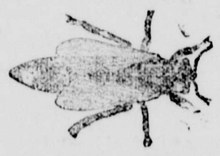
I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

D. CROUCH, R. S. B. RHINE, N. G.



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Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
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Railroad Time Table.

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TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	9 15 a. m.		5 35 p. m.	
Layton	10 45 a. m.		4 35 p. m.	
Wabuska	12 45 a. m.		2 25 p. m.	
Hawthorne	4 30 p. m.		10 40 a. m.	
Luning	5:50 p. m.		9 20 a. m.	
Sodа Springs	7:00 p. m.		8 10 a. m.	
Belleville	8 10 p. m.		7 00 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar. 8.50 p. m.		Lv. 6:30 a. m.	
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—	
Belleville	7 30 a. m.		5:25 p. m.	
Sodа	11 00 a. m.		1:45 p. m.	
Basalt Creek	1 10p. m.		11:30 a. m.	
Alvord	2.00 p. m.		10 35 a. m.	
Independence	3 30 p. m.		9.05 a. m.	
Lone Pine	4 15 p. m.		8 15 a. m.	
Keeler	Ar. 5:05 p. m.		Lv. 7:30 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6 1889

C. B. Rawson was in town during the week.

Mr. C. H. Parsons, of Round Valley, is visiting at Independence.

Mr. J. S. Gorman came up from Keeler on Thursday morning's train.

Paul Myrtengreen is piloting Mairs' team on its return to Mojave.

"Sidy" is doing the swamping act for Mairs' team on its trip to Mojave.

Mrs. S. Decker, of Lone Pine, made a short visit to Independence on Wednesday.

John Bright, one of England's ablest statesmen, died at London on the morning of the 27th ult.

California Post No. 142, G. A. R., has returned to Independence, where regular monthly meetings will be held.

Miss Maggie Dalton, of Benton, Mono county, came down on Monday's train. She is visiting with Mrs. J. R. Eldred.

Rudolf Schober has started for Mojave with five tons of outgoing freight. Rudolf don't let little things discourage him.

Mr. V. G. Thompson arrived from Mojave on Thursday. Mr. Thompson has been in ill health for some time past.

Mrs. Jennie Lillard, who has been visiting for some time past with the family of W. S. Enos, at Camp Independence, has returned to her home at Davisville.

Al. Staudinger was in town a couple of days this week. He has been making a trip through the valley taking orders for monumental and other marble work.

"April showers bring May flowers." If so there ought to be plenty of them, as there has been delightful showers in the day or two, accompanied by a warm south wind.

A. R. Conklin Esq. has been elected by the Odd Fellows Lodge of Independence as representative to the Grand Lodge, which meets in San Francisco some time next month.

J. J. Gunn has leased his saloon business at Independence, P. Carroll now being in charge. Mr. Gunn has gone to Lookout to look after valuable mining interests he has there.

Mr. J. C. Crocker and his son, Fred Crocker, went out from Big Pine last Tuesday on their way to San Francisco and San Luis Obispo. They expect to return about three weeks hence.

Gus McGovern passed through town on Wednesday with a 12-horse team loaded with freight for Bishop. Part of his load was kerosene for C. A. Levy. Gus. says he will return immediately.

Religious services will be held at Lone Pine next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.. Sunday school at 11:30. Preaching at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

A strike of good ore is reported at the head of Mazourka Canyon; parties who are prospecting there came in for supplies on Tursday and returned next day. That there is plenty of undiscovered mineral in the Inyo range there is no question.

An Independence young man had a close call on his eye the other day and a piece of court-plaster covers up the wreck. Young ladies should be careful how they wear their breast-pins. The lip on another of our boys bears evidence of too close proximity to a set of pearly that he wasn't the owner of.

Harry Jiggens and Paul Myrtengreen got in from Mojave with a big team on Wednesday loaded with merchandise for parties here. H. H. Spear's team passed through on the same day with a load of freight for Bishop. The freighting business is now on a firm basis.

Hon. John A. Hannah returned from Los Angeles on Thursday. The Judge says that one day in the city was enough for him. Los Angeles has grown so much since he was there seven years ago that he could not tell within three miles of where he was. The growth of that city has indeed been remarkable.

Doctor Bishop, of Reno, spent most of last week on his land under the Eastside canal. He is more than ever pleased with the country; he said he would not take fifty dollars an acre for his tract. This is not bad for land that a year or so ago was regarded as utterly worthless. The Doctor is putting most of his land into raisin grapes.

Mr. Carr announced yesterday that during last year they put up 50,000 tons of alfalfa hay at a cost of one dollar a ton in the stack, and it could all have been sold for six dollars per ton. This should be taken into consideration by that class of people who are wondering if farming will pay here.—*Californian, Bakersfield.*

Ben says he don't mind fixing the ground and will tend the flowers when they grow, but he'll be—blessed if he knows how to plant 'em. Somewhat on the same line is another of our county officials, who—

"When well apparel'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads,"

Hied himself forth and planted fifty pounds of potatoes in seven hills.

The orchards around Independence now look beautiful. Peach trees are as full of blossoms as they can be, and their bright colors glow like immense bouquets. Apricots and nectarines are nearly done blooming and on many of them the young fruit is well set. Pear trees are very full of flowers and on many of them the young fruit is well set. Apple trees are out in full bloom.

A fine ore body is reported to be opening up in the La Grange mine, about eight miles north from Bishop. An air shaft is being opened upward from the tunnel; This is about completed, and when the opening is made ore will be taken out at once. It is said there is ore enough in sight to supply the mill at least a year, and it is of good quality. This property was formerly known as the Casey mine.

The trout law went off last Monday and a number of local sports to piscatorial pursuits inclined took a trip up the creek. They reported poor luck and say there are beaten paths on both sides of the stream evidently made by parties fishing for some time past in defiance of law. This is a petty piece of meanness that deprives the lovers of angling who are disposed to be law abiding of good sport.

PETITIONS FOR MAIL ROUTE.

Following are copies of petitions from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, from the Board of Trade, and from prominent citizens.

LOS ANGELES, March 15, 1899.

To the Hon., the Postmaster-General of the United States—We, the undersigned, citizens and business men of Los Angeles, petition: That a daily mail service be established from the town of Mojave, in Kern county, California, on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, to Olancha, a distance of 100 miles; thence to Lone Pine, 25 miles; thence to Independence, 61 miles; thence to Big Pine, a distance of 28 miles; thence to Bishop, 17 miles, in all 186 miles. And that the same be ordered to take effect as soon as possible. And your petitioners will ever pray. [NUMEROUSLY SIGNED.]

LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE,
March 16, 1889.

To the Hon. Postmaster-General, Washinbton, D. C.—Dear Sir: We present to you, through our Representative, Hon. W. H. Vandever, a petition signed by the members of our Board for the establishment of a daily mail service from Mojave, in Kern county, to Bishop, in Inyo county California. The particular objects for this increase are fully set forth in a petition signed by residents of Kern and Inyo counties. The mail service prayed for will be of great convenience and advantage to our commercial interests, and we most respectfully request that you give the matter serious consideration, and if possible grant the request. Very respectfully,

EUGENE GERMAIN,
President.

Attest: T. H. WARD,
Secretary.

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
March 16, 1889.

To the Hon., the Postmaster-General of the United States:—At a meeting of this Chamber, held Wednesday, February 13, 1889, after full discussion, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to your Honor the establishment of a daily mail route from the town of Mojave, in Kern county, California, via Olancha, Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine and Bishop, a distance of 186 miles, for the following reasons, to wit: That Los Angeles is the natural outlet of that county, and only from Mojave by rail one hundred miles; that formerly a daily mail was had with that county from Los Angeles, and the present tri-weekly is much less satisfactory to them and to us; that this route passes through the most thickly populated portion of the county; and for many other reasons set forth in their own petitions.

Very Respectfully Submitted,
M. R. HIGGINS,
Secretray.

Surely this will set at rest all question or caviling as to the nature of the petitions signed at Los Angeles for a mail route to Owens Valley.

One Item.

With rail connection to Los Angeles Owens Valley would be the source of supply for much that the city now gets from far distant regions. The item of potatoes alone would be of a good deal of importance. The daily consumption of potatoes in Los Angeles now may be safely estimated at twenty-five tons. Putting the price at a very low figure, say $16 per ton, the value would be $400 per day. The consumption is continuous throughout the year and at the rate given the sum paid for potatoes in one year would be $146,000. There is no other region that could possibly compete with Owens Valley in supplying Los Angeles with potatoes if we had a railroad. At present the city gets its supply of this article from Utah and Oregon; we would be a thousand miles nearer and would therefore have the business beyond dispute. Another factor in our favor is the greatly superior quality of our potatoes. At the best hotels and restaurants in Los Angeles such potatoes are put upon their tables as disgust people from Owens Valley. Our soil nowhere produces such black and bitter things as are served there. If our potatoes could be sent to the city people would pay a reasonable price for them rather than take as a gift the rubbish now sent them. It would take somewhere about fifteen hundred acres of Owens Valley land to supply Los Angeles with potatoes. The cultivation of that much land, gathering and shipping the crop, would give work to many men and no insignificant business to a railroad; and yet this is but one item that would necessarily follow the building of the road.

A Field for Prospectors.

Developments now going on are daily making plainer what has long been known to experienced miners, namely, that one of the richest mining regions in the United States is in the Inyo range of mountains, on the east side of Owens Valley. Some ledges are now being opened up that are known to be one hundred feet wide and over. The ore carries a high percentage of silver. Looking along the face of this vast mountain range anywhere in Owens Valley ledges can be seen running long distances that beyond question carry silver and other metals. This most promising mining ground lies close to a railroad and to a well settled and fruitful farming country where all kinds of supplies and provisions are easily had and at cheap rates. Skilled miners can here find a good field for operations without having to travel over vast deserts, and subjecting themselves to all the privations and hardships inseparable from desert regions. Rich mines may be found close to railroad, telegraph, postal, and all the other comforts and conveniences of civilization. Sensible men should turn their attention to this country rather than running away to remote, barren and inhospitable regions like Lower California. Here it would be impossible to spread such lying rumors as lured so many men to that country.

A Lovely Scene.

At present the desert from Mojave northward to Owens Valley is wondrously beautiful. For a distance of nearly seventy miles the plains are covered with the loveliest flowers. Great beds, hundred of acres in extent, glow in the sunshine like unbroken fields of gold; other tracts of equal extent are clothed in the richest purple; and others again are covered with flowers of purest white. Looking over the wide plains from an elevation, the scene cannot fail to fill the spectator with delight and surprise. The colors are so bright; each separate flower is so beautiful; the prospect is so extensive and so varied that the most prosaic and matter-of-fact mortals cannot fail to be moved to admiration at the sight of so much beaty, scattered in such lavish profusion over so wide an area. Surely the vast region where so much sweetness is now "wasted on the desert air," is destined to become the home of human beings.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptible to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Well Received.

Last Tuesday evening a large meeting assembled at Spencer's Hall, Bishop, to meet Hon. C. Mulholland and hear his report from Los Angeles. He was greeted with a very hearty welcome. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert O'Neal and Mr. J. H. Stoutenborough was chosen Chairman. Mr. Mulholland was then called upon and spoke over an hour; he was listened to with earnest attention and frequent applause followed his statements of the interest taken by the people of Los Angeles in the welfare of Inyo county. It was shown to the meeting the great advantages that would result to Inyo county by the securing of railroad connection with Mojave. The people of Los Angeles have been well informed of the benefit that would result to them from the extension of the road, and they are keenly alive to the fact. The people of Bishop were urged to set out all the apple trees possible in anticipation of the extension of the road to Mojave, as the demand for Owens Valley apples will be immense and the profits of raising them great and certain. The people were urged to send every dollar of business they can control to Los Angeles, and the meeting gave an enthusiastic response that they would. Several petitions for a mail route from Mojave to Bishop had been prepared in Los Angeles; one from the Chamber of Commerce, another from the Board of Trade, and two more from leading citizens. All of these were numerously signed and were handed to the Chairman of the meeting by Mr. Mulholland for transmission to Washington. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Mulholland and the meeting adjourned.

Meteorological Summary for March, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer	29.925 inches.
Mean temperature	53°
Highest temperature	75°
Lowest temperature	36°
Monthly range of temperature	19°
Mean dew point, 30°	
Mean relative humidity 46 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, N., & S.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 45 miles N. W. 20th.	
Precipitation	0.21
Number of clear days	14
Number of fair days	14
Number of cloudy days	3
Dates of Frosts—None.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Valuable Improvements.

The new water works for Bishop will soon be completed. The main pipe is now laid into the town and the distributing pipes will be put in as quickly as possible. This will be a great improvement for Bishop. Other improvements are being made that will improve the town very much; streets are widened, sidewalks laid, and neat fences put up. At this season Bishop is a pretty town and the center of a nice country. The grain and alfalfa fields are clothed in the loveliest green; the orchards are in bloom and flowers are everywhere plentiful. It is very gratifying to see the improvements made in the town and neighborhood during the last year or two. With fine schools, churches, an abundance of pure water, a fine climate and plenty of cheap, fertile land, Bishop is an attractive place for new settlers.

Stick to the Truth.

It is persistently repeated that when Mr. Yerington was at Los Angeles recently he asked for a subsidy of half a million dollars, and it was refused him. Now the truth is that when Mr. Yerington met the business men of Los Angeles, he began the subject of their deliberation by explicitly declaring that the Carson & Colorado Railroad Company did not want a subsidy. He said subsidies had never failed to be followed with strife and trouble between the people and the companies, and his company did not want to have anything of that kind. We, the people of Inyo county, are engaged in a contest with the C. & C. Company, but that is no reason why we should be about any of their officers. A just cause needs nothing but the truth told about it.

The Barbed Wire Fence Law.

The following is the text of the new barbed wire fence law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

SEC. 593. Every person owning or having charge of, or control in behalf of, or acting for the owner of land adjoining a public highway, or street of an unincorporated town, who shall erect or maintain a barbed wire fence along the line of said land adjoining the public highway, without placing in a substantial manner a board or rail not closer than three feet from the ground on such fence, equal in strength to a pine board six inches in width, one inch in thickness and sixteen feet in length, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This act shall take effect one year after its passage.

Chance for a Worker.

Mr. G. Sanger, of Alvord, has more land cleared this season than he can handle. When at Independence a few days ago he said he would let any person have the use of one hundred acres of land and plenty of water rent free for one year on condition that the whole tract should be seeded with something, he is not particular what, so it should be a staple crop. The land is of excellent quality and joins the railroad. It would produce the best of potatoes and by the time the crop would be ready for shipment there might be an opening for sending it to Los Angeles, where the spuds would be a cash article.

A New Mill.

The new sawmill being built by C. B. Rawson will be ready for work about three weeks hence. The mill is in a fine body of timber and will turn out good lumber. First-class material is used and the building is an excellent structure. The lumber yard is about eight miles north from Independence. The first lumber cut will be used by Mr. Rawson to build a flume to carry water on his land north of the lumber yard. This will increase the water supply to that place about one hundred and fifty inches. The farm is known as the Clark ranch; it is already a valuable place and will be much improved by this increase of water supply.

Profitable Crop

No safer or more profitable investment can be made by land owners in Owens Valley than planting apple trees, the best variety to plant being winter apples. Los Angeles will be the best market in the world for Owens Valley apples, and will take all we can produce. The sooner people plant winter apples the sooner they will have a good income, and without hard work.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fee, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.
(SEAL)
P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

Notice—There are now delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 22, levied on the 5th day of February, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Am't.
T. H. Caswell	4296	10	$ 3 00
Henry Bolte	4447	50	15 00
E. L. Campbell	4535	10	3 00
H. T. Graves	4506	5000	1500 00
H. T. Graves	4525	500	150 00
W. H. V. Cronise	4500	5	1 50
J. D. Ruggles, Trustee	4527	30,000	9000 00
J. D. Ruggles, Trustee	3333	475	142 50
A. W. Von Schmidt	4530	100	30 00
W. T. Baggett	4436	1000	300 00
John L. Hunt	4494	10	3 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of February, 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the first day of April, 1889, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. F. CUSACK,
j12-4t Independence, Cal.

To Teamsters.

OFFICE OF ST. JOHN MINING CO.,
LOOKOUT, INYO CO., CAL.
March 24, 1889.

Proposals will be received till April 10th, 1889, for the hauling of 300 tons of ore from the St. John mine to the terminus of the Carson & Colorado railroad. The ore is now ready for delivery at the rate of 50 tons per month or more. Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin on delivery of ore at terminus of railroad. For further particulars address J. J. GUNN, Independence, or FRANK FITZGERALD.

Superintendent St. John Mining Company, Lookout, Inyo County, Cal.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 1889

I. O. O. F.

—THE—

70th Anniversary

Celebration

—OF THE—

Independent Order

—OF—

ODD FELLOWS

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Apr. 26, 1889

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

Inyo Lodge No. 301

—AND—

Bishop Lodge No. 332

PARADE! ORATION! BALL!

Orator.....P. W. FORBES, ESQ.

President of the Day..E. ROBINSON

—INVITATION COMMITTEE—

ROUND VALLEY—C. F. Wildassinn, H. Evans.

BISHOP—I. P. Yaney, Wm. J. Dunn, J. L. Bourland, J. H. Bulpitt, Andrew Dell, Wm. McDonald.

LAWS—F. K. Andrews.

BIG PINE—S. G. Gregg, L. M. Newman.

FISH SPRINGS—N. E. Conklin, J. Shoemaker.

INDEPENDENCE—J. D. Blair, D. Crough, J. R. Eldred, J. Alexander, A. Stecker.

GEORGES CREEK—J. E. Shepherd, H. J. Robinson.

LONE PINE—R. C. Spear, S. Decker, John Auton.

KEELER—T. C. Boland, B. F. Gray, C. J. Schalten, S. Levy.

DARWIN—Geo. Lewis, P. Clinton, A. G. McGovern.

LOOKOUT—J. D Channell.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A. R. Conklin, W. W. Woodruff, P. H. Mack, Wells Barnes, Henry Thomsen.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Bertrand Rhine, P. P. Keough.

FLOOR COMMITTER.

J. W. Murphy, C. W. Craig, J. E. Shepherd, N. E. Conklin.

BALL TICKETS, $3.00

Supper at the Norman House.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

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Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$98 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $98, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Pro

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET, 115

SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $5.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide (124 pages); price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over country, with or without teams.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOUTSBURG, MO., writes: "I stand up and say that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 40 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. It has had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it. I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best thing ever invented by man. $3. We have just as good dinners on Tuesdays as on any other day. $3. If you run short, you can not buy ours!

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best work in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Payable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis.

ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mys'ery of Turley's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER VII.

"YOU MUST SHOW YOUR HAND."

"I can not go," Allen began.

"You must—you must! For the love of Heaven do not be found within these fated walls!" the beautiful creature whispered, frantically pushing him toward the gate.

Allen Gray was brave and chivalric. Not even to save his own life would he leave her in distress, exposed to some terrible, unknown danger. He was wholly unarmed and unprepared to meet any danger, great or small, but he was willing to face death itself for her sake.

"I can not go—I will not go and leave you in distress and danger," he answered, in a voice low, but full of determination.

"Oh, madman, why will you stay? Your presence here is far more dangerous than any thing that can befall me. Go, go, go! If you will not go for your own sake, in the name of the Virgin Mary, go for mine."

"If my presence increases your misery and danger, I will go—"

"It does—it does," she interrupted.

"But this is very mysterious and trying; can you not—"

"No, no, no! in the name of all the holy saints ask nothing of me; do not attempt to delve into the depths of this terrible mystery, but go—go at once." The girl was weeping and sobbing as if her heart would break, and Allen, realizing that his presence added to her distress, sprang over the wall and went into the wood near the garden.

For a long time he lingered about the mysterious old stone house. He climbed a tree, and watched it until the moon rose. But a few moments after that first blood-curdling shriek had burst upon the air the mansion became dark and silent as the tomb. Not a sound was heard after Allen had leaped the wall and quitted the grounds.

When the moon rose, there was an air of quiet serenity about the old house that gave it the appearance of a peaceful home.

Flowers in the garden were nodding their perfumed heads in the evening breeze, fountains were playing merrily, the waters sparkling in the moonlight, and all signs of excitement and terror gone. In vain he looked for the beautiful girl, she was nowhere to be seen. She had doubtless retired within the walls of that gloomy old house. Allen descended from his perch in the tree top and returned to the village.

His mind was harrassed ten times more than before. The vision of that beautiful

"OH, I'M SO GLAD I FOUND YOU ALONE!"

form, perfectly radiant in her distress and tears, was constantly in his mind. Those tearful eyes seemed appealing from some deep unknown distress which he dared not fathom.

Sleep was a stranger to his eyes that night. As he tossed restlessly upon his bed, in the anguish of his soul he cried:

"Oh Bertha—Bertha—can I not—may I not come and help you in your distress."

Never until he had seen her in tears did Allen understand his real feelings toward this strange, mysterious girl. *He loved her.* True, she was surrounded by a mystery black as midnight; she might, for aught he knew, have brought her misery upon herself, but he loved her still, although he knew her not. That being from whom the villagers shrank as though she was polution itself was the dearest object on earth to him, and he was willing to lay down his life for her.

Night passed, and when morning came he was astonished at his haggard face as it was revealed to him by the mirror. His hair was not whitened, but his face was so changed that he hardly knew himself.

His landlady inquired after his health, and advised her favorite remedy for biliousness. Allen thanked her, and assured her that he would get along without any medicine, and after a light breakfast went to the office. His mind was constantly harrowed up with thoughts of the sights and sounds of the night before. Again and again did he try to throw the subject from his mind, but, like Banquo's ghost, it would not down. He asked himself again and again for an explanation of the mystery, but his reasoning faculties were incapable of suggesting any.

"She is pure and good, be that strange mystery which clouds her life whatever it may," said Allen.

He was sitting at his desk trying hard to bring sufficient will-power to his command to concentrate his mind on the business before him, when the door of his sanctum softly opened, and Miss Hopkins, with a profusion of smiles and bows, entered.

"Oh, I'm so glad I found you alone," said Miss Hopkins, in her most pleasant manner, as she seated herself in a chair at his side. "I've just got the first installment of my story ready for the press, and I know you will be delighted with it. I was astonished myself at the story, and laughed and cried in turns at the funny and pathetic parts."

Disagreeable as it was under ordinary circumstances to be bored by this crude authoress, Allen almost welcomed her on this occasion, for the torture of her crude manuscript might direct his mind from a subject that had become exceedingly painful.

"Do you think you have a real remarkable novel, Miss Hopkins?" he asked.

"I know it, I know it! Just let me read a few pages to you."

Somehow, amateurs patronizing country newspapers always insist on reading their own productions to the editor. Like the first-born infant, they are too delicate to entrust to other than parental hands. Miss Hopkins began:

"'THE MYSTERY OF THE ROCK HOUSE ON THE HILL;

OR,

THE GHOST'S LAST WALK ON THE BLUFF.

A Story of Life and Death, Love and Supernatural.'"

"You see, I am something like Hawthorne, delving into the supernatural," said Miss Hopkins, with a smile which displayed her false teeth.

"So I observe; please proceed," said the editor, trying very hard to be interested.

"'It was a dismally dark night. The winds sighed a mournful requiem through the tree tops, and it was at that bewitching hour when graveyards yawn and ghosts stalk forth—' The reader paused to mark the effect on her hearer. He sat unmoved by the startling beginning, and she asked him how he liked it. Very well, he thought, and said "go on." She went on. It was a crude story, full of improbable incidents, and gush ng over with tear-stained love scenes. The heroine was such a tender-hearted creature, and had such a tendency to burst into tears, that the reader soon became disgusted with such imbecility, and was in constant dread of another explosion. The funny man was a strained character at best. He was constantly at his wit's end to be witty. In fact, the story was flat and insipid, and while the editor knew he could not use it, he had a great delicacy in expressing his real opinion of it.

"What do you think of it, Mr. Gray?" she finally asked.

Allen was at a critical point. There sat the authoress before him, holding the dearly beloved creature of her imagination in her hand. He would as soon think of telling a doting mother that her child was ugly as to express his real opinion of this story to Miss Hopkins. She had influential friends, persons of great depth and acumen, who had long since discovered a wonderful embryotic genius in Miss Leethy. To reject her story was to insult their intelligence and influence, while to publish it was to make himself the butt of ridicule by all thinking people. It would require skillful management to steer clear of his many complications, but Allen was equal to the emergency.

"We couldn't publish a serial story in the *Western Republic* now, Miss Hopkins," he said. "Wouldn't it be better to send it to Harper's?"

The reader may ask what harm the Harper's had done him that he should wish to inflict this punishment on them. But we must remember that Allen was only a human being in a great strait. Drowning men will catch at straws, and Allen, like all other men, was anxious to shift the load he bore upon the shoulders of some one else.

Moving uneasily in her seat, Miss Hopkins replied:

"I don't think it worth while to send this to the Harper's, Mr. Gray, they are too old fogyish to even discover true genius, you know. Like all the established publishers, they have got to going in lines and ruts, which new genius struggles to break away from. One can't do it with those publishers. None of the large magazines ever develop any thing; they are simply able to buy the jewels which some poor miner has dug up. All of our successful authors make their start on obscure publications."

"I believe you are mistaken, Miss Hopkins. Harper's would read your manuscript and decide fairly upon it."

"I am sure they would not," she persisted. "If they don't find this out of their rut, they have some special favorite whose manuscript is just ahead of mine, and they'll send it back with a printed apology that its rejection is not necessarily a lack of literary merit, but because they have something like it on hand. Those New York publishers are not in sympathy with new authors."

Miss Hopkins was a woman of literary experience, and was not to be induced to give Harper's the infinite pleasure of rejecting her manuscript.

"I am sorry; but I—I really have not space for your story at present, Miss Hopkins," said Allen. Being able to put but one interpretation on his refusal, she asked:

"Are you going to commence one of Mr. Barnes' stories?"

"No, we can not possibly use a serial at present," he answered.

"Why?"

"Because our people think that in order to build up this town all space possible should be devoted to it. Besides, the fall election is coming on, and the canvass will necessarily demand a great deal of space."

Miss Hopkins looked very much disappointed, but after a few moments she said:

"Can you use a poem occasionally?"

"I think I can."

This only partially repaired her disappointment. She declared the people of Turley's Point must be very ignorant to refuse such a novel as "The Mystery of the Rock House on the Hill," and bewailed the fate of struggling genius, held down by the iron hand of prejudice.

She took her manuscript and left the office with a look of disappointment and a heavy heart. We console ourselves that Miss Hopkins is not the only author who has met with disappointments.

Her visit had temporarily led Allen Gray's mind from the subject which had become so painful, but when she was gone it returned with double force, and all his efforts to forget Bertha, by plunging into business, were unavailing. That beautiful being who had grown so dear to his heart was always present.

"Oh, Bertha, Bertha! will this crushing weight never be removed?" he asked himself.

His reveries were interrupted by the abrupt opening of his sanctum door. Mr. Tom Simmons, with face inflamed with anger, boldly entered.

"See here!" he cried, with the air of an enraged master, "what's this I hear?"

Allen told him that he had no idea what he had heard.

"I hear yer goin' to play me foul?"

"What do you mean by playing foul?" Allen asked.

"You're goin' back on me."

"In what way?"

"You ain't agoin' to support me."

"Who told you I was not?"

"I heer'd it. It's the gineral rumor."

"General rumor is false, then," was the firm answer.

"I want it understood, Mr. Allen Gray," roared the enraged Simmons, bringing his fist down with emphasis on the desk, "that if you go back on me—don't support me as ye promised ye would, I'll fling every thing I kin in your way. I made ye what ye ar'," he hissed through his teeth. "Yes, sir, I tuk you from nuthin'—lifted ye right up out o' the dirt, and jist as I git somethin' made out o' ye, by the Lord ye 're gom' back on me. I won't stand it. Why, if it hadn't a been for me what would you been?—nuthin' —"

It is not pleasant to be reminded that we are under obligations to some person for our existence and prosperity. Allen Gray was so ungenerous as to become offended. He leaped to his feet, his eyes flashing fire, and seizing Mr. Simmons by the throat, had the presumption to deny owing any of his present wonderful prosperity to him, and was so ungrateful as to threaten to kick his benefactor out of the office if he did not become more civil.

"I said I would give you my support," he concluded, "and so I will when the proper time comes, unless you exasperate me into breaking my promise; but I am determined not to be driven into making a fool of myself."

"Why don't ye show yer hand, then, ef yer far me?" asked the impatient Simmons.

"It's not time to show my hand yet, it's entirely too early, and you are making a donkey of yourself by insisting on it."

"Well," growled Simmons, pulling on his soft felt hat, preparatory to going, "when the time comes you've got to show yer hand."

CHAPTER VIII.

SOMETHING DEMONIACAL.

"How d'you do to-day, Mr. Gray?" asked Toney Barnes, entering the editor's sanctum a few days after the events in the last chapter.

"Rather tired; be seated," Allen answered, casting a suspicious look at a ponderous roll under Toney's arm.

"I thought I would bring you a story," he said, with a triumphant smile. "I heard you was going to use one of Miss Hopkins' novels, so I thought I'd bring you some thing worth publishing, if you must have a serial."

Allen assured him that he was in no need of any thing of the kind, and had never for a moment entertained a thought of publishing Miss Hopkins' story.

"Not agoin' to publish it?" cried the amazed Toney; "why, it's all over the town and country, too, that you intend runnin' her novel as a serial in the *Western Republic.*"

"It is a mistake."

"I thought so. Nothin' she writes is fit to be in print," said Toney, somewhat acrimoniously. "Says she used to contribute to Harper, but I guess 'twas to their waste basket."

"The number of waste basket contributors is much greater than those whose papers are published."

"Yes, I suppose so; but no one likes to write for the editor's waste basket; it don't usually pay," returned Toney. "But let me read you a few chapters of 'The Bloody Knife, or the Wild Witch of the Santee Border.'"

"It would not be worth while, Toney, for all our space is engaged. Every inch that can be spared from news will be devoted to advertisements."

"Who wants to read advertisements?" said Toney, with a look of disgust.

"They are invaluable to a country newspaper. They bring in considerable money, and without them we could hardly exist."

"I suppose it's money and not talent you want," sarcastically returned the author.

Allen smiled, and then in a very calm manner proceeded to explain that this is a very practical world, and one could not conduct business without doing so on business principles. His story might be very good, and just what some other publisher wanted, who was willing to pay a good price for it, but it was valueless to him.

"A dealer in dry-goods wants to buy dry-goods, and can not be induced to purchase potatoes, no matter how good the quality or how cheap they may be offered him. No matter how good your serial may be, I can not use it."

Toney's disappointment was considerably alleviated by the knowledge that Miss Hopkins' story had been rejected also. After the political campaign was over, the editor thought he might possibly be able to use a serial, and if he found himself in such a position, would be pleased to look at Toney's manuscript.

Gathering up that ponderous roll, the disappointed author left the office with a sigh. He was not the first, nor will he be the last, author to heave sighs of disappointment. Oh, ye hard-hearted publishers, what a dark account will yours be, when all the sighs and tears of disappointed authors are arrayed against you on that final day!

A day or two later, while Allen was struggling between an article for the upbuilding of Turley's Point and the mystery of the great stone house on the hill, he heard a heavy step at his side and, looking up, saw Mr. Strong.

"I'm not agwine to stand it," cried Strong, angrily.

As mildly as he could, the country editor asked for an explanation.

"Yer playin' me foul."

"You are laboring under a grave mistake," Allen returned, making a great effort to keep his temper.

"No, I'm not; fur I know ye ar'. Didn't ye promise me f'ar an' squar' ye'd support me fur sheriff?"

"Yes."

"An' yer gwine t' go back on me?"

"No, I'm not; unless you provoke me into breaking my promise, you will receive the support of the *Western Republic.*"

"But they've got the yarn 'gwine all over the country that yer pledged to Tom Simmons."

"For sheriff, I am pledged to no one but yourself, Mr. Strong, and at the proper time you shall receive my hearty support," said Allen, rising to his feet, his face flushed with excitement. "Now, pay no attention to the stories you hear, and keep your intentions to yourself, until the time has come for you to make your announcement."

"I understand. Well, of yer gwine to stand true to me, it's all right, but of ye do go back on me, I'm agwine to knock the props right out from under ye, an' let ye fall hard enough to break yer own neck; now we understand one another, don't we?"

"I think we do."

"Very well, good-day."

"Good morning, sir."

Although pledges had been renewed, and the ambitious candidate for sheriff had been reassured, it was evident that he was not fully satisfied. Both himself and Tom Simmons were suspicious; unconsciously judging all men by their own standard, they were suspicious of every body. Each feared that some powerful influence, that great unknown pressure which politicians early come to dread, would be brought to bear upon the editor to alienate him.

They watched each other with hawk-like eyes, and one never went to the printing office that the other did not notice him, and at once surmise that he had come to buy off the editor. Each had a vague belief that the other was to be an opponent for the office to which he himself aspired. That they should be candidates for different offices never entered into the mind of either.

Allen Gray was not one to give up a mystery unsolved. Having fallen in love with the young lady at the mysterious house, he was fully determined on a solution to the mystery which seemed clouding her life and crushing all her hopes. Notwithstanding she had urged him for his sake and her own to keep away from the stone mansion, on the evening after his interview with Mr. Strong he found himself on his way toward the house on the hill. It was dusk before he started, and the moon, which had grown so old it would not shine until late in the night, would give him no aid.

The front part of the house was dark and silent as if it had been deserted for years. This time he ventured up to the great stone steps and gazed through the iron wicket gate. He could see the broad path leading up to the house, which was composed of flat, dressed stones. A fountain was on each side of the path, but both were idle now.

No sign of a living creature could be discovered, nor from any of those great, deep windows was there to be seen a single ray of light.

"I will go completely around the house," thought Allen, "and more critically examine it than I have ever done."

On the east, west and north sides of the house the walls were of oak boards standing upright. On his tour around the grounds Allen frequently halted to peep through a crack in the wall, but could make no new discovery.

Slight clouds almost completely obscuring the starlight, the night had already grown very dark. In places where the tall oaks grew close to the wall it had already become so dark that Allen was forced to grope his way.

At last he reached the rear gate, which was made of thick oak boards, so close together as to be more of a door than a gate. He tried it and found it locked. There was a crack at one side of it, through which he had a good view of the garden and rear of the building. It looked like some gigantic fortress rising up in the darkness before him, with only a solitary light dimly shining from one of the windows.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Knights of Labor in New Jersey are throwing the weight of their organization in favor of the adoption of the Australian system of voting.

Beef cattle returned for taxation in Kansas, Texas and the territories west of these States have increased in six years past from 5,977,005 to 13,762,398.

The old battlefield of Antietam has just been purchased by R. D. Fisher of Jefferson county, W. V. It has long been filled by the previous owner.

Colonel James A. Woods, who always claimed to have escaped the massacre of the Alamo in Texas, died at Bloomfield, Ky., on Wednesday of last week, aged seventy-four years.

In any irritable condition of the sexual organs, Dujardin's Life Essence is the only remedy. It is quick, safe, sure. Hundreds of testimonials prove its wonderful power in sexual debility. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

HE GOT $10,000.

W. H. Nagle of Boston Was Fortunate in His Recent Investment.

At the January drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Co., it was found that the ticket numbered 40,789 had drawn $100,000. One-tenth of this ticket was held by a Boston gentleman, W. H. Nagle, of Farrell, Nagle & Power, Hathaway building, 620 Atlantic ave., wholesale dealers in wool.

Mr. Nagle lives in a large brown wooden dwelling on the corner of Main and Ellery streets, Cambridge. A *Record* reporter called on him last evening to learn if the report as to his good luck had a good foundation, and was assured that it had. Mr. Nagle sent $1 about two months ago to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and a short time ago he received by express a check from that gentleman for $10,000, on which he got the money.

Mr. Nagle had not decided what disposition he should make of his suddenly gained good fortune. He said that he has so many calls for money that he can use it all readily. He might put it in stocks, bonds, real estate, or in the bank.

His first knowledge that he had drawn a prize was from reading in the papers the simple statement: "The following numbers were received from M. A. Dauphin to-day: 40,789 (Boston) $100,000," etc.

Mr. Nagle is a man of about 30 years of age. His home has in its furnishings evidence of luxurious tastes, which a considerable income has enabled him to gratify to a large degree. Paintings and engravings adorn the walls, heavy portieres separate the rooms, and in the halls are many pieces of antique furniture.—*Boston (Mass.) Record*, Feb. 11.

FALSE NEWS.

To Our Agents and Customers Everywhere.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of February 6, 1889, published the following item, which is absolutely false and without foundation:

"BRIDGEPORT, Conn., February 6.—The New Home Sewing Machine Company will go out of business. It is not able to continue at a profit owing to strong competition."

The San Francisco *Morning Call* of February 7, 1889, published the following:

"GOING OUT OF BUSINESS."

"BRIDGEPORT Conn., February 6.—The New Home Sewing Machine Company will go out of business. It is not able to continue at a profit owing to strong competition. Several hundred hands will be thrown out of employment."

This, it is useless to say, is also false, being substantially the same as the other. "The New Home Sewing Machine Company" is solid financially. It has the finest equipped and best appointed sewing machine factory in the United States, located at Orange, Mass., where upward of 500 machines per day are turned out. The Company has sold over 1,000,000 machines, and is selling 150,000 machines per year on the second million. This should be conclusive evidence that it is not going to retire from a business in which a large capital is profitably invested. In other words, the Popular New Home is here to stay, as "it ranks high above all competitors and is the leader of the age in practical improvements." The publications quoted above being "false news" constitutes a libel, and parties receiving this card will confer a favor by mailing us copies of any paper in which they may have seen the same printed. Being published to the world they will, doubtless, injure our business, and we warn all people not to credit any publication or verbal assertion of such a nature regarding our company, but when information is required, or a first-class machine wanted, please interview the undersigned.

Most truly,

CHAS. E. NAYLOR,

General Manager Pacific Department the New Home Sewing Machine Company.

Main office, 725 Market street, History Building, San Francisco.

Company Branch Offices—46 Morrison street, Portland, Or.; 18 South Second street, San Jose, Cal.; 50 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Local agencies everywhere.

A notice of the above publications having been wired to our factory, the following telegram was received in reply:

"ORANGE, Mass., February 9, 1889.

"Charles E. Naylor, Manager New Home Sewing Machine Company, San Francisco, Cal.: Mistake. The New Home Sewing Machine Company not embarrassed. They are solid financially as the granite hills of New England. Business good and the machine the most popular.

JOHN W. WHEELER,

Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer."

Europe is as peaceful as the mining camp where every man is a dead shot.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

"Ma, what is a linguist?" asked her little boy, looking up from his reading. "A native of Lynn, Mass., Johnny."

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20 Small Articles for hous keeping	$1 00
60 doz. Clothes Pins (1 box)	85
36 lbs. Plums, with pits in	$1 00
12½ lbs. Plums, with pits out	$1 00
25 lbs. Dried Apples, fair quality	$1 00
34 lbs. Dried Grapes, last crop	$1 00
20 lbs. good Cooking Raisins	$1 00
25 lbs. Apricots, dark (no worms)	$1 00
25 lbs. French Prunes, new, not large	$1 00
10 cans fine Sugar Corn	$1 00
33 papers Washing Powder	$1 00
36 cakes Toilet Soap	$1 00
16 lbs. new Dates	$1 00
8 lbs. Quilting Cotton (second quality)	$1 00
35 lbs. White or Colored Beans	$1 00
20 lbs. extra Laundry Starch	$1 00
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6 papers assorted Mush, best	$1 00

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Our baby when two months old was attacked with scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctor failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.

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MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 13, 1889

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THE EDITOR'S MAXIMS.

Murat Halstead Discusses the Subject of Newspaper Making.

Editor Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, delivered an address on "The Maxims, Markets and Mission of the Press" before the Wisconsin Press association recently. In the course of it he said:

"Who can tell the young man how to grasp the magic clew of the globe that spins with us? There is no turnpike or railroad that leads into journalism. There are no vacancies for didactic amateurs. Nobody is wanted. And yet we are always looking out for somebody, and once in a while he comes. He does not ask for a place, but takes that which is his. Do not say to the young man there are no possibilities. There certainly are more than ever before. Young man, if you want to get into journalism, break in. Don't ask how. It is the finding of it out that will educate you to do the essential thing. The young man must enter the newspaper office by main strength and awkwardness and make a place for himself.

I shall recite and annonate some of the maxims declared by an editor. Said he:

1. "Get the news, get all the news, and nothing but the news." Who ever yet knew just what "all the news" was? It is telling too much to say we must get "all the news and nothing but the news." No sheet could be sufficient to contain it. Only the wide world could hold it in all that darkens or shines between the continents and the oceans and the skies. It ranges from a dog fight to an earthquake, from the enkindling fancy of dawning hope to the achievement of inspiration.

2. "Copy nothing from another periodical without perfect credit." Sometimes it is the highest flattery not to give credit, and we have known information credited to a newspaper that the journal itself would gladly have discredited. Fortunately this maxim does not go so far as to declare that you must not publish intelligence without giving "perfect" authority for it. That would demand the infallibility that Mr. Dana is said to have discussed with the pope, with reference to their comparative possession of the uncommon attribute.

3. "Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the party interviewed." This is to be construed conventionally, and it is not certain that it would always be popular with public men, who find the interview convenient in making informal appearances, often more important than official proclamations. The best interviewing, that which is most pleasing to him who is interviewed and valuable to the newspapers, and that gives the greatest charm to the art of the interviewer, is the apparently innocent report of the seemingly unintentional conversation of the subtle gentleman who is giving the information.

4. "Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement; no sailing under false colors." Once upon a time I sacrificed many dollars in an endeavor to establish that great principle and have receded from it, yielding to the material manifestation of general judgment. If one may be permitted to speak of local experience, the question of never printing a paid advertisement as news matter has not been so important as the printing of advertisements that are not paid. Amend this maxim by saying: Don't undertake too much; or, if we may put it in the most homely way, don't bite off more than you can chew—without facial distortion.

5. "Never attack the weak or defenseless, either by argument, by invective or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing." There can never be an absolute public necessity for attacking the weak or the defenseless. Help them, defend them always!

Perhaps it is too early to compare the influence which the elder Bennett, the newsman, exerted with that of Horace Greeley, who dealt rather in ideas than in reports. It would be easy to describe the distinction of the two, but difficult to decide which was the more influential upon the press or the country. It might be said of either, in Disraeli's words, unveiling the statue of Lord Derby at Westminster: "I have unveiled the statue of a man who for forty years largely influenced the public opinion of his country."

If we have a mission greater than another it is the broad cultivation of the popular character.—New York World.

Curious if True.

Mr. A. D. King, a well known lawyer of Orillia, lost his life on the Grand Trunk railway. He had been away on business, and on returning got off the train while it was in motion. Instead of getting off at the station side he took the wrong side of the train, and had hardly touched the ground when he slipped and fell so that his two legs were run over by the Pullman car. He died in twenty-three hours. The accident took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at daylight a brother of the dying man drove a few miles out from the station to tell his father of the sad business. To his surprise he found his father up and dressed awaiting for him. "Where's Daniel?" eagerly asked the old gentleman. "I saw him about 2 o'clock or a little after. He came to my window and rapped at it. I saw him three times and spoke to him!" The grief of the father on learning of the sad affair was very great.

—Prince Bismarck, though a capital French scholar himself, detests every other German who parades the same accomplishment.

—One of the best lawyers in Virginia says he would on no account leave his children any considerable amount of money, and he gives away not less than $4,000 a year.

—The will of Edson, the late millionaire who was one of the founders of Oakland, Cal., is one of the briefest on record. It disposes of $3,000,000 in less than one hundred words.

EXHAUSTION OF PETROLEUM.

What Scientific Men Have to Say on the Subject—Unmistakable Signs.

It can hardly be doubted, I fear, that the supply both of oil and gas has now been so largely drawn upon that within less than a score of years scarcely any will be left which can be brought at reasonable cost into the market. The boundaries and extent of the oil regions have been determined. All the sands in which oil will ever be found in such quantities as to be worth working are known, and have been drilled through in various places. It is scarcely possible that any new fields will be discovered which will be comparable either in extent or productiveness with those now known. So far back as January, 1883, Professor Lesley pointed out that no petroleum is now being produced in the Devonian rocks, either by the process akin to distillation or otherwise. What has been stored up in the past, a process which probably lasted for millions of years, may be got out. But when these reservoirs are exhausted there will be an end of the petroleum supply. "The discovery of a few more pools of two or three millions of barrels each can make little difference." Mr. Carll, whose opinion on the geology of the oil bearing districts may be regarded as decisive, has come to a similar conclusion. "There are not at present," he pointed out quite recently, "any reasonable grounds for expecting the discovery of new fields which will add to the declining products of the old, so as to enable the output to keep pace with the shipments or consumption."

The stored petroleum in this region has then been very nearly exhausted. In less than a generation a small part of the population of this continent alone has used up nearly all the valuable stores of energy which had been accumulated during millions of years of the geologic past.

More recent inquiries confirm the conclusions of Professor Lesley and Mr. Carll. The signs of exhaustion in the oil producing regions can now be clearly recognized. During the last four years there has been a steady diminution in the output, accompanied by an increase in the price per barrel, which nevertheless does not even maintain the nominal annual value of the supply. Mr. Wrigley announced in 1882 that 154,000,000 barrels of oil had already been raised up to the beginning of that year, and expressed the opinion that not more than 96,000,000 barrels remained to be raised. In this last estimate he was undoubtedly mistaken, for up to the beginning of 1885 no fewer than 261,000,000 barrels had been raised, and in the year 1885 as many as 21,042,041 barrels (nearly 3,000,000 fewer than 1884) were obtained. But although the estimate in 1882 of the quantity of oil still remaining fell far short of the truth, and though we may admit as possible that even now much more oil remains to be put out than the most experienced geologists suppose, the signs of approaching exhaustion are yearly becoming more unmistakable.

The expense of bringing the oil to the surface grows greater year by year, and threatens soon to become so great that the profit of working the oil stores will be evanescent. So soon as that state of things is approached, we may be sure that the oil men's occupation in Pennsylvania and western New York will be gone. It has been stated that the Japanese, unwilling to let the least fraction of the earth's interior stores be lost, have been known to excavate a vertical shaft to a depth of 600 feet, in order to raise a few gallons of oil per day. But in America, when the oil mines are so near exhaustion as this, they will be abandoned; nay, they will be abandoned long before they approach such a condition. With the failure of the oil supply, all the collateral branches of industry associated with it will fall too.—Knowledge.

An Old Indian Legend.

The great contest between the Creek and Cherokee Indians, which was finally settled by the grand council of the famous "Seven Stumps," in old Tallapoosa, was over the possession of this immediate section, which was then known to be rich in gold and gave to the river its name, "Tallapoosa," meaning "yellow sand." It is said that a famous "medicine man" of the Cherokees discovered a wonderfully rich mine within four miles of the "Seven Stumps," and after the territory was decided by the council to belong to the Creeks, he persistently refused to make known its exact location. Old men who were here when the Indians were gathered up and carried away say that the older Indians vaguely hinted at wealth beneath the earth's surface, but carefully kept the secret of its location—the "medicine men," or prophets, claiming to have it from the Great Spirit that their descendants would finally return to possess this land again, and the earth would keep her great treasure house locked until their return.—Tallapoosa (Ga.) Journal.

The Derby's Itinerant Photographer.

The wandering photographer is also a feature of the Derby. All of those happy lunching parties welcome the photographer. Those who are on the coaches are generally people to whom the Derby is a novelty, and as a necessary consequence they are delighted to take home with them some permanent souvenir of their new experience. The photographer, therefore, does a thriving business. The style of picture taken by him is what is called with us tin type, which is taken in any one of the galleries for 15 or 25 cents. At the Derby each picture costs half a crown, or about 62 1-12 cents of our money.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Fashion Notes from Far Islands.

The island of Johanna, Comoro Islands, has some very peculiar customs. The natives are jet black, but neat and clean. Girls after marriage are not allowed out on the streets at all and can see no one but their husbands. Rich men are allowed four wives, poor men one. When a poor man gets poorer he can sell a half share in his wife for so much money, formulated by law. A native belle before her marriage makes a fine display on the fashionable streets of Johanna in this rig: A red calico Mother Hubbard gown, printed with a pattern of banana leaves, reaching to her knees; no shoes nor stockings, and for headgear a wide rimmed, blue china teacup, worn with the handle on one side for convenience in taking off.—Boston Journal.

The Fatal Opal.

It is a fact that instances of ill luck, misfortune and disaster have been known to follow closely upon the acquisition of the opal; but would not the results have been the same either in the absence or possession of the gems? A lady of wealth and prosperity purchased a full set of opals and diamonds. In five years she has met with more misfortune and reverses than is usually crowded into a dozen life times. Divorce, loss of fortune, beauty, social position was her lot and to the baneful influence of the wonderful opal she attributes her downfall. Another lady traces her troubles to the fact of owning a beautiful opal ring which she keeps because it is an heir loom, but no power of persuasion can make her wear it, and her children have been warned to shun it as they would some evil and poisonous thing. It was given her by her brother on his deathbed. The first day she wore it the water pipes burst and caused a damage of several thousand dollars to the beautiful decorated and frescoed ceilings. She put it away, and several years later her daughter put it on. A gentleman friend who admired the gem asked permission to wear it. What followed is rather remarkable. He had been very prosperous, having made a fortune with great rapidity. With the possession of the ring success deserted his efforts. Loss after loss followed one another in rapid succession and he returned the bauble a ruined man, fully assured that the baleful gleam of that mysterious stone of the ancients had exerted its influence against him.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Joke Supply House.

"Jokes to Let" is a sign that may be read on some office door before long, if a young man who thinks that he has got an inspiration carries out his threat. He revealed his scheme one night recently to a person whom he happened to meet. Said he: "I have got an idea that is going to make me a fortune, and a big one at that. I am going to start a joke shop and a funny story factory. You see, I am something of a hand at making jokes my self, and I can hire two or three others to get up funny stories for me. Then I intend to advertise for patrons, and I'll get them easy enough. There are plenty of young men who like to appear clever, when they really are no more clever than a cow. When they go out in company, or with a party of their fellows, they want to say something smart or tell a story that will delight the girls. Now to remedy the inability of most young men to do this is a long felt want. That is just what I propose to fill. I will simply contract to allow them to use the jokes or stories once, twice or three times, or as often as they care to pay for. In fact, I will rent them my jokes. If they violate my confidence, I will expose them; that is, if I can find them out. I tell you, my boy, it is a great scheme."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Perilous Balloon Ascent.

Great excitement was occasioned at Snaresbrook, Essex, by an accident to "Professor" Higgins, who made an ascent from grounds adjoining the Eagle public house, intending to descend by a parachute, after the manner of Baldwin. The ascent was made in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The balloon used was of 4,000 cubic feet capacity.

There was no car, and the parachute was attached to the side of the balloon in the ordinary way, so that Higgins might at the proper moment leap from the bar into the air. He rapidly shot up to a height of 4,000 feet, and was watched with almost breathless anxiety by the people in the grounds, and when the parachute was seen to fall away from the balloon and to leave Higgins suspended above something in the nature of a panic seized upon the spectators, especially the female portion. Speedily passing out of view the balloon, as it was afterward proved, descended on a piece of land near Enfield Lock, a distance of about seven miles, at 3:58 o'clock, and the welcome intelligence was received at Snaresbrook that Higgins had escaped a fate which all feared was inevitable and had sustained no injury beyond a severely sprained ankle.—London Telegraph.

About Decades.

Our esteemed contempory, The New York Sun, which is proud of its uncommon accuracy in the use of language, makes a common mistake when it refers to the present year as "the closing year of the ninth decade."

The year 1890, not the year 1889, will be the closing year of the ninth decade of the Nineteenth century.

The year 1 was the first year of the Christian era, and the first decade was not completed until the close of the tenth year. The year 1889 is the 1889th year of the Christian era, and the present year will not be completed till the close of the 1890th year; that is, the 31st day of December, 1890. The tenth decade will begin on the 1st day of January, 1891, and end on the 31st of December, 1900.

It is a very common error to suppose that the present century will end with the close of the year 1899. It will end only with the last day of the last month of the year 1900, and the Twentieth century will not begin until January 1, 1901.

It is just as well to be accurate in keeping the account of our transactions with Father Time.—Boston Globe.

Didn't Blame Esau.

Increasing age does sometimes cause us to appreciate more fully the temptations of others.

Little Madeline was eating broiled partridge for the first time, and great was her delight in its savor.

"It's nicer than anything I ever tasted," quoth she, "and I don't blame Esau a bit."

"What has Esau to do with it?" queried her mother.

"Why, you know, mamma," said the little one, in grave surprise at such ignorance, "he sold his birthright for a mess of partridge!"—Youth's Companion.

OUR FAIR CANADIAN COUSINS.

Bob Burdette on a Toboggan—Toronto in Midwinter—Exciting Sport.

You have never seen Canada unless you have seen her with her winter clothes on. She is charming in the time of the roses, but so is the desert at that time. But when the Dominion puts on a toboggan suit and muffles herself in furs and astrakan, and stands up in a snow drift that reaches from the great lakes to the north pole and back again, she is just too dazzling to look at, save through smoked glasses.

You can not imagine how animated and brilliant is Toronto when she puts on her snowshoes and gets herself up on runners, and fills all the air with the chimes of the sleigh-bells. There is an endless variety in design and pattern and color of sleigh and robe and bell and plume, and the streets look like Christmas so long as the snow lasts. Even the street cars feel the infection (because a wise ordinance compels them to) and mount themselves on bobs, and with plebeian independence, jangle the loudest bells and take the best half of the street, right out of the middle as usual, and turn out for nobody and run into everything, and in every way conduct themselves like the well-ordered, broad-shouldered, sing-hey the jolly street cars that they are.

It is pleasant to tarry among people whose girls wear satin slippers when they dance and arctics when they wade through the snow. Our fair Canadian cousins have no dread of comfort. The snow has no terrors for them, they dress for the storm as sensibly as for the reception. They dress prettily. And if there is a prettier figure on the North American continent than a daughter of Canada, apareled for the ice or the toboggan slide, herself a part of the snow-drifted landscape, a picture of health and comfort that fairly softens the piercing wind into a sense of warmth, I have not seen it. She dresses in perfect harmony with the winter and landscape, she has a complexion clear as the ice of Ontario, and her warm blood shines through it rich as the flashes of the aurora, graceful and free in every movement—when you look at her you forget there is such a thing as a roller rink or an American banker in Canada.

Everybody dresses for the winter here when the winter comes, and yet it is a climate no more severe than that of York state. I was the only man in Ontario with a stiff felt hat and a cloth overcoat, and I felt all the time I was in the province as though I was a lost Arctic explorer and had eaten my fur overcoat, cap, mittens and boots, and waiting for a rescuing party to find me. Before I had time to die of starvation, however, J. Ross Robertson and the Toronto Press club found me, and carefully nursed and fed me back to life. They would have fed me more had I been a larger man with greater stowage capacity, for their hospitality is as boundless as their land, which, you know, is bounded not on the north by anything, and reaches away out into the great unknown beyond.

The toboggan is a sled with a single runner, which spreads clear across the bottom of the sled. The top of the toboggan is just like the bottom. It is somewhat thicker than a sheet of writing paper and about as long as an after-dinner speech. Its seating capacity is limited by the number of people who can get on it. The urbane and gentlemanly conductor sits aft and uses one of his lithe and willowy legs for a steering apparatus, by which he guides the toboggan some way or rudder. It is easy to slide down hill on a toboggan. In fact, after you start down, you can't do anything else. True, you could fall off. That is easily done. The flying machine is not high, so you haven't far to fall. Still, if you have to fall from a toboggan half way down the slide, or else fall down the slide, or else fall down stairs with a kitchen stove, you take the stove and the stairs every time. It isn't so exciting and it isn't so soon. The "prince" and I walked up the stairway for the purpose of sliding down the banister on a toboggan. The president of the club took his place aft, somebody said "let her go." Then we stopped and the president said, "How do you like it?" I left my breath at the top of the slide and we had to go up and get it. There it was, a great gasp four and a half inches long sticking in the air like an icicle, just where I had gasped it when we started. I took it down, stuck it into my left lung and began to breathe again with great freedom. The toboggan is to any other way of getting down hill what flying is to going to sleep. If I was in a hurry and it was down hill all the way I would rather have a toboggan than a pair of wings any day.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Suggestive Proposition.

Why should all the policemen be kept to watch warehouses and club drunken men on the head? Why not have a force of dandy fellows in red coats and silver buttons, to go about trying to do good? To help tottering old men and women, to direct strangers, to assist the drunken loafer, or any one who is in distress.

Let this body have station-houses, with seats and fires, and restoratives, and comforters of many sorts. Why not have such an organization as this? Who originated the idea that it must all be clubs, cells and brutality? The other would pay in the long run.—Texas Siftings.

Down in the Comstock Mine.

There is a marked contrast between the temperature at the surface and in the depths of the mines on the famous Comstock lode. While severe winter weather is prevailing outside the heat is so intense in the lower levels of the mines that the workmen, who have no clothing on but overalls and heavy brogans to protect the feet, can work only for short intervals.—Chicago Times.

Instruction for Young Diplomatists.

The Prussian government contemplates the foundation of an Oriental academy, which would be attached to the Berlin university, for the instruction of young diplomatists.—Inter Ocean.

MacMahon's Memoirs.

Marshal MacMahon is finishing his memoirs. He has sent proof of the chapters relating to the military operations of the Austro-French war of 1859 to the Archduke Albert, inspector of the Austrian army, and those relating to the war of 1870–71 to Marshals von Moltke and Blumenthal, requesting in each case to be informed whether he has stated facts accurately. The interest of the memoirs will center on two points: First, the influence political considerations had in preventing the retreat of his army on Paris after the defeats at Woerth and Forbach in 1870, and, secondly, the part which the marshal played in assisting and afterward frustrating the attempts at a monarchical restoration in 1873–4–5. The marshal, as was well known, thought the Comte de Chambord acted very foolishly. The crown was ready to his hand and he had only to make a move to grasp it. He was, however, dissuaded from it by the Comtesse de Chambord, who, having no children and hating the Orleans princes, loathed the idea of raising her husband up on high simply to make the throne secure for his cousins.—London World.

A Novelty in Beds.

Plunging about on the levee in the blackness the other night a reporter discovered a retreat, the novelty of which knocked him all in a heap. It was a lodging house, but there were no beds. The guests did not recline on the floor either, nor were they hung up on hooks, and yet they slept. The room was perhaps seventy-five feet deep by twenty wide. About three feet from the wall and extending around it was a rope fastened to posts placed at intervals. It was about five feet from the floor and was slightly slack. Underneath it were other ropes similarly stretched, the whole resembling a rope fence. With their backs to this support, and with both arms thrown over it to keep from falling, were twenty-two persons, mostly colored, but among them several wretched white men, and all were sleeping soundly. The place was dimly lighted, and the old darky proprietor sat patiently waiting for more guests to arrive. His charge for lodging, or rather to hang on the ropes all night, is but five cents.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Good Qualities of Turpentine.

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water is excellent for cleaning paint. A little in the suds on washing days lightens laundry labor.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Robson in Congress.

Stuart Robson, by the way, was once in congress. Revelation of this little known fact was recently made when he was introduced to the "Father of the House," William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Said the comedian in his high C voice, which pipes as naturally off the stage as upon it: "I am glad to meet you, Judge Kelley. I was myself in the Thirty-first congress." Old "Pig Iron" looked at the actor in amazement, and in his deep bass voice replied: "You were in the Thirty-first congress? Why, my dear sir, I am old enough to be your father, and my services in the house of representatives only began with the Thirty-seventh congress." Then Robson, without a smile upon his face, squeaked again: "Yes, judge, but you see you began as a member, while I was a page. However, that shall not stand between us. Once more I iterate I am glad to see you." The high apostle of protection guffawed heartily as he extended his right hand and rumbled: "So am I."—New York World.

Making Camphor.

The mode of preparing camphor for commerce as practiced by the Japanese is a species of distillation. The wood is cut up into chips and these are put into a tub fitted over a large iron pot under which a slow fire is kept. The pot is partially filled with water and the bottom of the tub is pierced with holes through which the steam from the heated water passes. The tub has a close fitting cover, and a bamboo pipe connects it with a series of other tubs. The steam passing through the chips separates the oil and camphor from them, and in the last tub the cooled extract falls upon straw which catches the camphor crystals while the oil and water escape and are held in a lower compartment. The camphor is collected and packed for market, and the oil is used for illuminating and other purposes.—Good Housekeeping.

Saving.

A stingy man never loses an opportunity of getting something for nothing, and his efforts to bring about this end are sometimes very amusing.

Old Mr. B——, who lived some years ago in a Connecticut town, was what his neighbors called "very close," but, grasping as he was, there was one thing he would not accept, even for nothing, and that was intoxicating drinks of any kind. He was strictly temperate.

One day he was asked to drink with several of his neighbors at the village store, where drinks were sold at ten cents each.

"No, thank ye," he replied; "I never drink, gentlemen; but, if it's all the same to you, I'll take a gimlet instead.—Youth's Companion.

THE ACADIANS OF LOUISIANA.

A People Who Have Been Little Changed by Time—A Simple Life.

Back from that great highway, the Mississippi, there are innumerable smaller streams, called bayous in this section, which fertilize an immense expanse of prairie in western Louisiana. It is an idyllic region; there are myriads of tropical flowers spangling the beautiful plains of Opelousas and Altakapas, whose long grasses sway and change color with every passing breeze; the bayous and little lakes gleam like silver in the sunshine, their islands marked with huge live oaks and venerable cypress trees fantastically garlanded with Spanish moss. Multitudes of brilliant birds add to the beauty of the scene; the quiet bayous are often stirred by the swift canoe of the sportsman in search of the wild fowl with which this section abounds. It is a land beloved of artist and poet; it is the country of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Along the numerous water courses where steamboats are never seen, where railroads are unknown, the exiled Acadians are found in all their primitive simplicity, retaining almost unchanged the language, manners, customs and superstitions of the French peasants of nearly two centuries ago. These peculiar people were originally colonists from Normandy, who settled in Nova Scotia, but were driven thence, as every one knows, by the persecutions of the English. A modern historian says of them: "The Acadians were the most interesting French colonists in America, and no plea of necessity could justify the cruelty of tearing them away from their homes and consigning them to wretchedness and poverty."

Not for long, however, were they doomed to wretchedness and poverty, for in 1755 these exiles found their way to Louisiana, where they made a fortunate exchange in the sunny clime and fertile plains they peopled for the bleak land they had left behind them. A souvenir of their former home, the province of Acadie, has clung to them in their name, although they do not call themselves Acadians, but "Creoles Francais."

The Americans, and even the Creoles, have corrupted the name Acadian into "Cajun," which term these people resent strongly, yet as "Cajuns" they are known all over the state. They are, in fact, Creoles, being the descendants of French parents, born in a French colony, but they are an entirely distinct people from all other populations of Gallic descent in Louisiana.

They still retain marked characteristics of their Norman origin, as unlike the French people of more southern provinces as if they were indeed of separate race. Those Acadians who were of an upper class have long been amalgamated through intermarriage or association with other Creoles of the state; but the great body of these people have kept to themselves, and are now, as we said before, as primitive in their ideas and customs as when they first set foot in the New World, although many traits of the Norman peasantry, which they still possess, have been modified by climate and circumstances.

They have remained purely French and without Spanish admixture, as is the case with other Creoles. They are an independent, hardy, athletic race, entirely content with their own lot in life, being sufficient unto themselves and having little interest in the outside world. Their tastes are simple and nearly all their wants are supplied from their own industries. They are chiefly an agricultural and stock raising population, and for this reason the families—though each from its own large proportions is a little colony in itself—do not live very near together, but are scattered broadcast over the bosom of the prairies. It has been questioned whether these people would have retained their peculiar characteristics for such a length of time if they had clustered in larger communities.

The French patois they speak, and which they believe to be purest Parisian French, is unlike any other Creole patois in Louisiana and is wholly unmixed with negro dialect; for the Acadians were never slave owners. They have ever been a prolific race; but this circumstance does not, as in other peoples, force the young birds to leave the parent nest when old enough to seek their own livelihood. On the contrary, the Acadians are prepared to make any sacrifice in order to keep their children near them; the paternal acres are divided and subdivided into smaller farms, and every child and grandchild receives a share as soon as he has reached the age to settle down and make a home for himself.

The young people are also encouraged to marry early, that closer home ties may bind them more strongly to their native locality. Marriage is in as high esteem with them as it was with their ancestors in the days of the Roman republic, and old bachelors are as freely held up to ridicule and contempt.

Their houses are all modeled after the same plan, a substantial and comfortable, but plain cottage, built of cypress, with thick plastered walls, large or small, according to the necessities of its occupants, and with a broad porch or galerie in front. Along the course of the Bayou Teche, "where it flows through the green Opelousas," and the Bayou Tigre, many of the Acadian homes are seen, each embowered in a clustering grove of live oak or China trees. This portion of the state is generally spoken of in Louisiana as the "Teche country;" and it is a little curious to learn that the word "Teche" is a Creole corruption of Deutsch, from a German colony which once settled on its banks.—New Orleans Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Peter Cooper's Monument.

Talking about monuments, the one to Peter Cooper recalls the fact that the institute has been entirely rebuilt from roof to foundation, except the shell, by rebuilding parts at a time to preserve the skeleton of the former structure in the air while new flesh and blood were being effected. The fact is thought to have been a remarkable one. It cost $300,000, and with $200,000 more added to the endowment fund, represents the unheralded liberality of the Cooper family—Edward Cooper and Sarah Cooper Hewitt, the wife of the mayor.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The deer park at Mount Vernon is to be restored exactly as it was in the time of Washington.

What Hermann Saw in India.

"How does the magic practiced in Europe compare with that of India, professor?"

"European magic is far superior. Exaggerated reports of the wonderful things done in India reach us. The larger part of their tricks are performed in the open market places, with the help of wicker baskets and holes in the ground. I can go out here in Broadway and cut a hole in the sidewalk, and perform tricks which will collect such a crowd that the cars could not pass through, and they would not be difficult tricks, either. Perhaps you have heard of the story that a certain magician in India goes out into the market places and throws a rope into the air. This rope goes up so high that the upper end disappears in the clouds. Then the magic maker climbs up the rope until he also is lost to view. Just about the time you would naturally think he was knocking at St. Peter's gate, down comes one of his legs. The mate follows in a few moments, followed by both arms in succession. Then follows the trunk, and last the head comes eddying down from somewhere out of the infinite. After all the members of the body had reached solid ground, they quickly, and apparently of their own volition, gather themselves together, and the perfect rehabilitated man is the result. Then the magician, like the ragpicker, puts his basket under his arm and silently sneaks away. I kept a bright lookout for that fellow when I was in India, but I never saw him. Perhaps he had gone up the rope and stayed there while I was in India."—Interview with Professor Hermann.

Basque Method of Roasting Eggs.

"There is reason in roasting eggs," says an old English proverb, of which few now understand the meaning. "I think eggs are better roasted than boiled," said the Basque landlady of a country inn to me; "though I often boil them as being less trouble." Whereupon I at once got her to roast me some. A smooth place is swept on the hearth, not too near the fire; on this the eggs are deposited, then gently round them is scraped a little circular wall of hot embers. The cook busied herself about other work, but in a few minutes returned, her thumb and middle finger touch the extreme ends of the eggs, a dexterous twist, and the egg was spinning like a teetotum. That egg was done and was at once put into the folds of a clean, warm, white napkin; another was tried, but that only wabbled ungracefully. "Not cooked yet," was the verdict. The embers (braise) are raked a little closer round it and very soon it spins as well as the other and shares its fate. It looks so easy and the eggs never seem to have the least inclination to move out of their charmed circle; but let a stranger try, especially if he is a foreigner and of the masculine persuasion, and the usual result is that he is hopping about the room blowing his burnt fingers and the egg lies smashed in the middle of the floor. This is why "there is reason in roasting eggs," though it looks the easiest of all possible operations.—London Queen.

American Short Story Writers.

American authors are now admitted, even in England, to hold the foremost rank as writers of short stories, and, indeed, they seem to deserve the award thus made. Alfred de Musset was a master in this art, and Daudet has proved himself one more recently. But Musset's short stories were almost novelettes in length, compared with the short stories produced in this country; and Daudet's hardly possess the range and depth shown in the tales of Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Bret Harte, H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Burnett, Sarah Jewett, T. B. Aldrich and a score of other men and women who contribute to our magazines. We seem to have developed here a condensation and refinement of style, an atmosphere full of delicate shadings and significant outlines, which belong to the finest art. Among English authors of the present day only Robert Louis Stevenson exhibits these peculiarities in the same degree, and it may fairly be said that Stevenson indulges in mannerisms in the use of language of which our native writers are seldom guilty.—New York Star Book Review.

Saluted as Washington.

The other night as I sat in the dim light of the lantern waiting for bed and bedtime to come a solemn figure entered my room, and kneeling before me struck its forehead three times to the floor, repeating at each obeisance the name "Washington! Washington! Washington!" I was, indeed, taken by surprise, but I recovered in time to reply in the same stately manner, "Nobunaga! Nobunaga! Nobunaga!" much to the evident satisfaction of the figure, which, after surveying me for some time, took leave after again repeating the name.

I was at first inclined to think this apparition of political significance predicting my speedy elevation to the presidential chair at Washington, but the girl who brought my futon (bedding, etc.) told me it was the host's son, who had read a great deal and had come to pay his compliments to me as an American.—Tokio Cor. Sacramento Record.

A Bird's Strange Antics.

The cock of the rock is, next to the crane, the bird of the western hemisphere noted for the strangeness of its evolutions. When the breeding season begins ten or twenty of the birds will form a ring, facing inward. A small bird takes its place in the center and begins to hop about, toss its head, lift its wings, and go through all the strange movements possible, which appear to be watched with great interest by the rest. When the performer is thoroughly exhausted he retires to the circle and another bird enters the ring, and so on, until all have been put through their paces, when the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so exhausted after the dances that they can hardly fly, lying panting on the rocks.—Chicago News.

A Most Natural Reply.

Suppose you, the reader, were asked if you would accept the presidential nomination if tendered, your most natural answer would be "yes, if there is any prospect that I can be elected." But you never catch a prominent politician giving so plain an answer to a direct question.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

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Surely it was the devil who invented villages. Nothing so belittles human nature as life in a village. The subjects that occupy the average minds in a village are nearly always trifling, and only too often contemptible. Human beings grow or shrivel according to the surroundings, and the petty jealousies, mean gossip and tattle so prevalent in villages sour the milk of human kindness in many hearts, dwarf hearts than under more favorable conditions might grow to respectable proportions, and scatter the seeds of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. The blackest crimes in human history are due to the conditions of village life. If Athens had been a great metropolis, the capital of a great Nation, instead of what it was, only the biggest village in a very small State, enough men of broad and liberal minds would have been found within it to have prevented the murder of Socrates. If the awful tragedy of the cross were yet to be enacted it could not be possible anywhere now save in a village; and it is safe to say that if the Redeemer walked the earth to-day there is not one of these places but where some human vermin could be found to run behind him and squeak "crucify him, crucify him." It requires more strength of mind, more magnanimity of temper and tenderness of heart than the average mortal possesses, to live in a village and think with the wide world and feel with all humanity. There is one remedy for the evil effects on brain and heart, upon intellect and feeling, of the paralyzing and corroding effects of ordinary village life. That remedy made Abraham great in the tent of a shepherd; Moses majestic in the palace of Pharoah, and Paul a hero in the tempest. The heart that communes with God, and the mind that forgets not eternity, can pardon, pity, and patiently endure, even life in a village.

A copy of the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of California, for the year ending December 31st 1888, has been received. The Commissioners say that the portion of the Los Angeles and Independence railroad already completed is 16.83 miles in length. This road extends from Santa Monica to the city of Los Angeles; it is built over a level country and has no tunnels, heavy grades, or deep cuts; it was an easy road to build. The Commissioners say the cost of building the road was $417,928 39, or a little over $24,832 per mile. The cost per mile for extending the road from Los Angeles to Independence would certainly be greater than the part already built because the country to be passed over is much rougher and it is certain that a tunnel would have to be cut through the Sierra Madre Mountains. But granting that the cost should be no greater per mile, and note the result: It would require the building of about three hundred miles of road to establish connection between Los Angeles and the town of Bishop, and the cost of this would be $7,459,600. Los Angeles wants a railroad to Owens Valley and if her people are ready to put up the money to build it the people of Owens Valley are ready to say, "Barkis is willin'."

Moral Progress in Great Britain.

Some interesting statistics have recently been compiled concerning the number of criminal commitments in England by comparison with former times. It seems that thirty years ago, when the population of England and Wales was about 19,250,000, the average number of penal servitude sentences was 2,589. At the end of 1887, when the population had risen to 27,750,000, the average number was only 962. On the last day of 1869 there were 11,660 persons undergoing sentences of penal servitude in England and Wales, out of a population of 21,681,000. In July, 1888, with a population of nearly 28,000,000, the number of convicts had fallen to 6,921. This showing is justly regarded with much satisfaction by the press and those interested in the moral progress of the nation. —San Francisco Chronicle.

The Cypress Tree.

A cypress tree in Somma, Lombardy, is said to have been standing since the time of Julius Cæsar. Napoleon, in making a road over the Simplon, deviated from a straight line that he might not be obliged to cut it down. Cypress wood is very enduring, and for this reason, no doubt, it was used for mummy cases and statues. Pliny tells us a statue of Jupiter carved from cypress wood remained standing for 600 years. In Turkish cemeteries it is a rule to plant a tree of this variety at every interment. Cypanissus, a beautiful youth, was transformed into a cypress by Apollo that he might grieve all the time. The cypress is an emblem of mourning.—Vick's Magazine.

SHE KNEW.

On the front row we sat,
While her large opera hat
Quite sheltered us both from the rear,
And enabled us well
My great passion to tell
To her charmingly shell like pink ear

'Twas an opera troupe,
Where the star was a "supe,"
Ballet large and of scenery a lot.
"Now, what think you?" I said,
As the lime light shone red—
"Tout ensemble is fine, is it not?"

As I spoke came a blare
From the orchestra there;
All the brass horns were put to the test.
Ah! no Boston girl she,
With her "thiness" of "the"—
My companion came from the far west.

She said as she smiled
On the great ballet wild:
"They are gaudily dressed, no dispute;
The ensemble's intense,
And the chorus immense,
But there's far, far too much of the toot."
—Omaha World.

A Great Composer.

George Frederick Handel, although a native of Germany, being born in Halle, Saxony, on Feb. 24, 1685, passed the greater part of his life in England. Even in childhood he sacrificed his hours of play and his meals for the study of music, and at 10 years of age composed a set of sonatas that were not without value. As a composer, Handel was great in every style. In his choral works, he throws at an immeasurable distance all who preceded and followed him. Very soon after his arrival in London, in 1710, Handel attracted the attention of Queen Anne. A Te Deum and Jubilate, composed to celebrate the treaty of Utrecht, gained him a pension of £200. Handel died on Good Friday, April 13, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The composer gave a performance of his own compositions in 1749, by which £500 were realized for the Foundling hospital, which institution received £7,000 from the annual repetition of this performance during the ten following years.—Philadelphia Times.

A Shrewd Otter.

One day as I was standing on the shore of Cranberry bog pond I saw a large flock of ducks near the middle of the pond and soon after discovered three otters in front of me, but not near enough to shoot. While watching the maneuvers of the otters they started down the pond in a straight line for the ducks. The old leader struck out lively, leaving his mates far behind, and as he neared the ducks he dived and presently I saw one of the ducks disappear beneath the surface after a considerable struggle, the remainder of the flock rising and flying away in great commotion. The otter had gone under the flock and selected a certain duck and pulled him under. A few minutes later the otter made his appearance near the south shore of the pond with the duck in his mouth.—Forest and Stream.

Improvement in Farm Tools.

We hear very little about the advance of improvement in agricultural implements and farm machinery, but that branch of the industrial pursuits of the country is keeping abreast of the times, nevertheless. The plow of twenty-five years ago is now a curiosity, and those who sold and used it cannot realize how it was made to serve the purposes for which it was manufactured. And the plow of a decade since, while perhaps not so crude, has been abandoned for a better implement. And so it is all through the list of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and in another quarter of a century it is possible that the farmer will walk no more in the cultivation of his farm.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Jeffrey Very Soft Hearted.

Did I know Jeffrey? One of his qualities was to be always in love. Sydney Smith used to talk about Jeffrey's seventy-two loves, and at that time put me at the top of the list. He was certainly very adoring for a time, but he fell off in consequence of my taste for Germany and German literature, which (being completely ignorant of it) he could not bear. He wrote absurd criticisms on Goethe, whom he treated as le dernier des absurdes. But Jeffrey was kind, generous, an excellent friend and had great talents.—Saray Austin to Guizot.

When It Pinches Us.

"It is curious," remarks William Philpot, "to observe how much more enormous and outrageous we are apt to account a piece of dishonesty if we ourselves are pinched by it. I thought it sad, and a heinous thing in the land, when, the other day, a man in my neighborhood was dishonest about an insurance business. But when I discovered, afterwards, that this same man had taken a premium out of my own pocket and not paid it over, my indignation knew no bounds. Then I felt what a crime dishonesty was!"—St. Louis Republic.

His Flag of Truce.

A young man of Hawkinsville, Ga., and his "best girl" quarreled some days ago, and remained "at outs" with each other until the young man relented and began to devise some plan to "make up." He finally decided to try the effects of a flag of truce, and cutting a delicate piece of white ribbon into the shape of a miniature flag, he sealed it in a sweetly perfumed envelope and forwarded it to his fair enemy. It had the desired effect, and she at once gave him permission to cross the line and be happy again.—Detroit Free Press.

Metals in the Sun.

Of the metals discovered in the sun the most important are sodium, magnesium, barium, acalsium, zinc, copper, aluminum, nickel, chromium and iron. Many of the rarer and less known metals would also appear to be there in some abundance, judging by the facility with which their presence may be detected. Although heavier metals, such as platinum and gold, have not been seen, it by no means follows that they are absent. Their weight would prevent them being easily found by the spectroscope.—New York Telegram.

Mary Anderson's American Castle.

Mary Anderson, the actress, owns a valuable farm of 320 acres on the Lafayette township knobs, about five miles from New Albany. On the farm is a fine orchard and a building site, from which can be had a magnificent view of the Falls cities and the distant Ohio. It is said that Miss Anderson contemplates at some time erecting on the summit of the high hill a magnificent country residence, similar in style of architecture to some of the castles she saw during her stay in Europe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1889 and ending May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 7th day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1889 to May 13th, 1890, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by upon allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 7th day of May, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK, Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & Co.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WANTED
About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept 1-tf

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Tuseday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9:15 a m	5 35 p. m
Ayton	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m,
Wabuska	12 45 a m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5.50 p. m.	9 20 a. m
Sodа Springs.....	7 0 p m.	8 10 a. m
Belleville.....	8 10 p m.	7.05 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8:50 p. m	Lv. 6:30 a. m
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 30 a m.	5 25 p. m
Benton	11 00 a m	1 45 p m
Basarp Creek	1 10p. m.	11:30 a. m
Alvord.....	2.00 p. m	10 35 a. m
Independence.....	3 30 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4 15 p. m.	8 15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5:05 p. m.	Lv. 7:30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO Co., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every new article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000.
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21000,000.
NATHAN RHINE

James Hillyer,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.... 1889

Mr. F. E. Russell arrived at Independence last Monday from Yolo county.

Mr. H. L. Clark started for San Francisco last Tuesday morning. He expects to return the first week in May.

Stockmen are gathering up their cattle in Owens Valley getting ready to take them to their summer range in the mountains.

Mr. L. F. J. Wrinkle, of Virginia City, has been in the Valley most of the week. He is interested in land and canals here.

John Bodle is on the way to Mojave with a big team to bring goods to Big Pine. Most of his load will be for Thomas & Hill.

Mr. L. D. Matthews, of San Francisco, was at Independence during the week. He is making a tour of Owens Valley examining land locations in the interest of parties at San Francisco.

Religious services will be held at Lone Pine next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.. Sunday school at 11:30. Preaching at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

John Kensella is one of the fortunate prospectors in Palmetto District. He has taken out and shipped some rich ore and is reported to have a good claim and making money fast.

Mr. S. H. Bigland and an acquaintance arrived in the Valley last Wednesday from San Francisco. Mr. Bigland is working earnestly to get money invested in Owens Valley lands and canals.

Mr. George Hall was down from Alvord last Wednesday. He says that Conn & Trudo are working vigorously and are sending in plenty of material to get their borax works at Saline in working order.

Mr. Sam Spratt is busy getting the sawmill near Big Pine in readiness for a start. There is nothing to do beyond clearing up about the mill and getting belts and machinery ready for work. There is sure to be a good seasons work done.

Considerable quantities of goods continue to be sent from Big Pine to Conn & Trudo, at their borax works in Saline Valley. This will be an important business and will afford considerable employment for men, teams and the railroad.

Mr. J. C. Crocker, of Big Pine, says that any time it becomes necessary he will put a big team on the road to haul freight from Mojave. Mr. Crocker has no desire to compete with the teams now hauling, but wants to do all he can to help the business.

The Odd Fellows Lodge at Independence is busy preparing for its coming celebration, a week from next Friday. The Independence Silver Cornet Band has been engaged to play for the parade during the day and an orchestra of five pieces will play for the ball, in the new pavilion.

County-Surveyor McKnight is making preliminary surveys for a proposed extension of the Stevens Canal. All the land about Lone Pine could be irrigated by this extension and the cost would be comparatively light. This work has often been urged and there is now a probability that it will be done.

Good progress is being made with the well boring machine at Blackrock. To a depth of about thirty-seven feet boulders of lava were encountered; the stuff is not hard but being loose was tedious to bore through. Now the drill is in solid ground of a clay nature and the hole is going down rapidly. Two horses give power enough and the machine works well.

There are many prospectors at work in Palmetto District and already several promising discoveries are reported. The district attracted a good deal of attention away back in the '60s, but was soon neglected, and almost abandoned, until quite recently. A few of the early prospectors never lost faith in the district; they stayed with it, and these recent discoveries justify their faith.

Robert Leschinske has what gives every indication of being a very valuable mine, in Tule Canyon, Palmetto District. At the store of Mr. A. K. Eugley, at Big Pine, are specimens of ore from the mine that are rich enough in gold to be cut out for jewelry. Reports from reliable sources state that there is a large amount of fine ore in sight in the mine. There is a strong probability that Mr. Leschinske has struck a fortune.

Large quantities of goods and supplies of all kinds are sent out from Big Pine to Palmetto District. Every week Mr. A. K. Eugley sends out two loads of merchandise to the miners. The miners have plenty of money and it is a common practice with them to deposit enough to pay for their goods before they are shipped. This is more like old times than any other place on the Pacific Coast; the miners and the merchant know and trust each other and the confidence on both sides is not misplaced.

The Los Angeles *Herald* of recent date says that the number of cars loaded with oranges leaving Los Angeles and Pasadena daily to be haulded north to Sacramento, and thence over the Sierras to Omaha, is twenty to twenty-five. Occasionally a special train of twenty to twenty-five cars is sent out. If a railroad were open from Mojave to Owens Valley all this traffic would come this way, thereby saving about two hundred and fifty miles distance and the heavy grade over the Sierras.

The first order sent from Owens Valley to Los Angeles for goods since the present movement was begun was by Thomas & Hill, of Big Pine. They firmly stick to their resolution to support the teams, and will continue to do so while a team stays on the road. A few days ago a team left Big Pine for Mojave to bring up a large load of goods for the firm. Thomas & Hill do a fair, square business; they buy the best goods, sell for a reasonable profit, and are doing all in their power to promote the general welfare of Owens Valley.

The owner of a great deal of land in Owens Valley recently said that he would have been willing to sell some of his property a few months ago but would not sell now, as he believes it will pay him better to keep his land and put more improvements upon it before offering it for sale. Another man said he wanted to put every acre he has got into a good state of cultivation, and then offer it at reasonable prices in small lots to actual settlers.

Improving Vigorously.

Nowhere in Owens Valley is improvement pushed with more vigor than at Big Pine. More than eleven years ago a canal was begun with intent to irrigate a large tract of land. The settlers were poor, but they toiled hard to make their canal and slacked in their efforts only when they discovered that water would not run up hill. This was discouraging, as they had done an immense amount of work and spent a good deal of money trying to secure water for their lands and make homes for their families. All this toil and money were wasted and hearts were made sick by hope deferred through faulty surveys. Recently Mr. Ed. Crocker employed a competent surveyor, Mr. S. P. McKnight, who made a new survey for the canal and now the settlers and Mr. Crocker are working like beavers in the certainty that their labor and patience will be crowned with success in a very short time. All the heavy cutting has been done and what of the canal yet remains to be made can be put through at the rate of a mile each week. Mr. Crocker expects to turn in water about the middle of May, though the canal will not then be completed, but enough will be done to supply water to several farms. This ditch will irrigate several thousand acres of as good land as there is in Owens Valley. None of the settlers own large tracts; the district will be mostly in small farms and will be one of the most attractive in the Valley. The canal will be brought to Fish Spring and will irrigate a tract of excellent orchard and vineyard land. Mr. Crocker has made great improvement upon his place. A new orchard has just been set out west from the hotel; great stretches of picket fence have been built and more is building; long lines of shade trees are set out along the highway; old fences and buildings have been cleared away; new barns and corrals have been built. And Italian gardener is employed and east from the hotel a large and fine garden has been made. Every where about Big Pine the work of improvement is going on. The town is renovated; it no longer has the tumbletown, sleepy, shabby, out-at-elbows look of old times, but is a modern, live, wide-awake place, and is one of the most attractive places in the Valley for new settlers.

A Grand Enterprise.

A few days ago two competent civil engineers called at this office. A talk of considerable length was had on the resources of Owens Valley. Both of these gentlemen fully concurred in the correctness of the following statements: After all the water necessary to irrigate as much land as can be conveniently reached shall be taken from Owens river, there will still be enough to irrigate one hundred thousand acres. At a cost of one million of dollars this water could be conveyed down Little Lake Canyon and put upon the land in the valley beyond. That land is of excellent quality, and there is plenty of it. The land would easily be worth one hundred dollars per acre, and the value of the tract thus reclaimed would be ten fold the cost of the work. Each forty acres of this land would support a family of industrious people, and at the usual ratio of five persons to one family the population of the tract would be 12,500 souls. The towns that would necessarily grow up would swell the population to at least 15,000 people. All this increase of population would be a virtual increase of the population of Los Angeles, as every dollars' worth of business would go to that city. In Little Lake Canyon are natural reservoirs where immense quantitities of water could be held in reserve with little, if any, cost of preparation beyond turning the water into them from above. This is not the rambling talk of visionary men, but the deliberate judgment of well-trained engineers of long experience. Here is an opening for one of the grandest enterprises in the State, and it is certain to be taken hold of and completed sooner or later.

The Railroad

There still appears to be some misapprehension about the result of the conference between Mr. Yerington and the people of Los Angeles concerning the extension of the C. & C. road. The facts about said conference have already been published, but it would appear necessary to go over the same ground again. The business men of Los Angeles who met Mr. Yerington expressed a strong desire to secure rail connection with Inyo county. Leading bankers, capitalists and merchants repeatedly said they firmly believed bonds to aid in securing such rail connection could be placed in Los Angeles to the amount of half a million dollars. More than one capitalist said if such bonds were offered he would invest in them to a large amount. Mr. Yerington said he was not prepared to make any proposition to the people of Los Angeles. One thing he would say, namely, that the Carson & Colorado Company did not want a subsidy, as subsidies, whenever granted, had been the cause of bad feeling between the people and the companies. Investing money in bonds was a very different matter, and if the people of Los Angeles proposed to do that he would consult with the owners of the road on the subject. Several meetings were held and a good deal of consultation had, but the above is the gist of all that was said. If every word spoken at the conferences at Los Angeles were published the result would not be plainer than as given here. The men of Los Angeles have already said all that the people of Inyo could in reason expect them to say. They want to be connected with us by rail and say they are willing to invest money in bonds to help build it. They cannot afford to build an independent road, but they are ready to do all they can to help the matter. Nothing more can be done by the people of Los Angeles till some move is made by other parties.

A Remarkable Salt Deposit.

It is doubtful if there is elsewhere in the world a more remarkable deposit of salt than is found near Silver Peak. The salt is almost perfectly pure, the grade by chemical test being 98 per cent. It is shoveled into sacks where found and is ready for use in that state. It is as white as snow and of fine grain. It has been proved to be the finest salt in use for curing meat. When we have a railroad to Los Angeles meat packing will be one of the big items of Owens Valley business; there will then be use for this fine salt. In Saline Valley, across the Inyo Mountains, is another vast deposit of salt. Indians gather this salt, pack it over into Owens Valley, and exchange it for goods.

Reduced Passenger Rates.

CARSON, NEV., April 8, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT: *Dear Sir:*—I beg to inform you that on and after April 11th we will be prepared to furnish from Owens Valley Stations tickets limited to five (5) days at special rates as follows: To San Francisco, $25.05; Oakland, $25.05; San Jose, $25.05; Stockton, $23.75; Marysville, $22.55; Sacramento, $22.05 Tickets not limited will be sold at same rates as heretofore.

D. A. BENDER,
G. F. & P. A.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John John A. Hannah, Judge.

THURSDAY, April 4th.

Grant vs. Walker—Answer to cross-complaint filed.

MONDAY, April 8th.

Grant vs. Walker—Demurrer filed.

FRIDAY, April 12th.

Estate of H. J. Hartshorne, Deceased—Order of sale of personal property.

The Best Remedy.

Great quantities of raisin and wine grapes are now being planted in Owens Valley. It would be well for planters to bear in mind the grievous losses that have been caused in our own country and in Europe by vine diseases. It is generally believed that most, or all of these diseases are due to impoverishment of the soil, and consequent weakening of the vines, making them unable to resist disease or pests. If a due proportion of land in the valley shall be devoted to the production of fodder for horses and cattle, and consequent supply of manure, and this applied in sufficient quantity to the vineyards, we will not be likely to suffer loss from diseased vines. There is one orange orchard at Los Angeles where the trees are healthy and vigorous and show not a trace of white scale, though in all the surrounding country the trees are threatened with utter destruction by the pests. The owner of this orchard, Mr. Entwisle, turned sewage from the city upon his land, thoroughly enriching the soil, and now his trees are clear and vigorous and bear heavy crops of fruit.

An Important Matter

A large building has been secured at Los Angeles and preparation is making for an exhibition of the resources of Southern California. Already a very large quantity of articles and productions of various kinds have been sent for exhibition and the display is certain to be attended daily by large numbers of people. Many of the visitors will be people seeking information with a view to invest money. In no city in the State is there greater interest taken than in Los Angeles. Inyo county is not prepared at this time of the year to make any display of fruit or farm products, but we could make a splendid showing of mineral resources. Now that teams are running regularly to Mojave there is ample facility for sending mineral specimens. All articles sent in charge of the Chamber of Commerce will be well cared for and placed on exhibition. Everyone who is interested in mining should send something to this exhibit.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptible to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects Possessing these qualities Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Weinstock & Lubin, of San Francisco, have secured a section of land north of Bishop Station. A few days ago they let a contract for clearing the land of sage brush and getting it ready for planting with grape vines. Mr. Lubin was here about three years ago and made a careful investigation of the valley. He then said that it was his opinion that Owens Valley was the best region in California for producing fine wines, and in a few years would become famous for such brands of wine as could not be made anywhere else in the State. The judgment of Mr. Lubin is now to be put to a practical test.

Messrs. C. S. Compton and W. H. Best left Independence last Monday for Los Angeles. Mr. Compton is a Civil Engineer and came here to examine the country. He made a stay of five weeks in the valley and looked it over carefully from end to end. He was induced to come here through speeches made by Mr. C. Mulholland at Los Angeles. He said he found every statement made by Mr. Mulholland verified by his own observation. Mr. Compton expects to return here about the first of next August and his stay then will probably be much longer than his present visit.

Perry McMurry sits on the wheel horse of the big plow like "Patience on a monument smiling at grief." But that's not a good simile: Perry is now certain that the canal will be finished and smiles as if there was no such thing as grief in the world What a lot of important events is sure to follow the completion of that canal! Perry, and Jake Miller, and Blake, and Big George, and S. P. Roberts, all ready to get married and only waiting for water, and now the water is in sight.

The following land contests have been decided at Washington. A. J. McMurry vs. B. H. Blake, in favor of Blake. A. D. Gilbert vs. Robert Arnold, decided in favor of Gilbert.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

SEAL. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Aministrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

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PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 1889

I. O. O. F.

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70th Anniversary

Celebration

—OF THE—

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—OF—

:ODD FELLOWS:

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Apr. 26, 1889

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

Inyo Lodge No. 301

—AND—

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PARADE!
ORATION!
BALL!

Orator.....P. W. FORBES, ESQ.

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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Together with an Assortment of

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
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CANDIES,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 10 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If I had to take the finest horse under their sled besides to pay for it." JOHN B. DODGE, Ft. Scott, Kansas, Mar. writes: "I am satisfied I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by men. 2d. We have had no good clothes on Monday on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy more for $10." I will ship a sample to that, desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Paying reliable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ALLEN GRAY;

— OR, —

The Mys'ery of Turley's Point.

Being a Few Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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Was it a spirit of reckless adventure or some unknown impulse which prompted him to scale the wall? He was active, strong and bold, and the feat required but a moment's time.

When he touched the ground he half believed that he was on enchanted ground. He never stopped to think that he was an intruder who was endangering his life by coming here; though a feeling of superstitious awe, which he fought manfully to resist, kept creeping over him.

IN ONE OF THE BASEMENT WINDOWS.

For a moment he paused under the very tree where he had seen the object of his affections bathed in tears. To him it was hallowed ground.

"Oh, Bertha, Bertha, are you still miserable?" he asked himself, fixing his eyes on the gloomy old castle-like house. He was inside the wall almost before he knew it, and did not find it very difficult to induce himself to go quite up to the house and try to learn something of its inmates. He followed a path leading through a garden, under some leafy bowers, until he came to the rear of that immense structure, where he halted.

In one of the basement windows he now saw a second light. It was a very dim light, and could not be seen a few yards from the building. Allen supposed it was a light used by some of the servants engaged in their household duties. Though he listened long and carefully, no sound, not even the ticking of a clock, could be heard. Long he stood gazing through the basement window down into the dimly-lighted room.

His perseverance received its reward at last. A pale, ghostlike form in long white robe glided across the room. It made no more noise than a feather being wafted across the floor by the breath of a playful child.

Despite his skepticism on supernatural questions, Allen felt cold chills running up his spine, while his hair seemed to almost stand upon end. That light became paler and more ghost-like, and he could hardly believe he was not gazing upon beings of another world. Spell-bound he stood gazing at that mystic figure gliding as noiselessly about the room as if it floated upon air. He put his hand upon the window which was half above and half below the surface of the ground, and found it protected by iron bars, effectually preventing ingress or egress.

"*The house is a prison!*" thought Allen. The old bastile could not have looked more grim and terrible than that house on this dark night.

He went to another window which he also found barred, but it was so intensely dark within that he could at first see nothing. As his eyes became more accustomed to the gloom, he made out an object, that seemed moving about within. Was it man or beast? Slowly it drew nearer and nearer to the window, until a pair of great hollow eyes seemed gazing into his face. Was it man or monster? Never had he seen such a face, never beheld such blazing eyes, as now glared at him from the darkness of that mysterious chamber. Frozen with a strange, unknown horror, the adventurer stood gazing into that face.

Suddenly a wild, demoniacal laugh seemed to shake the old building to its foundation stones. The spell which chained Allen was broken, and he started back with a half-suppressed exclamation of terror.

CHAPTER IX.

CHARGED WITH TREACHERY.

Despite all his courage and all his skepticism in ghosts, Allen Gray was so overcome with terror that he shrank from the window. That horrible creature that glared at him through the iron bars could not be human.

He had run across the lawn in the garden before he could collect his wits sufficient to remember where he was. He was hastening through the garden when he discovered a figure in white entering a summer house.

Allen came to an abrupt halt. On that figure glided until it had disappeared inside the summer house. Then issued therefrom a low, musical voice, sweeter by far than the fairy's shell—in a plaintive song. Like the enchanted boatman, he drew nearer to listen. The air was new to him, and, the words being in French, he could not understand them.

The singer scarce spoke above a whisper, yet each note was distinct and clear. His fear was gone in a moment, and he stood thrilled with pleasure at sound of that familiar voice. The fair singer he had recognized as Bertha, and he determined not to go away without another attempt, at least, to have an interview with her.

"Oh, Bertha, Bertha! if I could only take you from this prison and make you happy, I should feel that my work in life was accomplished!"

He reached the summer house, and fearing that an abrupt entrance might frighten her, he went to the rear and halted within a few feet of where the beautiful singer sat. She ceased singing, and a sigh escaping her lips told the intruder that she was sad.

How was he to make himself known? Even while he was pondering on that matter she rose from her seat and came out at the rear door. The clouds which had obscured the faint starlight at this moment rolled away, and the features of both the intruder and astonished girl became quite distinct.

She stopped and gazed at him for a moment in silent amazement. Any other girl would have shrieked, swooned or fled at the sudden apparition, but Bertha was no ordinary personage.

"Why did you come here?" she asked, in a sad, reproachful manner. "I warned you never under any circumstances to enter these grounds, under penalty of death; why do you insist in disobeying me?"

Allen was for several moments unable to answer, because he had no reasonable excuse to make. At last he said:

"Do not reprove me, Miss Collins, for I assure you that it was no morbid curiosity that brought me."

"Could you understand the danger in which you place yourself by coming here," said the pretty girl, taking a few steps nearer to him, "you would not do so. It is dangerous to you and to me. It would be death to us both to be discovered here."

Allen Gray was only deeper plunged into this dark mystery. He was speechless, his brain seemed stupefied, and he was incapable of thinking. He stood dumb, amazed and almost as pallid as the girl before him.

She came quite close to Allen, and speaking in a cautious undertone that could not be heard a dozen paces away, said:

"Go away, Mr. Gray; go at once, and never come near me again if you value your life."

"Will you go with me to the gate?" he asked.

"Will you leave then?"

"I give you my sacred promise that I will," said Allen, earnestly.

He took the arm of the trembling girl within his own, and in silence they walked to the gate. Here they halted, both casting anxious glances at the great old house which rose up so gloomily before them. To the relief of both all was quiet, and there was no one in the yard.

"Go, go," said Bertha, eagerly. Though speaking in a whisper, her voice trembled with passion and fear. "It would be fatal for you to be discovered here; it would be your ruin—death—" She became choked with sobs, and for a moment was silent.

"Bertha," said Allen, his voice strangely calm, "you are in great distress—what is it?"

"Oh, do not ask," she answered, continuing to sob. "Leave me to my misery and eternal doom. I am the most wretched of humans, my fate is sealed, and it is useless for others to attempt to aid me. Go away—go away."

"But I will not leave you alone in this distress. What is it? Tell me that I may help you."

"I can not, dare not tell."

"Bertha, you are miserable here?"

A sob was the only answer.

"Let me take you away from this terrible place."

"No, no, no; not for the world. Do not think of that. I can not leave—I am held here by bands stronger than iron."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Not more than eight months—though it seems so many ages."

Another moment's awful silence followed, and then Allen, becoming desperate, said:

"Bertha, I would aid you if I could—I—I would give my life if necessary—"

"Hush—hush—" she quickly interrupted, seizing his arm. "You know not what you say. Oh, why don't you go? Go, in Heaven's name, and let us forget that we ever met. I—I—I am doomed, and why should you wish to drag both yourself and myself down to ruin?" and, completely overcome, she buried her beautiful face in her hands.

Dazed, bewildered and confused, Allen Gray staggered and caught at the wall for support. What was he to do, how could he remove the burden from this object of his affections? He seemed to realize that she was lost, lost to him forever.

A voice at this moment in the direction of the great old house caused both to start, and the beautiful girl again seizing his arm in a grasp that trembled, in a terrified whisper, said:

"Go, go at once, before it is too late. Go, go, or we will both be undone."

Nimbly as an acrobat, Allen leaped the wall, and with his brain in a whirl, and a thousand conflicting thoughts swaying his heart, returned to the village.

The mystery surrounding the old stone house and its inmates seemed every moment growing more complicated. Allen Gray had always prided himself on having a great deal of insight into human character, and fancied that he could read people as open pages, and here was one who baffled all his skill. Who was this Bertha? Her face and her name were Anglo Saxon, but her education and manners French. That she spoke the language fluently, and might be mistaken for a native Frenchwoman he did not doubt, yet when conversing in English there was not even the slightest foreign accent on her tongue. She was an enigma, and the more he strove to solve the problem, the more difficult it became of solution.

Another sleepless night, another light breakfast, and again at his office with a heavy heart and aching head. He was struggling manfully to fix his mind upon the business before him, when the door softly opened and a farmer entered.

"Yer the editor, ain't ye?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I fotched ye a little piece about our neighborhood fur ye to print in your paper. Ef ye use it I think I kin git ye some signers out our way."

"Where do you live?"

"Down on Billy's Crick," answered the farmer.

He was an unpretentious author, wearing his pants in his thick cowhide boots, was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a soft broad-brimmed hat on his head. His "galuses" were home made, and he had all the peculiar characteristics of a denizen of Billy's Creek.

Allen took the roll of MS., and after much trouble unrolled and smoothed it out so it could be read. An amateur manuscript may usually be recognized by being rolled so tightly that the editor's patience is exhausted before he can get it in shape to read. Frequently the manuscript is rejected without being read for this very reason. The manuscript contained only a few news items, as follows:

"YER THE EDITOR, AIN'T YE?"

"MR. EDITUR: Not havin' seen any thing from Billy's Crick lately I thot that I would rite a few lines fur ye. Times are good here. Crops is splendid, an farmers are a-dun plowin' corn. Tom briggs fell and broke his arm last sunday. Jim jones tuk mat Stivers to meetin' last week. We have meetin' again at the schoolhouse. Sam herrin was heerd cussin the other day, bekase some feller had his ox yoke. Sam had better bring back the corn knife he borrered frum me last year, when I wuzzn't at home. Had a dance last week at Bart Davises' house. Sol Smith was there, he was so tall he bumped his head agin the jist. Si hed so much corn juice he made the floor crack. Si is a whizzer. G. L—."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Fresnoites are afraid they are to experience another siege of incendiarism like that of last year.

The Santa Rosa Cannery has contracted for 50,000 cases of cans, which is twice the number used last year.

The City Council of San Jose has compelled the water company to reduce rates this year 25 per cent.

N. D. Breckenridge, who swindled the people of Tacoma, W. T., with bogus checks, has been captured at Seattle.

Joe P. Kerr has leased the San Jacinto *Register* from Arthur G. Munn, and is now the editor of that sprightly sheet.

J. Jordan, who was working on a new Baptist church at Fort Bragg, fell with a scaffold last week and fractured his skull.

A Bostonian suggests a new name—"Whulge," for Washington Territory. It is the old Indian name for Puget Sound. With due respect for the name, it must be said that the suggestion is absurd.

MIGHTY SOLITUDES.

Intelligence from a Party Exploring the Great Canadian Northwest.

William Ogilvie, who has been engaged by the Dominion Government since 1887 in exploring extreme Northwestern Canada, has arrived at Edmonton via Laclabiche and Victoria. The route pursued by the party was from the Pacific coast up Chilkat inlet by steamer, over the Taing pass to Lake Lyndeman, on the Lewis river, the main branch of the Yukon and down the river in canoes to the international boundary line.

It has always been supposed that the Lewis was the main stream of the Yukon, but the Hootilengus, which joins the Lewis from the east about two hundred miles from the coast, is the main stream proper. The party went into camp on the Yukon near the international boundary in the latter part of September. The greatest cold was in February, when the thermometer registered 57 degrees below zero. Camp was struck on March 4, when they descended the Yukon thirty-five miles to the head waters of the Porcupine river—another of the main branches of the Yukon. This pass is 3,200 feet above sea level. The Porcupine was descended twenty miles, when, on April 10, camp was made until the ice broke in the spring, which was on May 18.

The average depth of the snow during the winter was about three feet. The Porcupine was descended to its confluence with Bell's river, coming in from the east. This was ascended to a pass in the Rockies about eight and a half miles long, with nothing to prevent a railroad being built through it. From the east end of the pass a small mountain stream was followed to its junction with Peel river, flowing into the Mackenzie. On this stream coal of good quality and an abundant crop of abestes were seen. The distance from the foot of the Rockies to where they entered the Peel was seventeen miles in a straight line. The total distance traveled from the Yukon at the boundary to Peel river was 318 miles, crossing two mountain ranges.

McConnell's geological survey party was met at the Peel. The ascent of the Mackenzie was begun June 27, and the survey continued until it combined at Chippewa Yan with the survey of the Peace and Athabasca rivers, made by Ogilvie in 1886, a distance of 1,417 miles. The only real obstacle to navigation in this distance was the rapids at Fort Smith.

Wheat and barley are grown every summer at Fort Providence, in north latitude 61 degrees. A sample of wheat grown there was brought out, and makes good flour. Mining is carried on on the Yokon and tributaries, and pays during three months of the year. Forty-Mile creek, the seat of the gold excitement of 1887, unites with the Yukon about forty-one miles of the boundary. Twenty-three miles from this creek is in Canada.—Cor. Chicago Mail.

—He—"If you will be mine, Louise, I will lead you through life like an angel." She—"That is, with nothing to eat and nothing to wear. No, I thank you."—Fliegende Blatter.

—"Professor" is rapidly getting to be a title which implies that the professions of knowlege on the part of the man who applies it to himself are not to be believed.—Journal of Education.

—"How I would like to be the man in the moon, Maude, to look down on this gay old world as he does." "I wish you were, I'm sure, George." "Why?" "Well, the moon is several thousand miles away."—Lincoln Journal.

A CHINESE LILY.

How it Helped to Win a Louisiana State Lottery Prize.

S. E. Davis, a well-known rancher of Firebaugh, Fresno, Cal., owes his luck in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery to a Chinaman in his employ. The gentleman, who was in this city from January 19th to January 21st, stopping at the Lick House, told the story to Louis Schoenberg of 322 Sansom street, who cashed the prize of $15,000 which Mr Davis won with ticket No. 5,882. Two weeks prior to the drawing the Chinese servant of Mr. Davis gave him a Chinese lily bulb, a very common present among the Chinese, as they believe it brings good luck between the giver and receiver. The bulb was placed in water and supported by small stones as usual. Rapidly as these lilies always grow, this particular one blossomed in the unusually short time of a week. The Chinaman seeing it became very much excited, considering it as an omen of great good fortune to his master, whom he implored to send to San Francisco for some lottery tickets. Mr. Davis actually did send, never expecting anything from what he considered the Chinaman's crazy idea.

When the winning numbers were telegraphed here one of the coupons had thus found its way, thanks to the Chinese servant, into Mr. Davis' possession. He at once came up to San Francisco as stated, and through Mr. Schoenberg received confirmation of the good news that he was the winner of $15,000. The Chinaman has also benefited by his master's luck, for recognizing the cause of his purchasing a ticket, Mr. Davis presented the Mongol with $1,500, and the Chinese lily is now regarded a more lucky flower than ever.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle*, Feb. 11.

A CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

A Bank with a capital and surplus of $1,700,000, and with average resources of upwards of $4,500,000, must certainly be in a very flourishing condition, due to the uniformly safe and legitimate character of its transactions, for a long series of years that have won for it the entire confidence of our best business men.

Dujardin's Life Essence is very valuable where the stomach is unable to extract from the food the albumen and phosphorus. The Life Essence is immediately absorbed, and nourishes the nervous system, without any aid from digestion. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All Druggists.

Young Men and the Churches.

One of the unpleasant features of religious life is the lack of young men in the churches. The evil is not a small one, and there are indications that it is growing larger; it has certainly increased in the last thirty years. Can the evil be removed or, at least, reduced? We are confident that some things can be done to improve the situation. For one thing, the distinct recognition of the fact that there are too few young men in the church should tend to better the record. Systematic efforts to win young men ought to be undertaken all along the line. The church wants them and must get them. Many ways to go about the enlistment of such soldiers of the cross will be found, some best fitted to one and others to another locality or denomination. One of these is that young men will not go very heartily into any enterprise when they can only sit still, look on and listen. Young men have to be enlisted as active workers. Old men may be taken in as parlor boarders, but a young man must be set at work or he will soon grow listless. Besides, young men can best win young men, and it is in such work that the value of youthful members is always highest. The principle has, however, another important application. The officiary of too many churches has no young blood in it. Give the young brethren a share in the management.

THEIR ONLY MEDICINE CHEST.

William W. B. Miller, Deerlodge, Montana writes:

"I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last thirteen years, and though I have had nine children, I have never had a doctor in the house, except three times, when we had an epidemic of scarlet fever, which we soon banished by a vigorous use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I have used them for myself, two or three a night for a month, for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and constipation. In diarrhœa, cramps, wind colic, indigestion, one or two BRANDRETH'S PILLS fixed the children at once. A box of pills is all the medicine chest we require in the house. We use them for rheumatism, colds, catarrh, billiousness and impure blood. They never have failed to cure all the above complaints in a very few days."

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But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....APRIL 20, 1889

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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HER ANSWER.

The question long had been upon my lips;
I asked it, trembling to my finger tips;
She did not falter, though her voice was low;
The answer that she made was simply: "No."

She did not look upon me with surprise;
She did not from my glance avert her eyes;
But in her cheeks I saw the roses glow
As she with gentle firmness answered: "No."

She used no trick or artifice with me;
She did not say a sister she would be,
And no confusion did the maiden show
As to my question she responded: "No."

What was my question, reader? Let me tell;
She just had told me that she loved me well;
I asked: "Will you e'r love another so?"
And to this question 'twas she answered: "No."
—Boston Courier.

HE OWNED HIS MASTER.

A Hunting Dog With a Preference For Human Game.

An Editor's Experience—He Thoughtlessly Accepts a Gift and Gets Into Trouble—He Finally Returns It Without Thanks.

Years ago, when I was employed on the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Mr. W. A. Collins, one of the proprietors of the paper, was the editor-in-chief. He was a pleasant, kindly man, with a nervous temperament and poetic tastes, very social and exceedingly fond of hunting. Every autumn he used to go away off to Michigan, Illinois or Missouri on gunning expeditions, accompanied by his father-in-law, an estimable gentleman named Shields, and to both of them the two or three weeks thus annually spent with dog and gun were as an oasis in the desert of life.

One time the chief of police of Cleveland, O., came over to Pittsburgh on some business and by means of a letter of introduction from a mutual friend, formed Mr. Collins' acquaintance. During the three or four days that the official remained in the then "Smoky City," the editor did all that was in his power to render the visitor's stay enjoyable and even merry. A chance remark in conversation, the night before the chief's return to Cleveland, led to a somewhat enthusiastic expression by Mr. Collins of his fondness for the delights of hunting. The Ohio man asked him if he had a good dog. No, Mr. Collins said, he had not been so fortunate as to own a hunting dog for several years, but felt the deprivation less since he had always, during that time, had the privilege of shooting over Mr. Shields' dogs.

"Well," responded the chief, "when I get back to Cleveland I'll send you a hunting dog, one that you won't be likely to trade for any dog of Mr. Shields'."

Mr. Collins, overwhelmed by the generous proposition, hesitated to take advantage of his new friend's liberality, and said that while he would be rejoiced to have a good hunting dog of his own, he could not think of depriving the chief of such a treasure. But the chief said it didn't matter at all; that really he never got any time to go hunting, and, living as he did, the dog was more bother than good, and Mr. Collins might just as well have him. So it was finally settled that the gift would be accepted with pride and pleasure.

About two weeks afterward a man came up into the editorial room one afternoon and demanded:

"Is there any body here named Collins?"

"Yes," answered the editor, looking up from his work; "I'm Collins."

"Well, there's a dog down at the express office for you."

"Ah! Yes, I expected him. A hunting dog. Just bring him up here."

The man looked hard at Collins for a few seconds, and then said:

"You'd better come down and get him yourself, and you'd better come soon before he gets loose and eats somebody up."

"Eats somebody! Why, he's a hunting dog, I tell you, and hunting dogs are not vicious."

"Oh, they ain't? Well, be that as it may, we want to move some of the freight that is built up into a barricade around that hunting dog, and you want to come right down and get him."

"Very extraordinary? The idea of being afraid of a hunting dog! I'll go down with you at once," exclaimed Collins, putting on his hat and starting out with the man.

It didn't seem so extraordinary when he came to look at the dog. The brute was big, of a dirty brown and white color, with a disreputable looking dark patch surrounding one eye. His chest was broad, his forelegs bowed, his eyes bloodshot, his ears cropped short and his tail a stub. From between his long, gleaming fangs rumbled a constant hoarse growl, and he was choking himself with futile efforts to break the inch rope that held him and get at the legs of the awe-stricken men, who stood afar off and stared at him.

"Very strange," mused Collins, thinking aloud. "I never before saw a hunting dog that looked like that or acted so."

"Hunting dog!" sneered one of the expressmen. "He looks to me like a mongrel, with a good deal of bull in him, and too cussed to live."

"Nonsense. The chief of police of Cleveland, who sent him to me, said that he was a magnificent hunting dog. I admit that I don't recognize the strain, but I'm sure he would not have told me what was not true. The poor animal is no doubt nervous and high-strung, and has been excited by travel. He'll be all right when he's soothed and calmed down. Poor doggy, poor doggy—"

The "poor doggy" just missed by an inch seizing the friendly hand outstretched to pat him, and howled with disappointed rage.

In vain Collins offered one, two, three and four dollars to any of the men present who would lead the dog to his house and tie him to the kennel in the back yard, already prepared for his reception, but at five dollars one of them took the job. The fellow who did so went off somewhere and procured a pole with a thing like a big corkscrew in the end of it. Twisting that screw into the ring in the dog's collar, he pinned the brute to the floor until the rope was cast off from the big safe to which it had been tied, and then steered him out into the street, and to his destination, by main strength, holding him away from taking samples from every body in sight. At the kennel he again pinned "poor doggy" down until Collins made the rope fast. Then, standing well beyond reach, he unscrewed his pole from the collar, and said tersely:

"There's your dog," and having received his five dollars, went away. Mr. Collins returned to the editorial room and resumed his work.

In about an hour a panting, perspiring, red-faced and bare-headed servant-girl rushed in, and, as soon as she could get breath enough to speak, reported:

"Oh, Mr. Collins! You've got to come down to the house right away! That dog has bit off the rope and got loose, and he's took the house. Mrs. Collins and the children are treed in a room upstairs. I got into the parlor just in time to save my life, and had to jump out of a window to come here."

Mr. Collins went home in haste. On the way he procured a dog-chain and a big club. He wasn't a big man, but when he was mad he had as much nerve as the dog. He was mad now, and he had the club. The engagement between them was opened the instant that he entered the front door, and only ended when the infuriated beast had been knocked senseless, pounded almost to a jelly, and chained to the kennel. Then Collins put on another suit of clothes—those worn during the proceedings with the dog having been reduced to rags—and went back to his writing, though not in that calm and philosophic frame of mind suited to literary labor.

Half an hour later the servant girl came back. The dog, seeing Mrs. Collins at one of the back windows, had broken his chain and again taken possession of the house. When the girl left the scene of action the children were presumably safe in the street, and Mrs. Collins was standing on the piano in the parlor beating the dog off with a club as he sprang up to seize her.

That time Collins carried back to the house another club and a chain big enough to hold an ox. When he got through reasoning with his hunting dog and had him fastened up again with the new chain, he was in some doubt whether the animal would live until the next morning. Mrs. Collins laid down her platform:

"If he doesn't die of the beating you have given him and you don't get rid of him to-morrow, I shall take the children and go home to father's."

That suggested a happy thought to Mr. Collins. He still clung to the idea that the "nervous, high-strung dog" had been worried by the excitement of travel until he was almost crazy, "and," said he, "Shields', down at Sewickley, is the very place to restore him to a normal condition. The peace and quiet of the farm and the companionship of Mr. Shields' dogs will soothe and calm his perturbed spirit."

So, the next morning, the dog having survived the pounding, and, indeed, seeming none the worse for it, he took the beast down to Sewickley. In doing so he felt encouraged by seeing that the animal's ferocity was already much abated. He did not recognize the fact that it was sheer terror of him that kept the fiend in subjection, and not any true change of heart.

Mr. Shields was a retired lawyer, of cultivated literary taste and large wealth, who had left the turmoil of a busy life to spend the autumn of his days in the tranquil monotony of farming. Outside of his library only two things possessed much interest for him: one, the raising of fine sheep; the other, his annual hunting excursions. He viewed Collins' hunting dog with grave doubt, looked him over—from a respectable distance—in vain for any evidence of either setter or pointer blood, and did not seem impressed by the assurances offered by his son-in-law that "the chief of police of Cleveland said he was all right." Nevertheless he agreed to let the brute stay there to see what effect country air would have on his temper, and Collins came back to the city temporarily happy and free from care.

But at an early hour the next forenoon, Mr. Shields strode into the editorial-room. His face was very pale and he trembled with suppressed passion. For two or three minutes, while struggling to feel that he might speak with calmness, he stood by the end of his son-in-law's desk, glaring at him. Collins, looking up, became white and shivered, for the old man, aside from being his financial backer, was one whom he loved and respected.

"William," said Mr. Shields at length, speaking through his clenched teeth, "your dog got loose last night; he killed my best setter, two valuable ewes and a Cotswold ram that I paid five hundred dollars for. He has vindicated himself as a hunting dog, but I do not approve his style of hunting. You had better come and get him and at the same time effect a compromise, if you can, with what he has left of the hired man, who is annoyed by anticipations of hydrophobia."

Mr. Collins did not often swear, but he could do so when occasion seemed to demand the employment of such a safety-valve for his emotions, and that was one of the occasions.

Low, but fervently, he cursed that hunting dog and the chief of police of Cleveland.

The next train back from Sewickley brought Collins and his dog in the baggage car. At the Pittsburgh depot they stopped. Quite calmed now by a settled resolve for ample revenge, upon the dog at least, the editor penciled upon one of his cards the address: "Chief of Police, Cleveland, O.," and with a bit of string tied the slip of pasteboard to the brute's collar. Then he led the animal to the rear end of the last car in a train just about starting out westward in the direction of Cleveland, and there made him fast to the coupler by means of his strong chain.

The last seen of Collins' hunting dog—as a whole dog—he was taking twenty-foot leaps through the air, over the ties, in the direction of Cleveland. —J. H. Connelly, in Albany Argus.

COURTSHIP IN IRELAND.

Love Before Marriage a Thing Almost Unknown in the Green Isle.

Love before marriage is so very exceptional as to be almost unknown among the farming classes in Ireland. Matches are made and carried out with scarcely a consideration for the two most nearly concerned, very little or no intercourse being considered necessary between the two young people designed for bride and bridegroom until the actual day of marriage. It is not, indeed, at all an unusual thing for the young man and woman to meet for the first time at the chapel gate on the morning that is to make them man and wife. Every thing is arranged by the parents. Their farm is worth so much, therefore the eldest son is worth so much. He will inherit it. The burning question then is to discover some one fit to mate with their son, some one with a "fortune" equal to his. This desirable daughter-in-law once found (be she old or ugly), the matter may be considered arranged. The bridegroom, impressed by the general talk about the bride's "fortune," which always takes precedence of her "looks," falls in with the family view of the affair, and a wedding follows as a matter of course. Providence, seeing all this, has mercifully ordained that most Irish girls should be comely.

The marriage once consummated, the old people give up the reins of government and retire into the chimney corner, leaving the young couple masters of the field. A most unwise arrangement, that generations of fools in their line have not sufficed to wipe out.

Marriages thus completed with all the chilling formulas that mark the alliances of the crowned heads of Europe, are nevertheless in Ireland almost always happy. Rarely do they turn out badly. An unfaithful husband is so scarce a thing that all the countryside would ring with the mention of him should he present himself; an unfaithful wife is almost unknown. Ireland, in spite of her many imperfections, in spite of her unsubduable people who annoy so terribly the decent House of Commons, people who in their native land would be feted by only the lowest and most vulgar class, is the most moral country in the world, and—if I may dare say so in face of all the criminality that has unhappily of late characterized it—the most tender-hearted.

That I should speak so, let you of all and every political opinion forgive me; for I am Irish born, and Ireland I love; and this small, turbulent, lovable, wild, beautiful Ireland is both my greatest grief and my greatest joy!—The Duchess, in N. Y. Graphic.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Why It Is Preferable to Gas and Other Every-Day Illuminants.

Electric-lighting, as a means of preserving and promoting health, has not been sufficiently appreciated by the British public. It may be safely said electric light is the only form of artificial illumination which is not injurious to health. This is a strong argument in favor of the general introduction of the electric light; but it is when we begin to compare this light with that of gas, or any other artificial lights, that its beauty, purity, brightness, cleanliness and safety come out in strong contrast.

Gas not only consumes and pollutes the air, but it is very poisonous, besides having a deleterious effect on the furniture and decorations of our homes. Gas gives off a certain amount of soot, which is evident from the blackened ceilings and cornices, discolored wall papers, etc. The destruction to goods in the shops of our great cities from the action of gas must also be very great. In offices, shops and factories employes can use it continuously without feeling the lassitude, headache and fatigue which are frequently caused by the use of gas. As a means of retaining health its advantages are indisputable.

It has been said, with a considerable degree of truth, that every hour a man spends in a room lighted by gas tends to shorten his life and abridge his powers of work. This light is a pure, healthy light, which, if no other light were used, and the smoke of our fires self-consuming would leave our cities almost as fresh and bracing as a Highland hill; and rosy instead of pale cheeks, and brightly-flashing, instead of dim, lusterless eyes, would mark the city inhabitants.—Health.

—What candy is like the foot of a young horse? Coltsfoot.

ANIMALS IN CHINA.

John Worships All Beasts of Burden as Sacred Creatures.

The Chinamen regard the beasts of burden as sacred animals because they occupy the position of men in the labor market. To eat the meat of an ox is deemed sinful, even though these animals should happen to die of old age or overwork. The carcasses are either sold or given away to the poor, so that their owners might not see their desecration by personally devouring them. The mules and the jackasses, as well as the ox, are inseparable companions of the farmer. They usually live in the same building with their masters, but in a separate apartment, which is especially devoted to them.

By long association with these animals their owners can easily understand their animal language. Thus the simple pawing of the hoof means "hay is wanted." The common bray means either "water" or "oats." The loud stamping in the stall means "general starvation," and the following, in Chinese language, is believed to be understood by the beasts: "Woh" means a southern path, "Yee" a northern path; "Heh" means hurry, and "Wee" means slowly.

Strange to say the above words are all understood by animals of long service and the whip is seldom used except upon old, worn-out brutes in the hands of cruel masters. There being no societies among the Chinese for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it is not unusual to find an occasional benevolent and rich individual buying up here and there old beasts of burden, to turn them loose in some garden of his own where they can eat and drink until they die.

The land is so valuable in most of the settled districts of China that hay has to be made out of the stalks of the grain that was raised for man. Cornstalks are cut down the moment the ears of golden corn are plucked, to make food for the animals.

The principal hay-making stalks are the millet, which the animals prefer to any other. The next that comes in for a large share of animal patronage are the stalks and vines of sweet potatoes and green peas. The former are dried into a reddish brown and cut up in two-inch sections, and the latter even finer. The sweet-potato vines are better enjoyed by oxen and cows than by mules or horses. Wheat straw is the principal food for cows and the provender of the other animals is only given them as holiday meals or luxuries, as the mules, jacks and horses will not touch cow food.

Three times a day the horses, mules and jacks are given roasted beans or browned peas, with salt. These are never given raw. Chinese believe these grains in their raw state would make the animals sick. The cheapest grain with which to diet animals are cakes made from yellow beans—the refuse of the oil manufactories. These cakes when fresh from the mills weigh about 150 to 200 pounds each, and owing to the extremely poor pressing machines in the oil factories they retain about 40 per cent. of the oil. Whole families have been known to exist comfortably upon such cakes for months. Green grass, even during the summer months, is seldom given to working animals. It is deemed unhealthy for them, except for cows, which are usually turned loose to feed by the wayside or wherever they can find food. Altogether the life of a Chinese jackass is not a happy one at best, as it is without doubt the hardest worked and the poorest fed animal in the world.—Wong, in N. Y. World.

HEROIC MAGGIE O'FLYNN.

A Pathetic Story of Irish Life and Womanly Charity.

In a cabin on a sunny hillside overlooking the Bay of Dublin dweit a middle-aged brother and sister. The man was a helpless cripple, entirely dependent upon his sister's exertions; and on her death a car was sent from the poor-house to bring him thither for shelter. The poor wretch clung to the only home he had ever known, and he utterly refused to leave it, crying that he would die if deprived of his "say air and shut up within prison walls." His loud lamentations had brought the priest and some of the neighbors to his side, and one of the latter, Maggie O'Flynn, felt a deep impulse of pity towards the unfortunate man. She was a single woman of about fifty-five, of weather-beaten and certainly not attractive appearance. She acted as herd on the estate of a gentleman close by, to whom her services were invaluable. "Hould hard," she said to the poor-house officials; "It's not Maggie O'Flynn that 'ull see a poor craytur taken to the poor-house when she can give him a shelter. It's a corner and a welcome in me own cabin Mick Costilloe shall have." But here his reverence interposed and vowed he would allow no such scandal in the parish as an unmarried man and woman sharing the same dwelling, cripples or no cripples. "Shure, Maggie, you won't go back on your word?" implored poor Mick. Maggie hesitated a moment, then turning to the priest, said: "If there's no other way to save him from 'the house,' your riverince, I'll marry him, an' sorra a haporth will any one be able to say agin it thin." It was in vain that his reverence pointed out the terrible burden Maggie was taking upon herself. "It's for the love of God I'm marryin' him an' not to plase meself," was the answer she returned; "an' sure the Blessed Virgin will niver let me want for the bite an' the sup when she sees me sharin' it with the craythur that has naythur." The marriage took place, and until his death, several years later, the kind-hearted Maggie O'Flynn carefully tended and supported the poor helpless cripple in her own cabin.—Pall Mall Gazette

THE NATION'S EXECUTIVE.

An Explanation of the Rights and Powers of the President.

Perhaps no other feature of the government has provoked such general criticism, or been so widely misrepresented and misunderstood, as has the office of President of the United States. Its creation was the subject of singular comments among those who framed the Constitution; it was violently denounced when that instrument was put before the people for their approval; it has been the target for savage and persistent assault from that time to the present. And in regard to no other feature of the government, it may be added, have the dismal forebodings of skeptics been so strangely disappointed by the results of experience and practice.

In theory, it may be true that, as the making and enforcement of laws is the great function of government, the power that executes the laws should be in perfect harmony with the power that makes them and be directly under its control—the executive being thus simply the arm of the legislature, acting promptly and implicitly in obedience to its supreme will. This idea, though to-day observed in the workings of other governments, was not accepted by our forefathers. In lodging the executive power in the hands of one person, the Constitution aimed to secure energy and precision in the execution of the laws; but in establishing the Presidency as an independent branch of the government, removed as far as possible from the meddlesome influence of Congress, and endowing it with important special powers, it suggested to many timid folk a vision of royalty in its most frightful shape. Nor were these thoughts quieted by events that followed in the history of the government. Indeed, our third President has given it as his opinion that Washington himself believed the Republic would end in something like a monarchy, and that in adopting his stately levees and other pompous ceremonies he sought, in a measure, to prepare the people gradually for the change that seemed possible, in order that it might come with less shock to the public mind. This remarkable statement we need not take without proof. Whatever may have been Washington's secret fears, certain it is that his devotion to the Republic shielded it from such a fate; and had some of his successors in office, or their advisers, been nearly as wise and as true to the spirit of the Constitution, they would have avoided acts which served to strengthen, rather than subdue, the popular distrust.

That the actual power of the President exceeds that of some of the crowned dignitaries of earth is universally conceded. The Constitution did not intend that he should be a mere figurehead, or "ornamental cupola," to the government. It not only confided to him the execution of the laws, but it armed him with a power over the making of laws which he might deem improper. By this, we mean the provision that every measure passed by Congress shall be presented to him for his approval and signature, and that, if disapproved by him, he may return it with his objections, in which case it shall not become law unless again passed by the vote of two-thirds (instead of a majority, as in the first instance) of each House of Congress. Whether this power was given to him solely as a weapon to defend his own office or the integrity of the Constitution itself from attack by Congress, or whether the Constitution designed that he should in this way have a voice in the making of all laws, of whatever nature, is one of the questions still unsettled. The weight of opinion and the practice at the beginning of the government seem to sustain the former view; the strict language of the Constitution is in favor of the latter. The frequent exercise of the power in recent years, in marked contrast with its rare use by earlier Presidents, has aroused harsh feeling on the part of Congress and some very sober thinking on the part of philosophers; it is plain, however, that the present Executive has no doubt upon the subject. The power is certainly monarchical in its nature, and at first sight appears out of place in a Republic where the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives, should be the law. But here comes in the deliberate device of the Constitution. The executive branch of the government was purposely so shaped as to act as a check against rash behavior by the legislative branch. The President is not the arm of Congress; he does not owe his office to that body, nor is he directly responsible to it for his actions. He is elected, as is Congress, by the people; and, like Congress, he is answerable to the people. Unlike a member of Congress, he is chosen not by the people of a particular State or district, but by the people of all the States. He is, therefore, as an individual, the only representative of all the people, and if, in their Constitution, they saw fit to give to him, as their great national representative, this great influence over national legislation—an influence equal to the votes of one-sixth of all the members of Congress—there is nothing in it contrary to the principles of republican government.—Edmund Alton, in St. Nicholas.

—"When a man dies suddenly, without having been attended by a doctor," says a popular guide to the law, "the coroner has to be called in and an inquest held to ascertain the cause of death. But," adds the writer, when he dies after having been attended by a doctor, everybody knows why he died and an inquest is not necessary.—Ontario Observer.

ESQUIMAU ADDITION.

The Clumsy Numerals Used by Dwellers in the Far North.

The ape which (or perhaps whom) Mr. Romanes has succeeded in teaching to count five seems to tread closely on the heels of some of the races of men. In a paper on the Esquimau of Point Barrow, Mr. John Murdoch of the National Museum, said, that, like the rest of those peoples, they ordinarily do not use numbers greater than five, but speak of six and all higher numbers as "many." Their real numbers are one, two, three, four, five, ten (which means the upper part of the body, namely, the number of digits on the upper extremities), fifteen (perhaps), and twenty (which means "a man complete," i. e., all his digits used up). These numbers are almost identical with those used in the other dialects, while the intermediate numbers are quite different, though expressed in a similar manner; that is to say, "so many on the next hand or foot."

With such clumsy numerals, arithmetical processes are practically impossible, though they practice a sort of crude addition, arriving at the number of a large series of objects by grouping them together in fives. In counting, the ordinal numerals are used. This is also the same as in the other dialects.

They originally had no standard of dimensions for space, but of late years have learned to use the fathom in trading for cloth, etc.

Time is measured by the sun and stars. For example, the star Arcturus is the seal-netters' time-piece. When he is in the east, dawn is near, and it is time to stop fishing. The year is divided into four seasons—early winter, winter, early summer and summer.

Nine lunar months are known by name. The rest of the year "there is no moon, only the sun." They begin to count the moons from the early autumn, the time when the women go off into the little tents to work on deer-skins. The first moon—roughly speaking, October—is "the time for working, i. e., sewing;" November, "the second time for sewing;" December, "the time for dancing" (this is the season of the great semi-dramatic festivals); January, "great cold," or "little sun" (in this moon the sun just re-appears at noon); February, "the time for starting" (on the winter deer-hunt); March, "the time for starting home;" April, "the time for making ready the boats" (for whaling); May, "the time for fowling;" and June, "the time for bringing forth young" (when the birds lay eggs).

They clearly distingush "to-day," "yesterday," and "to-morrow;" but "day before yesterday" and "day after to-morrow" are the same; and beyond that, all is "some time ago" or "some time hence" (the same word), till it gets to be "long ago" or "by and by."

Then there are no dates in their past or future, except what has happened or is to happen.—Science.

TRUE ORIGINALITY.

Why It Should Not Hestitate to Profit by the Experience of Others.

It is curious to note how many excellent ideas have failed to bring forth the abundant harvest of good that might have been expected of them simply because they have been urged with more zeal than wisdom, and have been quite divorced from some other ideas which they needed for their full consummation. The excellence of originality, for example, is much and rightly dwelt upon. For a man to be himself, not a servile imitation of some one else, to preserve his individuality intact, to think his own thoughts, to utter his own sentiments, to live his own life, is certainly the noble and manly thing to do. And yet, if he be so possessed with this idea that he neglects to draw upon outside sources for knowledge and inspiration—if he ignores excellencies which he does not possess and disdains to profit by the characters and examples of others—his life will probably be so meager and poor that it will hardly be worth the living. There is nothing in literature more despicable than plagiarism; yet the author who should on this account cease to read, refuse to obtain information from trustworthy sources, and decline to ponder the thoughts of great thinkers, or to observe the style of fine writers, would soon find that his own volumes were deservedly left without readers. New thoughts, ideas, aims, methods, plans are in the air. Whatever is good in them is due from every nation who originates them to every other, from every individual who conceives of them to every other. What folly to reject them because they are not original. The question is not, are they mine or yours or some one else's? Not, are they American or English, French or German, but are they true? Are they good? Are they adapted to our needs? True originality, while nobly living its own life and disdaining to copy that of another, is yet thankful for every influence that helps it to ascend and to expand, just as the healthy plant, while retaining all its individuality, welcomes every sweet influence of gentle breeze, inspiring sun and refreshing rain, and grows stronger and larger, more beautiful and more fragrant, while absorbing them into its own existence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lessons of Experience.

Jenks—I made a bet with Miss De Pink last night——

Blinks—Gloves against a necktie, I suppose?

"Y-e-s. How did you know?"

"O, women always bet that way. If they win, they insist that it was a box of gloves they were to have; but if they lose, you get a twenty-five cent necktie."—Philadelphia Record.

SEA WISDOM.

When the wind has died away,
Sinking with the sinking sun;
When the gold haze turns to gray,
And the purple fades to dun,
Lap the low waves of the sea
Through the twilight peace possessed,
Sighing, hushed and drowsily:
"Rest forever—rest, ah, rest!"

Fair witch maidens, long ago,
Hearkening to the same sea speech,
Saw the black ships come and go,
Longed to lure them to the beach;
Wove a song of subtle rhyme,
Calling all things weariest,
Of the burden of old time:
"Rest forever—rest, ah, rest!"

Wisdom doth the hoar sea hold
In its slowly heaving deep;
Knows the rites and runes of old,
Knows the paths beloved of sleep
To the goal desirable
(Boon of all the last and best);
Sings us still the siren spell:
"Rest forever—rest, ah rest!"
—Graham R. Tomson.

Canary and Mirror.

A lady cites the following pretty incident of the pleasure her canary derived from seeing his reflection in a bit of looking glass:

Some time ago I purchased a canary at a bird store. The little creature was thus accustomed to companionship of its kind. At my home it was alone.

The pretty little songster was evidently homesick. It would not sing, it would not eat, but just drooped and pined. I talked to it, chirped to it, and tried my best to cheer birdie up in vain.

I was on the point of returning the canary to the bird store, when a friend said, "Give him a piece of looking glass." I did so. I put a piece of broken mirror as large as my two hands outside the bird's cage, and fastened it there.

He hopped down from his perch almost immediately, and going up close looked in, seeming delighted. He chirped and hopped about, singing and putting on all the pretty airs he was master of.

He was not homesick at all after that. He spends much of his time before the glass, and when he goes to sleep at night he will cuddle down as close to the glass as he can, very likely thinking he is getting near to that pretty bird he sees in the mirror.

I often let him out into the room where he can have more liberty. If I put that bit of glass anywhere in the room he will find it, and spend most of his time before it, and he sings his sweetest songs to his own beautiful reflection.—Youth's Companion.

Robert Burton.

One of the most interesting remains of English literature in the Seventeenth century is the "Anatomy of Melancholy," written by Robert Burton, who was interred in Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, on the 27th of January, 1639. This book was his sole production, and it passed through eight editions up to 1676, after which it fell into neglect. In the next century it was brought into notice by Dr. Samuel Johnson's remark that it was the only book that took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise. Sterne was largely indebted to Burton, and many other authors have been poachers on the same preserve. The latest edition of Burton's work was published in 1849 in an 8vo, with notes in which the quotations were translated, explained and referred to the respective authors from whom they were derived. Burton was a mathematician and a curious calculator of nativities. He died at very near the time which he had some years before foretold from the calculation of his own nativity, and which being exact, several of the university students whispered among themselves that, rather than that there should be a mistake in the calculation, he sent up his soul to heaven through a slip about his neck.—Philadelphia Times.

A Story of Carlyle.

I met Carlyle once—the man who enriched the language by the word "gigmanity." He was strolling along Cheyne walk, where his home was in Chelsea, and a small boy running across the pavement before him tripped and fell, crying, in the philosopher's way. Instead of taking compassion upon the poor little fellow, Carlyle struck him with his stick. At that I, who had been doing a bit of quiet hero worship, could not contain myself, and burst out: "Sir, I have read your 'Tailor Retailed' and was about to begin on your 'French Revolution,' but no man who can find it in his heart to cane an unoffending child can write books that it's worth my while to read." Carlyle didn't care, I suppose, but there was a certain amount of satisfaction to me in freeing my mind.—San Francisco Weekly.

A Huge Glass Furnace.

The tank glass furnace plant of the Chambers-McKee company in Pittsburg is the first of its kind in this country, the idea coming from Europe. The tanks, however, are bigger than anything attempted in European glass houses, there being four of these receptacles for molten glass, each capable of containing 250 to 300 tons of metal and supplying seventy-two blowers. The fire clay of which these furnaces were constructed had to be brought from Germany.—New York World.

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When Congress makes any appropriation of money for public improvements there never fails to be parties who try to have the money used for the benefit of private interests. Congress recently appropriated $250,000 to be expended by the Geological Survey in investigating the feasibility of irrigating the arid lands of the country by means of immense reservoirs to be erected in the mountains adjacent to the lands. Now strenuous efforts are being made to have this large appropriation used for the benefit of railroad corporations by confining the investigation to their land grants. There can be no doubt that when the appropriation was made it was the intention of Congress to improve Government land so that it could be made fit for settlement. Land owned by corporations should be improved by the owners, just as land owned by private persons is improved. The people should no more be taxed to increase the wealth of a company than to increase that of an individual. Railroad companies would think it a monstrous proposition if they were asked to spend money directly for the improvement of public lands; it is no better to ask the public to spend money for the improvement of land granted to railroads. In the Mojave desert; in the valleys of Inyo county; in Mono county; in the vast region east of the Sierras still farther north, are millions of acres of Government land that may be made fit for settlement by building reservoirs; and it is for the improvement of such land, and not for railroad lands, that the public money should be spent.

Several important bills passed at the late session of the Legislature are likely to be inoperative through negligence or ignorance on the part of the framers. For this the whole body of Legislators is blamed and a hue and cry goes up against them as being a lot of ignoramuses. Now it ought to be kept in mind that every one of these bills was reftrred to the Judiciary Committee of each House, and that each Committee consists of over a dozen lawyers. These Committees are supposed to examine carefully every bill that is referred to them and to correct any errors of structure that may be discovered, as well as to note whether or not the bills are in conflict with the Constitution. Having examined these bills the Committees return them to the Senate and Assembly and report for or against their passage. Members of either House who are not lawyers must trust to these Committees as to the bills being in proper form for passage, and if the bills are defective it is not the fault of the general body of Legislators, but of the Judiciary Committees, who are supposed to be lawyers and able to determine whether or not a bill is in proper form. There would be much less blundering in Legislation if, instead of referring bills to a Judiciary Committee, each House had the assistance of a few able lawyers hired to examine all bills and put them in legal form for passage. Under the present system—or lack of system—at every session of the Legislature gross blunders are made in framing bills of importance and damage to public interests is done to an extent that vastly outweighs any cost that would be incurred to have such legal assistance as would prevent such blundering.

Enterprising men invested money and built reduction works at Reno. A large item of the necessary expense was the cost of a dam in the Truckee river to furnish water power for the works. The officers of the Nevada State Insane Asylum made a ditch and took water out of the pond made by this dam, thereby reducing the necessary power for the reduction works. A suit was brought to test the right of the Asylum officers to do this. The Supreme Court has decided against the reduction works. This may be good law but it surely is very poor policy. No State in the Union has greater need for the building up of manufactures than Nevada; but money will not be invested where rights to water power are not respected.

The traveling show of California has been so successful in the East that an extension of time has been decided upon. The original trip was for only three months, then an extension of three months was agreed upon, and now it is possible that the cars may not return here until a year has elapsed from the time of their departure.

The Coral Islands.

It has long been the opinion of geologists that the curious atolls of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the circular coral islands, inclosing a shallow basin of the sea, were to be explained as was first suggested by the late Charles Darwin, through the long continued subsidence of the sea floor on which they rested. The idea was that the coral first found foothold around the shores of a volcanic or other mountain peak projecting above the sea. It was further supposed that the subsidence of the ocean floor gradually lowered the original island below the level of the sea, while the coral reef, growing steadfastly upward, remained after the mountain had disappeared to mark its original site.

Alexander Agassiz and John Murray have recently held to the doctrine that the greater part of our atolls at least are not thus formed, and that the central cup of the atoll is not due to the fact that it occupies the position of a subsiding mountain, but that it is brought about by a process of solution by which the coral rocks are dissolved away.

Dr. H. B. Guppy, a competent observer, has, during a recent sojourn on the Keeling atoll in the Indian ocean, been enabled to confirm the opinions of Messrs. Murray and Agassiz. It therefore seems probable that wherever coral reefs attain the surface of the sea the circular basin will naturally be formed, and that if Mr. Darwin's explanation has any truth in it, it is to be accepted only in rare and, as yet, unascertained cases. —Boston Herald.

The Young Folks' Friend.

A pleasant faced old gentleman, who looks as if he had forgotten as much as some people know about editing newspapers, comes over from the peaceful shades of Newark now and then to mingle in the busy metropolitan whirl of which he was once an important figure. He is Noah Brooks, long time an editor of the Tribune, a conspicuous journalist in San Francisco during vigilante times and one of the most popular writers for children who wield quills today. Mr. Brooks is a tall, well built man; his white hair has thinned out on top, his eyes keep their light, and his short, white side whiskers and mustache give him a venerable appearance. He is well over sixty and carries his age "like a major." As editor of The Newark Advertiser Mr. Brooks continues the active intellectual work which has characterized his life. He has given that journal—one of the oldest in the country, by the way—a standing it was unlikely to get otherwise. Besides, in St. Nicholas and such periodicals, where one looks for the lighter touch and the finer fancies, his name is always welcome, not only to the editors, but to hundreds of the little ones who have learned to look forward with eagerness to his stories for children.—New York World.

Water Tight Match Box Wanted.

Bishop, who made a thousand mile voyage in a paper canoe, says that R. B. Forbes, of Boston, once gave him a water tight pocket match box, that he lost it, and was never able to find another. Thousands of hunters, canoeists, and others have hunted and longed for a match box that would be water tight—one that would preserve its contents dry even though the owner was compelled to take a swim with the box in the pocket of his pants, and the pants on the swimmer. An upset in the wilderness or on the coast, away from dwellings, often destroys every match a man has with him, and places him in a position of great danger.

Though match boxes are made in innumerable styles, we have never been able to find one which was suitable for carrying matches in the pocket and would at the same time protect them from water. There are some difficulties in the way of inventing such an article, because when carried in the pocket the air within the box is rarefied by the heat of the body. When the box is plunged into cold water a partial vacuum is formed, and this aids in forcing water through the joints.—Scientific American.

Napoleon.

The duke said: "After the retreat of Bonaparte from Leipsic, he never, in fact, had any hope of getting over his bad fortune. Mole, then minister of war, told me that shortly after Napoleon's return at that time to Paris he was playing at billiards with him when he became thoughtful and, laying down his cue, began talking to him of the impossibility of ever reviving the spirit of the nation sufficiently to expel the northern powers. Had these reverses, he said, occurred in the first days of the republic, there would have been a freshness of spirit that might have saved the game, but that spirit was how worn out and never could again be expected to revive. Yet, with this depressing conviction upon his mind, he went through his wonderful campaign of Champagne with an activity perhaps unparalleled in his former wars." The duke's invariable comment on Napoleon was: "He was not a gentleman."—Personal Recollections of Lady de Ros in Murray's Magazine.

Two Smart Maine Women.

Two spinster sisters up in Maine who run a sixty-five acre farm, are credited with being the smartest women in the state. One of them chops every winter the year's supply of fire wood, going into the woods early in the season and remaining until the work is completed. She works in the hayfield in summer and digs from seventy to one hundred bushels of potatoes yearly and puts them in the cellar. The other sister is the carpenter of the family and has added all manner of improvements to the farm.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A white tongue is said to denote a febrile disturbance; a brown, moist tongue, indigestion; a brown, dry tongue, depression, blood poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, moist tongue, inflammatory fever; a red, glazed tongue, general fever, loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flabby tongue, feebleness, nervousness.

A Chicago Millionaire.

Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire, earned his first salary as a clerk in a little country store in a Pennsylvania village. He made his money by judicious investments in real estate in Chicago, and though he lost $2,500,000 in the great Chicago fire and had to borrow on mortgages $1,500,000 to retrieve himself, he is again on top, with several spare millions to push his schemes along.—New York Telegram.

A Tenacious Memory.

Up in North Georgia some years ago there was a young farmer who was as poor as Job's turkey. He was very ignorant, and did not even know his letters. One day a tourist paused to rest under a tree where the farmer was eating dinner and recited a pretty poem. The young man was pleased with it, and the stranger gave him a written copy. But it was useless to a man who could not read, and the traveler had to go over it with his finger, pointing out each word and letter. After his friend left, the countryman went home and took his first writing lesson from the written poem. One letter was missing—the letter Z. The next day he walked five miles to see a neighbor who showed him how to make it, and then he was master of the alphabet. He got a spelling book and a reader, and studied them by a pine knot fire. Two years later he visited Mercer university, at Penfield, during vacation time, and the professors showed him through the building. "He questioned me for an hour," said the professor of chemistry, "and went away knowing more about the science than some young men who have studied it two terms." "And I talked with him an hour," said the professor of English literature, "and he extracted from me enough information to fill a volume." The young fellow had a wonderful memory. It stuck to everything. He entered the university and became noted for his strong, clear style and his varied attainments.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Must Have Thought Her Funny.

A Bangor man has a bright little niece, over whose head but a few years have rolled, and who when saying her prayers the other night repeated a line in the Lord's Prayer, "Harrowed be thy name." The little one was kneeling by her mother's knee, and the latter said:

"Why, darling, you don't mean 'harrowed.' Harrowed means broken up and they 'harrow ground.' You should say: 'Hallowed be thy name.' Hallowed means holy." The little girl thought for a moment and then her face brightened and she said with a smile: "Well, mamma, the Lord must think I'm awful funny, for I've said 'harrowed' for ever so long."—Portland Argus.

"Shoot the Lion."

A minister once announced as his text: "The slothful man saith, there is a lion in the way." As he paused he heard a lad in the gallery whisper: "Shoot the lion." With ready wit he turned to the boy and said: "You have given in three words the sum of my sermon, and that all may remember, I will repeat your summary." Then turning to the congregation he said: "The slothful man saith there is a lion in the way." After a pause he went on: "My young friend in the gallery says, 'Shoot the lion.' this is the exact thing to do. Let us pray."—St. Louis Republic.

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BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

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MINERS
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
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Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1889 and ending May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 7th day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1889 to May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 7th day of May, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
D. CROUGH, R. S. B. RHINE, N. G.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February, 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

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Independence - - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
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APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
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Free Bus To and From The Cars.

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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
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SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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WANTED
About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to
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For particulars, call and see
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 1t0h, 1888.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....		9:15 a. m		5 35 p. m.
Layton		10 45 a. m.		4 35 p. m,
Wabuska		12:45 a. m.		2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne		4 30 p. m.		10 40 a. m.
Luning		5:50 p. m.		9:20 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....		7:00 p m.		8:10 a. m.
Belleville.....		8:10 p. m.		7:05 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar.	8:50 p. m	Lv.	6:30 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....		7 30 a. m.		5:25 p. m.
Benton		11:00 a m		1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1:10p. m.		11:30 a. m.
Alvord.....		2.00 p. m		10.35 a. m.
Independence.....		3:30 p. m.		9:05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....		4:15p. m.		8:15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar	5:05 p. m.	Lv.	7:30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R. which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.... 1889

Mr. V. G. Thompson has returned to Mojave.

Mr. P. LaBarge came up from Lone Pine last Wednesday.

There is talk or organizing a Parlor of N. S. G. W. at Bishop.

Miss Sarah James has gone to Virginia City on a visit to her aunt.

Lone Pine has a good, live Sunday school and interest in it is increasing.

Mrs. Jane Gilbert, of Bodie, has been granted a divorce from her husband, James Gilbert.

The winter term of the Georges Creek public school closed last week; A. E. Janvier, teacher.

California's wheat crop this year is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, or double the product of 1888.

Gus. McGovern is on his way to Mojave with a big team for a load of merchandise for parties at Bishop.

Mr. McIver expects to make a small lot of raisins next fall, the first along the line of the Eastside canal.

Mrs. I. J. Woodin is planting about thirty acres with raisin grapes on a tract of land under the Eastside canal.

Messrs. S. G. Gregg and Frank Chess came down from Big Pine last Wednesday and remained in town a day or two.

Mr. S. H. Bigland went north last Thursday morning on his way to San Francisco. He expects to return in about a month.

Mr. A. C. Harvey, of Lone Pine, has gone to Los Angeles He hopes to get parties there interested in boring for artesian water.

Around Lone Pine is excellent promise of a fine fruit crop. The peach orchard belonging to A. C. Harvey looks particuly well.

The Supervisors of Mono county have by ordinance reduced the sheep license tax to five cents per head, and the cattle license to fifteen cents per head.

Mr. John White, of San Francisco, has sent some choice varieties of figs to be set out on his ground on the Eastside. For forty plants he paid one hundred and fifty dollars.

Religious services will be held at Lone Pine next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.. Sunday school at 11:30. Preaching at Independence at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

The orange business of the State has already grown to immense proportions. The Los Angeles *Times* says: "Forty-two cars containing 943,000 pounds of oranges, in three trains, destined for Eastern points by way of Ogden, passed through Mojave one day last week."

Certain parties at Bodie induced a doctor named Lee to go there and seek the appointment as County Physician. The Supervisors appointed him but he was so disappointed with the place that he refused to qualify for the position and left next day in disgust to return to San Francisco.

It is alleged that wheat can be grown in the Sacramento Valley and delivered alongside of ships in San Francisco Bay at half a cent a pound. To accomplish this all the latest improvements in farming implements and farming methods, and all the best machinery for preparing and moving the grain must be used.

At the meeting of the Fair Directors held last Saturday a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. E. Robinson about building a new race track at Independence. Mr. Robinson has always been exceedingly liberal in his dealings with the Association, and it is very likely that we will have a much better track and in a more desirable location than the old track.

Jack Welch and Arlie Mairs came in from Fish Springs last Wednesday. They have been mining there all winter and have a fine lot of ore ready for working by arastra. The ore at Fish Springs always pays well, though a good deal of gold is lost because there is no way of working the sulphurets, of which the ore carries a great deal.

Last Saturday young Ed. Crocker and some other young men were playing a kind of leap frog game at Big Pine. One of the party stood up while the others jumped over him and a post that stood in front of him. Ed. was jumping and fell on top of the post, hurting himself very severely. The injury is internal and may prove very serious.

Mr. W. M. Fitzhugh, a civil engineer' was brought here by Mr. Bigland to examine the water supply of the valley. Like all other strangers who have been here Mr. Fitzhugh says the water supply of Owens Valley is vastly greater than he expected to find it, and the whole valley better than had been represented to him. He expects to return here soon.

Liberal purses will be offered for races at the Nevada Fair, to be held at Reno next Fall. The trots include a $1,500 free for all, a $1,200 purse for the 2:20 class, and an $800 purse for the 2:27 class. The purse for the free for all pacing race was made $1,000, and for the 2:20 pacing class $800. No races were made exclusively for District horses. It is believed that the purses will attract the best horses on the Coast to the Fair.

Last year the Southern Pacific railroad carried to Los Angeles one hundred and thirty-five tons of poultry and five hundred and twenty-five tons of eggs. It is estimated that other railroads carried as much more of these articles into the city. These statements will give some idea of the business that will be done in Owens Valley when we can reach Los Angeles by rail. No other region could compete with us in the Los Angeles market.

Reduced Passenger Rates.

CARSON, NEV., April 8, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT: *Dear Sir:*—I beg to inform you that on and after April 11th we will be prepared to furnish from Owens Valley Stations tickets limited to five (5) days at special rates as follows: To San Francisco, $25.05; Oakland, $25.05; San Jose, $25.05; Stockton, $23.75; Marysville, $22.55; Sacramento, $22.05. Tickets not limited will be sold at same rates as heretofore.

D. A. BENDER,
G. F. & P. A.

The Utah Central.

The extension of the Utah Central Railroad to tidewater would indirectly benefit Inyo county and the prospect is good for said extension. The Los Angeles *Herald* says: "Chief Engineer Marcus Smith, who helped locate the present Union Pacific Railroad, and who will have charge of extending the Utah Central, says that by the end of 1991 it will be in operation to tidewater at San Pedro. It is very likely that Mr. Smith speaks by the card, for the Directors of the Utah Central, on the 28th of last month, voted in favor of the immediate extension of the road from Milford to Pioche, a distance of one hundred miles and it will be operating to the latter place before the present year. The President of the road has given assurances that the company will build branches and side tracks to any mining district along the line that gives promise of business. As this road will really be the nearest outlet for a great series of mining districts that are now dormant for the want of transportation, Los Angeles will find herself, on its completion the most favorably situated city in the United States for the establishment of extensive and profitable separating and refining works. The assurances of Mr. Smith and the action of the Directors of the Utah Central leave no doubt that the Union Pacific has determined to reach tidewater at San Pedro. The Utah Central belongs to the Union Pacific, and the purchase of Rattlesnake Island by parties representing the U. P. shows conclusively that San Pedro is the objective point of the extension. So well assured are leading mining capitalists that this extension will be carried out soon that they have sent mining experts into the various districts along the route to examine the ledges and buy up the claims. This is the forerunner of a very extensive and permanent mining revival in Southern Nevada and the whole back mineral country of Southern California. A very large share of the profits to be derived from the opening of this rich extent of country will come to Los Angeles, if our merchants and capitalists will exhibit energy, foresight and nerve.

Railroad Extension.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last week at Los Angeles at which matters of interest to the Southern part of the State were discussed. The *Herald* says: "The President of the Chamber reported in an informal manner of the work done by the Chamber during the last three months. He told at some length of the work done by Mr. Mulholland in agitating the question of the extension of the Carson & Colorado road. The Chamber had conferred with Mr. Yerington, the President of the road, and had gained from him the concession that the Directors should take the matter into active consideration." The *Tribune* says: "Major Jones called the meeting to order, and read a resumé of the work of the Chamber during the past month. He referred to the Chamber's efforts to aid in the building of the Carson & Colorado road from Keeler to Mojave. Mr. Mulholland's efforts to promote the interests of Inyo county were highly spoken of." The report of the Secretary showed that during the year of 1888 the city had received 378-629 tons of building material. This does not include lumber, but nearly all stone and brick. If the railroad were extended from Keeler to Mojave this vast weight of material would be exceeded by the quantity of marble that would be shipped over it; and at five dollars per ton freight revenue to the railroad would be at least one and three-quarter million dollars.

Director's Meeting

The Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association met at Independence last Saturday, present; A. R. Conklin, President; John S. Gorman, W. K. Miller, John Shepherd, W. Walker, W. S. Enos and J. C. Irwin, the latter as proxy for N. Rhine.

A. R. Conklin Esq. was re-elected to serve as President during the current year.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Various bills were presented, examined, approved and ordered paid.

A motion was made to amend the constitution of the Association by striking out the words "at the town of Independence." [This is the clause that determines where the fair shall be held from year to year.] After considerable debate the motion to amend was lost.

It was decided to hold the next annual fair on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of October.

A committee to prepare a premium list was adpointed as follows: A. R. Conklin, W. S. Enos, John Shepherd, W. K. Miller and J. S. Gorman, the committee to report at a meeting of the Board to be held on June 11th next.

By unanimous vote of the Board of Directors certificates of life membership in the Association were awarded to Hon. Cyrus Coleman and Thomas Kehoe.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until June 11th.

A Good Property.

The man who puts his farm in a high state of cultivation and has everything about it neat and orderly, benefits his neighbors as well as himself. Mr. John Lucas, at Lone Pine has his farm in such condition as does credit to himself, and when seen by strangers will increase the value of all the property around him. Fences are strong and straight and no wide margins of weeds and rubbish lie along them. The fields are thoroughly tilled and now look lovely with crops of grain and alfalfa. Mr. Lucas devotes much attention to breeding horses and now has thirteen as handsome colts as there can be found in Inyo county. He is equally careful with cows and has a lot of very fine calves, a number of them being twins. All the animals, horses, colts, cows and calves, are so gentle that a stranger may go among them in the fields and they will come to be be petted and rubbed. Mr. Lucas never has to say, "There is no market;" he can always get fair prices for everything he has to sell.

Met With Success.

LOS ANGELES, April 13, 1889.

MR. C. MULHOLLAND. *Dear Sir:*—Your kind favor of the 8th inst. reached us in due time and it affords us much pleasure to say that our agent was (considering that it was first venture in your country) successful. The merchants generally treated him liberally, and he was favored with quite an amount of business. It is our intention to visit Inyo county regularly, and we trust with what efforts the people throughout that part of the country will make, added to ours, some lasting good results will follow. We shall leave no stone unturned, and while, perhaps, at first sailing will be a little difficult, we certainly hope that our good intentions will be crowned with success. Hoping to hear from you from time to time, which favors will always receive our undivided attention, we remain,

Very truly yours,
M. A. NEWMARK & Co.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

TUESDAY, April 16th.

Maria Hoffman vs. Cornelius L. Hoffman—Suit for divorce. Complaint filed and summons issued.

Estate of Edward A. Gifford, deceased. Final account of Administrator filed and petition for distribution. April 27th fixed for hearing the same. Austin Wheeler, Administrator.

Trouble At Bishop.

There is trouble at Bishop about water. The Hillside Company is daming lakes to make reservoirs for storing surplus water. This spring they have been planting large quantities of grape vines and, it is alleged, have been taking water out of Bishop Creek for irrigation. The older settlers claim that at this season the stream is low and will not supply more water than they need till later in the season, when the snow melts on the mountains. The settlers went and closed the ditches made by the Company and declare that they will not allow water to be taken from the stream until their own wants are supplied. The Company alleges that they are not taking water to the injury of the settlers. It is probable that the Courts will have to decide between the settlers and the Company. It is a hardship upon the settlers that they should be forced into the trouble and expense of a lawsuit to defend their rights; but if an agreement cannot be made between the parties interested, or by arbitration, then they had better let the Courts decide the matter once for all. Violence would not settle anything and would only increase the expense and trouble.

COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.

One who thoroughly understands the causes of the water trouble says that all the difficulty could have been avoided by an arrangement that the settlers were willing to enter into. The plan proposed was for the Hillside Company to aid in extending and enlarging the Bishop Creek Canal from Owens River. This would have given plenty of water for nearly all the land owned by the settlers; and they would have been willing to accept a properly guaranteed right to this water in exchange for their interests in Bishop Creek. Then the Hillside Company could have had all the water they need from the creek. If the facts are as stated this would have been by far the best plan that could be adopted. Should the dispute between the settlers and the Company go on expensive lawsuits will be the result, and more money will be squandered than would have put the canal in condition to carry all the water wanted, and to have secured peace and harmony among the parties interested. It is very gratifying to note that there is no disposition to resort to violence, but that both parties to the dispute are willing to let the right be established by law. This is creditable to the people Bishop and neighborhood.

A Welcome Change.

The lessee of the Maxim property is making a very important move. One great drawback to gold mining in this locality has been caused by want of any means for extracting gold from sulphurets; and as the ore carries a good deal of this, the loss in working has been very heavy. Now this trouble will be remedied; a dry-kiln is being built at the Maxim mill to dry the tailings, and concentrators are being put in. The machine chosen is a late invention claimed to be much superior to anything yet in use; it is called the "Victor," and the inventor, Mr. S. W. Shaw, will be here in a few days to put the machinery in operation. The lessee expects to have the machinery running by the 1st of May. All along the Inyo and Sierra mountains in Owens Valley miners are working small claims that are rich in gold; but in all of these the loss by sulphurets is heavy. The lessee will work all such ores at the lowest possible cost to the miners and his enterprise will therefore prove a benefit to all and will lead to the working of many more claims. In the past every enterprise started in the Valley that promised to be of public benefit has had the life crushed out of it by grasping greed and extortion; the lessee is free to do as he pleases and will pursue a more intelligent and liberal policy, doing good to his neighbors as well as himself.

Successful Prospectors.

A few weeks ago a party of mining prospectors came from Pasadena to Owens Val. The party consists of Fred Burnham, Howard Burnham and Jack Gesford; they crossed over the Inyo mountains into Saline Valley and went to prospecting. Last Thursday Howard Burnham came to Independence for supplies; he says that up Marble Canyon, about three miles from the Waucoba road, they have struck what appears to be a big mine. The ledge is at least twenty feet wide, carrying galena ore; the ore is rich in silver and lead. The mine is easy of access and the ore can be got to the railroad at moderate expense. There are not wanting other indications that we are on the eve of a big revival of mining interests in Inyo county. No other part of the State offers such promising fields for prospecting as does Inyo county. These prospectors are a good deal elated over their success so far. Several specimens of the ore brought to Independence look very well indeed.

Eastside.

There is not help enough to be had for planting grape vines along the Eastside canal. Mr. McIver wants to plant eighty acres; he has the cuttings—seedless sultanas, muscatel and flaming tokay—but is forced to put most of them in a nursery for want of help to plant a vineyard.

Doctor Lee, of Carson, will begin work next fall on an extensive scale preparing ground for a large vineyard.

Doctor Bishop has a large tract cleared and is seeding for a general crop this season.

The canal will already supply water for several thousand acres. Next spring there will be work going on under the canal for a distance of about twenty miles.

Last Saturday Mr. McIver moved his camp farther south. Fifteen miles of the canal is now built and water running in it.

A Valuable Mine.

The mill at Beveridge has been started up on a run of ore from the Keynot mine. The old Keynot never fails to respond with a lot of good ore when touched with the pick of the miner. There is a great deal of virgin ground in the mine that could be reached by a moderate outlay of money. Near the mouth of the tunnel is an almost sheer precipice of about four hundred feet; a tunnel run from this would tap the ledge and beyond doubt would open up a large body of ore. Here is a good opportunity for an enterprising miner with some money. The Keynot never has been worked for all that was in it; when the parties who control it want a few thousand dollars they go and take out a little dab of ore, mill it and get their money. If opened up properly the mine would develop into a valuable property.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptible to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL)

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 1889

I. O. O. F.

—THE—

70th Anniversary

Celebration

—OF THE—

Independent Order

—OF—

-:ODD FELLOWS:-

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Apr. 26, 1889

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

Inyo Lodge No. 301

—AND—

Bishop Lodge No. 332

PARADE! ORATION! BALL!

Orator.....P. W. FORBES, ESQ.

President of the Day..E. ROBINSON

—INVITATION COMMITTEE—

ROUND VALLEY—C. F. Wildassinn, H. Evans.

BISHOP—I. P. Yaney, Wm. J. Dunn, J. L. Bourland, J. H. Bulpitt, Andrew Dell, Wm. McDonald.

LAWS—F. K. Andrews,

BIG PINE—S. G. Gregg, L. M. Newman.

FISH SPRINGS—N. E. Conklin, J. Shoemaker.

INDEPENDENCE—J. D. Blair, D. Crough, J. R. Eldred, J. Alexander, A. Stecker.

GEORGES CREEK—J. E. Shepherd, H. J. Robinson.

LONE PINE—R. C. Spear, S. Decker, John Anton.

KEELER—T. C. Boland, B. F. Gray, C. J. Schalten, S. Levy.

DARWIN—Geo. Lewis, P. Clinton, A. G. McGovern

LOOKOUT—J. D Channell.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A. R. Conklin, W. W. Woodruff, P. H. Mack, Wells Barnes, Henry Thomsen.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Bertrand Rhine, P. P. Keough.

FLOOR COMMITTER.

J. W. Murphy, C. W. Craig, J. E. Shepherd, N. E. Conklin.

BALL TICKETS, $3.00

Supper at the Norman House.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 Sewing-Machines FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $50, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the great line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Pro

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE IS The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

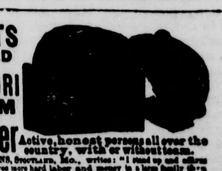
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetlife, Mo., writes: "I read up and admire that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm will, less than 1-5 saves in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and can as warm, I could sell one at every house. I feel as if I had to take the feathers from under their wife and hatch to pay them."

JOHN A. DODGE, Jr., jeweler, Neosho, Mo., writes: "I'm talk about I think of the Washer I bought last summer. My 11 is the best machine ever invented by man. Sd. We have just as good chance to sell one on any other day. Sd. If you run short, you can not buy another."

I will ship a sample to that [illegible] on approval, subject to trial on liberal terms. A thousand dollars in money [illegible] to the world for saving labor. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc. We create live agents. Address

J. WORTH, 1110 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

ALLEN GRAY

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

"Who wrote this?" asked Allen.

"I did—won't it do?"

"I guess so, if it is not so personal as to give offense to any one."

"Oh no, no, it's just all a joke, that's all."

"Are you a subscriber for the paper?"

"No; how much is it? If you'll put that piece in, I believe I'll sign fur it."

"It is one dollar and fifty cents per annum."

"But how much is it fur a year?"

"One dollar and fifty cents."

The citizen from Billy's Creek had only fifty cents, but he promised to bring in the balance next time he came, and a country editor very seldom refuses credit, especially when he gets one-third cash.

The countryman was gone, and Allen was striving, by toil, to drive away the sweet, sad image of that beautiful face which had made such a wonderful impression on him, when the door opened, and this time it was the ambitious politician, Tom Simmons, who entered. No thunder-cloud was ever darker than Simmons' countenance.

"Be seated, Mr. Simmons," said the editor, calmly and politely.

"No, sir; I don't want to set down," growled the politician, nervously fingering some stereotyped advertising plates that lay on a table near.

Very well knowing that a storm was coming, Allen determined to meet it boldly, and continued writing away at his desk.

"There's somethin' I want to say to you," said the politician, in a voice somewhat husky.

"What is it, Mr. Simmons?" He did not look up, but spoke in a manner as imperturbable as if he were discussing some ordinary matters, and knew nothing of the swelling volcano at his back. He was coolness itself; there was not the slightest quiver in his voice. The total indifference of the editor was somewhat embarrassing to the angry politician.

Mr. Simmons cleared his throat, and bracing his nerves for the terrible ordeal, in a voice still more husky, said:

"I'm satisfied now that you are playin' me treachery."

"Then you don't believe what I say on the matter?"

"No, I don't."

Allen retained his temper, and as coolly as if he was merely taking down items of news, continued to write. He was very busy. After a few moments he said:

"So you accuse me of treachery?"

"Yes, I do. You promised me to stand by me for the Legislatur, and the minnit I'm away from here, there comes that infernal Strong, and you are a connivin' an' connivin', an' no one knows what in the world yer up to, only I know yer settin' up some kind o' a job on me. Yer playin' off on me an' I know it."

The editor made no answer, but wrote steadily on until he had finished, and then coolly pressed his blotter upon his paper. Taking up the document he had just written, he read:

"I, Thomas Simmons, hereby agree to become a candidate for the office of Representative of this county in the next General Assembly for the State of Missouri at the coming election, and hereby declare that I will be a candidate for no other office at said election, at which time the editor of the *Western Republic*, by aid of his paper, shall support me as a candidate for said office. And should Allen Gray, the said editor, support me and I fail or refuse to run, I hereby agree to forfeit and pay to said Gray the sum of one thousand dollars, and in consideration of this agreement should the said Gray fail and refuse to give me his aid and support, at the time and in the manner aforesaid, he forfeits and is to pay to myself, Thomas Simmons, the just and true sum of one thousand dollars. In case of either forfeiture above stated it is agreed by the signers hereto that the amount so forfeited may be sued upon and collected out of our goods and chattels in any court of law in this State having jurisdiction over the same. In witness of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals."

This was a very legal-looking document to Tom Simmons and filled his soul with delight. Once have it executed and he would have his enemy, Strong, on the hip. He was very anxious to sign it at once, but Allen insisted on it being executed in duplicate, and when this was done, and he had a copy in his pocket he was considerably relieved.

"Are you satisfied now, Mr. Simmons?"

"Yes."

"Well, I am very busy. Good morning."

Simmons left the office.

CHAPTER X.

A STRANGE VISIT.

"Be you the editor?"

It was a weazen-faced little old man with a frosty beard on his chin, and weak, watery eyes, who looked in at the door of his sanctum. His dress was the home-spun of a farmer, and his hat-brim was tacked up on one side.

"Yes, sir, I am," Allen answered.

"My gal scratched off this little piece, and I thought as may be ye'd like it."

The little old man timidly entered the office and handed the editor a neatly-folded bit of paper. Allen was astounded to not find it rolled. Unfolding the paper he found written in a plain, legible hand some news items of the neighborhood.

"The article is very good, sir. I will use it."

"D'ye think that gal kin write?" the old man asked, somewhat anxiously.

"Yes, sir; she lacks cultivation, but she will acquire that."

The old man smiled, and said:

"She aint got no larnin' to 'mount to any thing, but she likes writin' monstrous well, an' studies hard to git her pieces right. Ef ye think she'd ever make a writer, I'd send that ar' gal to skule."

"She has good, strong common sense; her article shows it. How old is she?"

"Only fou'teen."

"So young, and yet do her work so well! If she has proper cultivation and perseverance she may make her mark in the world. Do you take the paper?"

"Oh, yes; I subscribed when ye first commenced it."

"Tell your daughter that I will always be glad to have any thing from her pen, and as soon as I am able to do so, will pay her for her contributions."

"Much obleeged to ye, Mr. Editur, I'll tell her, and Sarah'll be right down glad to know it, fur she's mightily set on writin'," said the old man, as he left the office.

"There is true genius in a log cabin," said Allen, gazing at the manuscript. "There is modesty associated with it. What a contrast between the modest little country girl, and the ambitious Miss Hopkins or Toney Barnes. For her there is a bright future, for them nothing but envy, jealousy and grumbling at hard-hearted editors. But who would have thought that so many people were turning their attention to literature and journalism. I supposed these to be avocations which were demanding followers, but instead, the professions are overcrowded. It seems as if the whole world was going into literature. People living in the most remote parts of the earth seem to have caught the inspiration to write."

Toney Barnes at this moment entered with the freedom of a popular author whose services were indispensable to his publisher, and throwing himself carelessly on a chair, said:

"Well, Mr. Gray, I've got something grand this time. It beats Poe's Raven."

"Fame and fortune are within your grasp, then?"

"Well, I've got it. The great success of Poe's Raven was that nobody could ever understand it. Now I've got something here that can't be half so well understood as the Raven."

Allen had read several of his productions that were superior to the Raven on those grounds. In fact, all of Mr. Barnes' poetic effusions were difficult of solution.

"Just let me read this to you," said Toney.

"I am very busy—leave it—"

"No, no, no; its not long, and I will read fast."

"Go ahead, then."

Toney read:

"Once in a deep, dark, lonely swamp, awaiting, all alone,
While the dew of even damp lay upon the stone—"

"Did the dew lay only upon the stones?" the editor asked.

"Oh, no—wait and you will see how it all comes out," and he continued:

"The night was dark, the sun was down,
And all around me rose
Ten thousand fancied gobblins bold—
Ten thousand mortal foes.
Alone I searched the forest o'er,
Alone I searched the forest wild,
When suddenly I heard a cry
Proceeding from some wandering child.

"For hours I searched vainly on,
For hours I searched the forest round,
When suddenly a horrid ghost
Arose bleeding from the ground.
Its head was eyeless, hair on fire,
Blood dripping from the sockets down.
On this horrid thing I cast a glance,
And then fell senseless to the ground."

"Now, sir," cried Toney, triumphantly, "can you tell me what's in that poem?"

"No, sir. I give it up, nor do I think there's a man living that can," Allen unhesitatingly answered.

"That speaks well for it," said Toney, with a wild ecstatic laugh. "This poem will give me wealth and fame. How much will you give me for it?"

"At present I do not feel able to buy it."

"Oh, you might make a big profit on it."

"Yes, but I am not able to purchase it."

"Who do you think could?"

"The Harpers might."

"I'll send it to them by the very next mail," said Toney, quite enthusiastically.

Allen never knew what the fate of this weird unnatural poem was. Though he has been a constant reader of Harper's periodicals from that day down to the present, he has never seen it in any of them.

Next day the editor was hard at work in his office when Mr. Strong entered. That look of distrust and uneasiness on Mr. Strong's face was deepening.

"Well, Gray, they ar' tellin' some hard

"WELL, MR. GRAY, THEY'RE TELLIN' SOME HARD YARNS ON YE."

yarns on ye," said Mr. Strong, leaning on the back of a chair.

"What do they tell?" Allen asked.

"They say as how yer gwine back on me an' gwine to support Tom Simmons."

"Who told you, Mr. Strong?"

"Lots o' people."

Allen was writing. He stopped long enough, however, to say that lots of people were either mistaken or knowingly perverting the truth, and then continued to write.

"I tell ye, if I kin jist git Tom Simmons off the track I'll be the next sheriff, sho' as yer bawn."

"Do you think Tom Simmons is a candidate for sheriff?"

"O' course I do."

"I don't believe it."

"I know it," said Mr. Strong, hotly. "If he isn't a candidate, why is he loafin' about here all the time, an' why's he always dodgin' me on the street?"

"I know now that he will not be your opponent; but you seem to be again troubled with doubts as to my sincerity in supporting you."

"Wall, Mister Gray, I must say thar's somethin' kinder queer in yer actions, that's all. You an' that ar feller are allers collogin' together fur somethin'."

"Now, Mr. Strong, I am going to do what I would under no ordinary circumstances begin to do. If you will enter into an agreement with a forfeit of one thousand dollars to run for sheriff, I will enter into a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to support you."

Mr. Strong at once saw that he had every thing on his side. He intended to run for sheriff without any contract or obligation, and by this one sweep he was sure he would have the editor safe, and be sure to beat the man whom he despised. Allen had prepared an article somewhat similar to that which Simmons had signed, and now presented it to Strong for his signature.

Mr. Strong was delighted to sign it, and left the office chuckling at the assurance that he had for once proven too shrewd for Simmons.

Allen bowed his head in his hands and his thoughts reverted, as they invariably did, when not pressed with politicians or poets, to that beautiful being in the mysterious old rock house. Ever before him, as if gazing from out some mist-like cloud, seemed to appear that sad but bewitching face in such mute appeal that his heart was always heavy. Those sad blue eyes seemed always gazing fondly into his.

"Oh Bertha, Bertha, how is all this to end?" he gasped.

"Copy," cried Toby, at the sanctum door.

The demand brought him back to the stern realities of life, and he set to work, driving his pencil at a furious rate, dashed off something and handed it in.

"A man in my frame of mind is not fit to edit a paper."

Before his mind had had time to again revert to the painful subject on which it seemed to love to dwell, the door opened and a broad-shouldered countryman stalked unbidden into the room. Allen looked up and before him stood a towering giant, whose face was dark with wrath.

"Are you the feller what runs this shebang?" the modern Hercules demanded.

"I am."

"Then take that fur a meddlesome liar," cried the stranger, aiming a blow at Allen, which he successfully parried. The editor now thanked his stars that in his more youthful days he had not neglected the manly art of boxing. Though no match in strength for this rural giant, his skill made him more than his equal.

For several moments Allen had all he could do to parry those sledge-hammer blows, which fell thick and fast upon him. But at last he got in a well-directed blow from the shoulder, which staggered the stranger. This gave him a decided advantage over his antagonist. In a minute's time the stranger was down in one corner of the office, yelling murder, while the man whom he had assaulted was belaboring him with telling blows.

Ike Hatchett ran into the sanctum, and, assisted by Toby, got the men separated.

"What does this mean?" Ike asked.

Allen answering that he did not know, the stranger struggled to his feet, growling:

"I know. What did ye put that piece in the paper 'bout me fur?"

"What piece? I have no recollection of having ever seen you until now," answered Allen.

"But ye lied about me. Ye said I stole a corn-knife, an' I warn't agoin' to stand it. It was George Leeper who sot ye on me."

As soon as the editor could be made to understand what particular article had given offense, he explained that Leeper had assured him that the whole thing was a harmless joke.

"Harmless joke, thunderation!" growled Herrin, wiping the blood from his face. "Accuse a feller o' stealin', an' then say it's all a harmless joke."

Allen, realizing that he had wounded the feelings as well as the head of the countryman, promised a scathing retraction in the next issue, and while he was still smarting under the misrepresentation made by Leeper, sat down and wrote the article. It was much stronger in his denunciation of Leeper than he would have written had he given the matter a sober second thought, but he handed it to Ike, who put it in type, while Herrin subscribed, to read the raking the paper would give the man he hated.

Allen had allowed himself to get considerably behind with his work, and he sat at his desk late that night, long after the printers had gone home.

His lamp burned dimly, and he found those superstitious horrors with more than usual force creeping over him. He fought against the terrible feeling, but all in vain. He grew nervous and started at the slightest sound.

When he heard a timid knock at the door his heart thumped wildly. He rose to his feet and, trembling violently in every limb, went to the door and opened it. Before him stood a woman.

She entered quickly, closing the door after her, and, her vail thrown aside, revealed the white face of *Bertha, the strange girl of the mysterious house on the hill.*

CHAPTER XI.

A STRANGE REQUEST.

For a moment Allen Gray stood dumb with amazement. He could hardly believe himself awake, and passed his hand over his face as if to brush away the vision. When he looked again, pale and beautiful as ever, Bertha still stood before him. Those dark blue eyes seemed to have increased in their

"BE SEATED," HE AT LAST SAID.

melancholy loveliness, and never was there a face more angelic than the one that met his astounded gaze.

"Be seated," he at last said, in a voice but little above a whisper, placing a chair for her.

"You must think this a strange and untimely visit," said Bertha, her pale face tinged with just the faintest flush, as she accepted the proffered chair.

"I can not say until I am better informed as to the cause of your visit. I hope, however, that I may be able to be of service to you in some way!"

She cast a frightened glance toward the door, and then, with her waite, scared face close to his, her great blue orbs seeming to pierce his soul, she said:

"I knew I could depend on you, Mr. Gray. This world, which I once thought so good and kind, has proved to be so full of deceit and treachery that I had almost decided never to trust another fellow being. But you seem honest, manly and generous. You will not betray me, will you? Oh, promise me you will never betray me!"

Those beautiful eyes became flooded with silent tears, while her pathetic, beseeching manner would have touched a much harder heart than Allen's.

"I will never betray you—I swear I never will!" he answered, with unmistakable earnestness.

A silence fell upon both. The beautiful visitor nervously started at the slightest sound, while Allen, having partially regained his composure, sat gazing at her in astonished embarrassment.

The beauty and mystery which ever hovered over the girl seemed to have increased, and Allen's perplexity had grown greater with them. Like a panorama the events of the past few weeks in which she had so conspicuously figured seemed to pass before him. Again he saw the mysterious chateau on the hill, and heard anew the strange wail of stories which were wont to frighten the children and make the old people shake their heads with doubtful misgivings. Once more the sunlight fell on the deserted turnpike which led to the great house, and he was wandering along from the beautiful spring and the rustic old seat to the plateau above. In an instant the scene had changed and he was on the great bluff overlooking the river, with this beautiful being at his side. The recollections of the happy moment when two loving souls first met is ever sweet to the memory. Then, again, on that dark, wild night, when they so strangely met in the garden. Her face was scarce less white than on that occasion.

Could it be possible that that beautiful being—who had seemed as far removed from him as the stars were in his presence—sat before him alone? Was she on the eve of disclosing the terrible mystery which, like a pall, enshrouded her? Fate seemed to have worked a similar destiny for them, and despite all they might do their paths would tend to the same direction. No wonder Allen Gray's heart beat violently. A few moments more might see him the happiest man living, or the most miserable. A great crisis was coming, and it is no wonder that he trembled at its approach.

It was her place to speak and he could only sit and gaze at her. Her white face, however, was troubled, and that iron resolve which had supported her in this untimely, and seemingly unladylike, call was evidently about to fail her in her hour of need. Allen at last realized that unless she was encouraged she might not reveal the purpose of this visit, and with all his sympathetic soul in his face, he said:

"Have no fears, Bertha, for by all I hold sacred, I swear that I will prove a brother to you in distress."

Poor, tempest-tossed Bertha; long had she searched for a loyal heart on whom she could confide. In this editor's flashing eye was manliness and truth; she would trust once more. Scarce could she restrain her natural inclination to fly to his arms for refuge from the relentless enemies who pursued. She could not have found stronger or more willing arms to defend her.

Having partially regained her composure, she said:

"I believe you; had I not unbounded faith in your honor and courage I should never have run the great risk I do in coming here."

"Then it is a risk?"

"A greater risk than you can imagine.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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The Lucky Doctor.

Doctor W. H. Dibble who luckily drew $10,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery at the last drawing is quite an interesting character. He is well known to the Middletown public, having been engaged in dentistry here for many years. The doctor says that he and his wife are mediums, "Not the ordinary low style of spiritualists who never exert their own judgement. We always use our judgement and have received frequent communications."

To a *Herald* reporter this morning the genial doctor gave an account of the way in which he happened to buy the lucky ticket. "In December I saw when in a 'spiritual frame,' certain numbers, and when the drawing of the Louisiana came, I found that I had seen the numbers which drew the second and third capital prizes. I determined if I saw any numbers again to buy the tickets if I could find them. Later I went to Hartford and found four tickets, and to New York where I secured several and among them the ticket drawing the $10,000. I have received the money and have placed it in the savings bank."

How much money do you suppose you have spent in lottery tickets, doctor? inquired the quill driver.

"I can't say. Probably $150 would cover the whole amount I have spent. When I was young I used to invest occasionally, but for the last 10 years until quite recently, I haven't bought any tickets.

Have you any pointers for me on the next drawing!

"Well, I've seen some numbers, but not distinctly enough to be sure of them."

—*Middletown* (Conn.) *Herald*, Feb. 7.

Chicago—Do your people here in the East buy your beef on the hoof? Lowell—I should say not. From the samples I get I should think they bought their beef on the neck.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

Go West, young man, and send to your friends for enough money to get back. Have your fun while you're young.

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THE DIVER'S DRESS.

A Description Which Will Give Land-Lubbers an Idea of the Outfit.

If any one has seen a diver in his submarine suit, bobbing up from the water with his glistening, immense round copper helmet, with its square, clumsy man-fish-like canvas suit, usually stained by use and iron rust and sea water to a brownish, yellowish gray, something the color of the devil fish, he may at first have been somewhat startled by the apparition. The being who thus rises from the sea is not a mischievous creature, but, on the contrary, a very useful member of society, when his services are required and brought into requisition. A description of his dress is something like this: From the helmet projects a coil of snake-like rubber hose, a sort of antenna, which passes through the water, connecting with an air-pump on a float-stage or in a boat, the pump manipulated by two men, and furnishes compressed air for his breathing when under water, which exhausts into the water by a valve in the helmet, enabling him to breathe continually fresh air, while, when he comes to the surface the windows of his helmet can be opened and he can breathe without the assistance of the air-pump. When he goes down into the water he has two means of communication with those above, the hose and the life line. By the latter he also descends and comes up when necessary. By each of these he gives and receives signals mutually understood, three sharp pulls on the life line indicating that he is ready to ascend. In order to overcome the natural buoyancy of his body and make its specific gravity such that he can readily walk about on the bottom of the sea, he wears shoes with soles heavily weighted with lead. The upper part of his body is protected, as is also his lower half, by means of heavy canvas covering consisting of jacket with sleeves and pantaloons with terminations which fit closely with elastic bands clinging to the flesh, the jacket fitted closely to the helmet with metallic bands bolted together, with a rubber gasket between. No water or air can get to him, except the latter by the hose, unless he opens the glass windows of his helmet, which he is not likely to do unless occasion requires. Additional weight is placed at his chest and back. Sometimes a breast-plate and shoulder-plate of lead, sometimes a belt heavily weighted, which can be thrown on or off the shoulders and hang down in front and behind when in use.—Providence Journal.

MAN AND HIS BRAIN.

Some Startling Facts Revealed by a Chicago Medicine Man.

Now that the idea is played out about fish being good brain food—except when taken in the quantities prescribed by Mark Twain—it may be satisfactory to eager inquirers after knowledge to know that there is a cheaper and more pleasant way of increasing brain power than can be found in fish diet. I was startled by hearing a physician say lately: "Our brain is only half developed, anyhow; we are right-handed and left-brained, the right side of the brain being practically unused, just as the left hand." "At that rate," said the patient, "our gymnasts should have well-developed brains, as, with the practice on dumb-bells, Indian clubs, the horizontal bar, trapeze and other muscle manufacturers, the left and right arms are equally developed." "That is quite true," said the medicine man. "Gymnasts bring the physical portion of the brain into the most favorable conditions, but something more than physical exercise is required to produce intellectual results from an excellent physical brain. Ambidextrous men are apt to be smart fellows if they give themselves any kind of a show. For instance, President Garfield, when he was teaching school, acquired the habit of drawing on the black-board very rapidly with both hands at the same time. There is a very distinct relation between the left side of the body and right brain, as also between the left brain and the right side, but it is hard to say how many hours exercise with dumb-bells would transform the average peanut vender into a Daniel Webster. It is, however, something to know the physical conditions of brain power, and if you call again in about half a century I may be able to tell you something still more interesting."—Chicago Journal.

A Sewing-Machine Man's Talk.

There has been a wonderful change in the business methods of sewing-machine dealers within the past decade, and that the change is for the better goes almost without the saying. There was a time when the sewing-machine agent and the lightning-rod man were looked upon as land pirates and their approach regarded with genuine dread. The only way to get rid of the sewing-machine agent of auld lang syne was to give him an order. The majority of agents worked on commission, and they must sell or starve. Nowadays, the business is conducted much upon the same plan as that of the wholesale grocer or dry-goods dealer. Regular traveling men are employed, paid salary and expenses, and they sell machines to those who want them, and not to those who do not, but purchase to get rid of a bore. Some of the best commercial men in the country are now engaged in the sewing-machine business, and the dignity added by the adoption of business-like methods is rapidly putting that branch of trade in the front rank as a desirable occupation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The Bible has to be printed in twenty-nine different languages to supply the people living in Pennsylvania. The largely varied industries of Pennsylvania attract to that State a more cosmopolitan population than any other State in the Union.

—A rich find—almost $2,000 in gold, bank-notes and silver—was made in a bag of oats by a storekeeper of Brentwood, Eng. He returned the treasure to the poor farmer from whom he bought the oats, and was rewarded with a bushel of grain and the promise of a rabbit.

—They live long down on the island of Nantucket. Of the seventy-six who died there in 1888, five were infants; the average of the ages of the seventy-one is a little over 68 years, forty-two were 70 or over, twenty-two were 80 or over, twelve had passed the 85 mark, three saw 90 or more, and one, a woman, died at the age of 97 years and 25 days.

—There is in the United States a dog for every three inhabitants. The cost of keeping twenty million dogs is at least $200,000,000 per annum. The food given to an average dog every year, if fed to chickens, would yield a return of more than ten dollars. Hightoned dogs are very expensive, their food costing a good deal more than that of some people.

—A Wisconsin man has patented a fence for intercepting insects. It is made with boards jointed together at their ends, with a tarred rope at their upper edge, and an outwardly extending board made to form a channel, whereby bugs will be prevented from passing from one field to another, and will be received in a receptacle where they can be destroyed.

—A London fashion journal says that there is in that city a fashionable boarding school where young women are taught to enter and get out of a carriage. "A vehicle with the proper pedal arrangements for this sort of exercise, which determines a lady's breeding and claim to social position, is kept in the back yard of the educational establishment and the carriage classes are put through the most arduous training." The information is also given that "another accomplishment peculiar to this gilt-edged academy is learning to eat asparagus, oranges, grapes and other juicy and unmanageable viands that shall represent the perfection of table manners."

—Any thing to save time is New York's motto. The newest thing is a shop where men and women may have their shoes mended while they wait. Customers see the latest shoemaking machinery in the window, and behind the machines a row of lasts at which men prepare the work for the machines. A women goes in, has her shoes taken off, put on the lasts, trimmed of all tatters and shreds, fitted with new heels and soles, put into a sewing or nailing machine, and made good as new almost half as quickly as it has taken to write these words. Patching is the only work that is done in the old-fashioned way. Entire new shoes are make to order by the pair in two hours.

—A white pine tree was cut recently two miles south of Shade Mills, in Garrett County, Md., near the site of the old Braddock road and converted into shingles. It was a large tree, and by expert woodsmen estimated to be at least three hundred years old. In cutting it up the saw, going through some tough substance, then supposed to be a knot, attracted attention, and investigation disclosed a bullet imbedded within two inches of the heart. The ball is supposed to have been shot from a musket by one of Braddock's men during the campaign which culminated in the disaster at Fort Du Quesne. In this event the bullet was imbedded in the tree 133 years ago, each year's growth burying it deeper. It is a most interesting memento of the ill-starred campaign of 1755.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Philosophic Speculations of a Designer of Jewelry Patterns.

"Mark my words, the present century will end as it began. It will be characterized by extravagant fashions and lavish expenditure. It will be an era of two extremes in taste—one according with the accepted laws of beauty, the other reaching out after the bizarre, the extraordinary, the grotesque.

"A man in my line of business is taught to anticipate coming events. It is necessary to have an almost prophetic instinct to succeed. Already I am delving in musty folios and studying old fashion plates to familiarize my mind with the coming styles. From all indications I know in what paths to direct my studies. A revival of the fashions of the Directoire, the Consulate and the early French Empire is now in progress, but it has by no means reached its limit.

"The age of Napoleon was the age of jewelry. Cameos, medallions, engraved antique gems and enameled watches were profusely worn, those who could afford it, literally covering themselves with gold and precious stones. What do we observe to-day? The cameo is again popular and the enameling of watches, brooches and pins is occupying the attention of every worker in gold and silver. But we have not seen the end. Fashions as pronounced in character as those in vogue during Napoleon's time always run to extremes before they die out. You know that history generally repeats itself; therefore I confidently predict an era that will equal all the extravagance of the early French Empire."—Jewelers' Weekly.

THE EAST AND WEST.

A Very Nice and Delicate Question in Ethical Geography.

If there is, as legend says there is, such a thing, seen through Western eyes, as an "effete East," what are its precise territorial limits? In other words, where does such an East really end and the West begin? Or, to state it still differently, at what point on the map may one, if so disposed, put one's finger confidently down and say: "Here is the spot where the effeteness of the arrogant East abruptly ends, and in its stead is the unexpended fecundity of a liberal, untrammeled West?" While the matter is not one that will, apparently, in the immediate future give rise to serious international complication, it is, nevertheless, of no little domestic moment, and may, at some distant day, even call for State interference and adjudication at the hands of a boundary commission, to be chosen from the impartial outlying districts in the extreme North and South.

In reality, the problem of geographical separation would be one extremely difficult to solve to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. It is, for instance, not merely a broad question between Maine and Oregon, between Eastport and Portland, or even, possibly, between New York and San Francisco. On general grounds, it might be admitted that somewhere in the intervening space the line would certainly fall. On a somewhat closer examination, however, it will be found that facts other and more minute than mere latitude and longitude must be seriously taken into consideration. It may even be not unfairly assumed that the fundamental idea of East and West itself is only relative, and can not be thus recklessly applied. Schenectady, where Daisy Miller lived, is west of Jersey City; and we all know that Oshkosh lies far to the westward of Kalamazoo. If, in the inquiry thus set on foot, the reasons for the necessary distinction were still more closely inquired into, it might even be shown that they who have thoughtlessly used the epithet in question themselves may fall under its ban.

When the division is finally made, it must be wholly irrespective of any mere sectional prejudice, to which it should rise superior. The West, it may be supposed, will accept the judgment joyfully; while the East, from the very nature of the case, will be sure, wherever the line is drawn, to regard it with its accustomed equanimity. Only those who, in a possible redistribution, may now for the first time be included under the term "East" will become even a little more intolerant than they who have longer borne the name. For purely practical reasons, apart from mere sentiment, the distinction here suggested ought soon to be made. It was on the island of Grand Manan, down in the Bay of Fundy, last summer, that a comment was made upon the scarcity in the community of young people of both sexes. "How is it," we asked, "that we see so few young men and women here?" "Well," the captain replied, "a great many have married and gone west." "West?" we said. "To what part of the West?" "Well," said the captain, "mostly to Boston."—Atlantic.

CORRUPTION IN TURKEY.

Acts of Depredation Committed by Trusted Officials of the Sultan.

Not long ago a certain Pasha of exalted position borrowed a sum of money from a Frenchman, and when the time for repayment came he was unable to raise the required amount. "But," said he, "if I can not give you money, for I have none, I can at least give you a lucrative post—namely, the repairing of the tombs of the Sultans, which are in a bad state, and you can remove those old tiles, which people care for, and replace them by modern ones made in France." Needless to say, this post was willingly accepted, and on setting to work the delighted Frenchman discovered, in a vault beneath one of the tombs, a whole heap of ancient tiles which provident Turks of a bygone age had put there with a view to restoration, but of the existence of which the Turks of this generation were ignorant. Endless cases of valuable tiles were thus collected and dispatched to France, and when it was found absolutely necessary to make restorations, cheap new tiles made in France were put up, and thus did the French creditor make over and over again the sum of money he had advanced to the Pasha. The recurrence of such an act of depredation is practically impossible under Hamid's strict supervision. A clever *imam*, however, contrived to outwit the police regulations on this point in the following way. He was priest (*imam*) of a mosque some little way up the Golden Horn, which was very much out of repair. This fact he represented at headquarters and obtained an order from the *evkaf* for the repairing of it. The first thing he did was to have the whole of the interior whitewashed over, tiles and all, and, when all the restorations were completed to his satisfaction, he sent for the overseer, whose duty it was to make an inventory of every thing in and about the mosque. This was accordingly done, and the mssque was registered as containing no tiles. The cunning *imam* then kept quiet for about six months, until he considered it safe to remove by night the tiles from the walls and whitewash the vacant spaces over again. With these treasures he hurried to the shop of some friendly antiquity dealer in the bazaars and made his bargain. Such small acts of depredation are of frequent occurrence still, and even the astutest director of a museum can not contend with them.—Contemporary Review.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Ore stamping by electricity is considered the only sufficient economical system to permit of low-class ores being treated at a profit.

—In Greece, an industrial school for girls has been opened at Athens. Four hundred girls are employed there, with the happiest results.

—Since the telephone was established in Switzerland, in 1860, sixty-one towns have been provided with it, and there are now 6,944 telephone stations, 1,500 of which are in Geneva.

—In the new process of metal-plating the inventor does away with batteries and dynamos and depends upon a double electrical composition. In copper-plating cast-iron an alkaline bath is used in place of an acidulated one.

—Experiments in raising frogs artificially for market have not proved successful. There is considerable demand for frogs' legs in our large markets, which is supplied from thinly settled districts; they have become scarce in regions near our markets.

—The uses of the cotton plant are developing rapidly. Formerly the fiber of the blossom was only part utilized. Then the seed began to supply a large proportion of the "olive oil" and "lard" in the country, and now the hulls are found to be cheaper and better than the wood for paper pulp.

—Sunflower seed is coming to the front as an article of commercial value. As an admixture to chicken food its merits are indisputable. Veterinarians use it in a medicinal way in the treatment of horses. Its growth is considered of use in the prevention of malaria, and the extraction of a valuable oil from it is a looked-for result.

—Many entomologists are of the opinion that the antennæ of insects are organs of hearing, though it is probable that the auditory apparatus in many insects is not confined to the antennæ. Thus grasshoppers and crickets appear to have ears in their legs, and the crustacean genus Mysis is provided with auditory organs in its tail. Equally curious arrangements have been observed in other insects.

—If anything is needed to convince men that gas is the fuel of the future it is found in the recent scientific experiments which show that by the very best method known of burning coal not more than 8 to 10 per cent. of the heat is used, the remainder being wasted by imperfect combustion, or carried off through the chimney. When the coal is turned into gas and the gas burned, nearly 50 per cent. of the heat can be utilized.

—The fact that the elementary substances now number, according to chemists, full seventy, shows an increase, with the last fifty years, of nearly one-fourth in the number known. The size of an atom of oxygen or nitrogen is said to have a diameter of one-ten-millionth part of a centimeter; they are supposed to be in a state of constant motion, at the rate of seventy miles per minute, and, to make them visible, the present highest known magnifying power of the microscope would have to be increased nearly a thousand fold.

—It is only about once in fifteen years that Mars comes as near as 36,000,000 miles. Its orbit is so eccentric that the interval between it and the orbit of the earth varies all the way from 36,000,000 miles to 61,000,000; and it is only now and then that, as the two planets circle round in their respective tracks, the passing point is where the tracks come nearest. The last instance of a very close approach was in 1877; the next will be in 1892. Mars is much smaller than the earth, its diameter being only about 4,200 miles. Its bulk, therefore, is only about one-seventh, and its surface about three-tenths of the earth's.

Divorces in England.

It is customary to throw stones at the United States for the numerous divorces which take place among its people, but statistics show that the percentage of divorces in England is growing with alarming rapidity. Since the Divorce act was adopted by Parliament, thirty years ago, there have been no fewer than 13,022 suits brought under it; and in 7,295—more than half—the court has put asunder those whom the church has joined together. The showing is worse still when the three decades of divorce are compared with each other. In the first, 1858 to 1867, there were 2,188 applications for divorce. In the second, 1868 to 1877, there were 3,272, an increase of 50 per cent. In the third, 1878 to 1887, there were 4,761, an increase of about 75 per cent. In the next decade the increase will be, say the lawyers, fully 100 per cent.—Toronto Mail.

Kissing Under the Mistletoe.

Respecting the question of kissing under the mistletoe, a correspondent writes to London Notes and Queries: "One would suppose, from the part played by the mistletoe in Scandinavian mythology, that this custom was common to all northern peoples. Baldur was slain by a mistletoe dart at the instigation of Loki, and in reparation for the injury the plant was afterward dedicated to his mother, Frigg, so long as it did not touch earth, Loki's empire. On this account it is hung from the ceilings of houses, and the kiss given under it signifies that it is no longer an instrument of mischief. The fetes held in commemoration of the sacred mistletoe survived in some parts of France into the sixteenth century. The plant was credited with many talismanic properties, and its festival attracted immense gatherings of people."

AN AMERICAN BELLE.

How She Is Brought Up, Educated and Trained for Social Life.

A New York girl is as brilliant, beautiful and incomprehensible a thing as one of Browning's poems. Happening to sit at lunch the other day next to one of the most successful debutants of the season I thought I would make gentle inquiries about her early life. She was a charming creature, eminently New Yorkish, and, without being strictly handsome, was irresistible. She was tall and not too slight, with a well-developed figure. A warm color mantled on her clear cheek, and her features were fairly regular, the chief attraction being a pair of large, dark blue eyes, shaded by long lashes, which she knew very well to be her best point, and used with great effect. As she pulled off her long gray gloves and took up her oyster fork I noticed her beautiful hands, which were long and slender, with perfect almond shaped nails that bespoke the manicure's frequent care, and taper fingers. Her rings were few, but costly—too costly.

"Where did you go to school?" I asked, to begin with. "In New York, or were you at boarding school somewhere?"

She turned her beautiful eyes upon me in pretty perplexity. When she spoke her voice was delightful, quite English in its rich, generous quality, and she talked slowly, with a sort of quiet dignity that was very charming.

"Oh, no, I never went to school," said she, smiling. "I had a governess and master at home. My governess taught me the necessary smattering of history, arithmetic and geography, and being a Frenchwoman always spoke her own language with me. My maid was also French, that being one of my earliest accomplishments. Then masters came in for German and Italian, music and dancing. Oh, dear, what care they did take! I had to walk so many hours a day, take a cold plunge-bath every morning—that was for my complexion—go to the dentist every month, have my hair brushed by Celine for an hour every night before I went to bed, and sit for a long time every morning with my shoulder strained against a back-board to make sure that my figure would be good. I rose every morning at seven and went to bed every night at eight. This went on until I was sixteen.

"At sixteen," she said, "they took me abroad. Even on the steamer I was not allowed to make any acquaintances. I spent a year at school in Leipsic, a very small and expensive place, where there were young German girls of high degree and a scattering of English and Americans from the best families, with whom I was not only permitted but instructed to become intimate. Then mamma came again, and this time took me to Paris, where I staid another year at the Sacre Coeur. Then I was eighteen, and it was time to prepare for the important event of my coming out. I left the convent in March, and for the next three months we had a most glorious time getting my things together in Paris. I assure you mamma spent quite $10,000 for the gowns, hats and chiffon she said were absolutely necessary for my first season. From a mere child I suddenly bloomed into a young woman. Mamma took me with her to one or two entertainments in Paris; after that we went to London just for the end of the season, but it was divine; then to Newport for August, to Lenox for September and October, to Tuxedo for November, and then to New York, where early this month mamma gave a great reception to introduce me. And such a good time as I have had since! I think, after all, it is a good plan to keep girls in the background until they are ready to come out. They enjoy it all the more because every thing is so new."

Certainly, her education has been an unmitigated success. She asked me to come and see her, which I did the next day. She lived in a gorgeous house on Fifth avenue, away up by the park, and I found her in a lovely little nest—her own rooms, a dainty chamber all white and gold, with silver brushes and combs and glasses strewn all over the toilet-table, costly favors, trophies of her many triumphant cotillons decking the walls. Then she had a luxurious little boudoir besides. Her brisk, white-capped maid, a quick-witted Frenchwoman, anticipated her every want. She had but to ask for a thing, and presto! she had it, whatever its price, and it really seemed as if she ought to have been a perfectly happy being.

But ah! The little rift within the lute! She had given her young heart to Philip van Vanderness, who has only $3,000 a year. To attempt matrimony on that meager pittance would be sheer madness, so the fair debutante's papa declares, and he utterly scorns such a parti. The debutante herself knows it to be impossible, and while she tells her impecunious lover that she can never marry any man who hasn't at least an income ten times as large as his she feels that she would rather be less fond of the luxury which has become a necessity to her and be happy in a simple way. That, however, her education had made out of the question.—N. Y. Cor. Providence Journal.

—It was recently decided in England, in a legal contest for the possession of a dead body, that the executors of a dead man's will have the right to the control of the corpse; that therefore, "a man can not lawfully dispose of his body by will or any other instrument." The judge added: "That is a legal conclusion."

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

Scientific Reasons Why Hard Coal Is Really Cheaper Than It Appears.

In all businesses like the coal trade, in which a purchaser simply orders what he wants and has to trust to the honesty of the dealer, he is liable to be the victim of fraudulent practices over which he has practically no control. Do consumers of coal get just weight? is a question often asked. Irrespective of purposed dishonesty in the matter of short weights, are coal dealers strictly honest in allowing their coal to lie out exposed to the weather; or, as is often the case, in turning the hose upon it before delivery? It is no uncommon occurrence for purchasers to find a little stream of water running from the base of their coal heaps shortly after the fuel is delivered. Merely to prevent dust is the reason alleged for this practice. Is this the whole story?

At the instigation of the News, Prof. D. H. Galloway secured a number of samples of different kinds of coal and subjected them to careful tests with a view to ascertaining how largely they were receptive of water. After results had been obtained from the samples in a dry state the coal was placed in water for a short time and again tested. The process employed leaves little room for error or uncertainty as to the percentages obtained.

"Anthracite coal is a poor absorbent of water," said Prof. Galloway, "and if it have a dry appearance the purchaser may be sure he is paying for little water. One sample would yield results that would be typical of most kinds of anthracite coal. I tested a piece of bright, dry, hard coal which I got from Robert Law's yard, and found that it contained 4.7 per cent of water. The same coal, after absorbing all it would, gave 5.92 per cent of water, the sample having been carefully wiped before tested. If not wiped the sample would probably show twice the increase in the amount of water taken up. From two to three per cent, I think, would represent the outside limit of fraud with anthracite coal, and the figures can only be that high when the coal is manifestly wet.

"Cannel coal, too, is a poor absorbent, especially as it comes in large lumps. The specimen I tested was a fair average sample. When dry it was found to contain 1.3 per cent of water, and, after soaking, only 2.4 per cent. I should think the average absorbing qualities of cannel coal and anthracite coal are about equal and that from forty to sixty pounds a ton would be all the weight to be gained by wetting.

"Bituminous coal, however, is another thing. Some of it will take up water like a sponge, and that, too, even though the coal looks bright and hard. Probably 12 per cent. would be about the average amount of water contained by bituminous coals in a dry state. One sample of dry Springfield coal showed 13.2 per cent. of water, and, after, lying two hours in water and being carefully wiped, 16.1 per cent. Another sample of Grape Creek coal yielded 7.5 per cent. of water when dry and 15.13 per cent. after a little soaking. In general terms, I think that most kinds of soft coal can be made by judicious wetting to contain fully 20 per cent. or even more of water. Hence on this cheaper article there is a wider scope for fraudulent practices. Consumers necessarily have to pay for about 200 or 250 pounds of water on the average in every ton of bituminous coal they buy, and it is possible, you see, to double this amount and still have the coal not appear wet.

"The value of all kinds of coal for heating purposes depends upon its carbon, or, in other words, upon the absence of water and ash. I don't think that soft coal usually has more ash than hard coal, but irrespective of its larger per cent. of water there is little economy in its use. The volatile substances that produce the flame have really a higher heating power than pure carbon, fully twice the power. But much of these hydro-carbons escape in the smoke and is thus of no use whatever to the consumer. In a general way we may say that coal that burns with a flame is poor in heating qualities, for the simple reason that the carbon can not be utilized. Hard coal, properly speaking, has no flame, the little blue tongues sometimes seen over the fire pot being almost wholly due to the air.

"Counting the larger scope of fraud in weights, and the impossibility of utilizing the hydro-carbons, I am inclined to think that hard coal for mere purposes of heating is cheap coal. The Springfield coal that had 13.2 per cent. of water when dry and 16.1 when soaked had 4.9 per cent. of ash. The hard coal and cannel coal had 1.6 and 6.4 per cent. of ash respectively. One specimen of Illinois coal had 10.1 per cent. of water and 12.32 of ash. Thus it appears that economy doesn't lie in price per ton merely, but in factors the public rarely stops to think of."—Chicago News.

—Corn Soup: Take one can of sweet corn, one quart of boiling water, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, half a saltspoon of white pepper; chop the corn fine and put in the water with seasoning; let boil half an hour, strain and return to fire; add the milk, the butter and flour stirred smooth, and boil five minutes; serve with crisped crackers.

—It is odd, observes the New York Tribune, that passengers on the elevated roads will twist about, strain their necks, and even rise up from their seats in order to see a clock down on the sidewalk, when they have the correct time in their own watch pockets.

ONLY A NEW YORK NEWSBOY.

But He Was a Knightly Little Gentleman All the Same.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, a delivery wagon, loaded down with evening papers and drawn by a galloping horse, dashed up to the sidewalk and stopped In a moment it was surrounded with a shouting, struggling crowd of newsboys, as thick as a swarm of flies around a sugar barrel.

Every one of the youngsters tried to get his papers on the instant, for the sooner he got them the more he could sell, and every moment's delay meant the loss of so many pennies.

Passers by stopped and looked on, amused at the struggles of the boys, who were reaching over each other's heads and shoulders to get at the men who sat on the tailboard of the wagon scooping in nickels and handing out piles of papers as fast as they could. The street was full of boys who had got their papers and were scampering off, shouting as they ran, "Extry Telegram!" "Evenin' Sun!" "Newis!" (which is newsboy for Evening News).

A blind man, with cautious steps, and cane outstretched before him, came through Thirty-fourth street and paused on the Third avenue curbstone. He evidently wanted to cross the street, but feared to undertake it alone, for horse cars, trucks, beer wagons and other dangers of the highway were passing in a constant procession. The blind man stood there, his pale, thin face partially turned, with that patient, strained, listening expression that is so pathetic in the blind.

At that moment a newsboy dashed diagonally across the avenue in the direction of the news wagon. He was a bright eyed, wide awake little fellow, and one of his rosy cheeks was almost hidden by a smudge of black. He hadn't bought his papers yet and was behind time. He had nearly reached the wagon when he happened to look back and saw the waiting blind man.

Without a moment's hesitation, and sacrificing his chance to get his papers, he instantly started back. He reached the blind man's side, took him by the arm, said cheerily, "Come along, pop," and had steered him safely across the avenue in a jiffy. Then he ran over to the wagon and bought his "Tellees," after nearly all the other boys had received theirs.

The promptness with which he took in the situation, went to the instant relief of the blind man, letting his own interests go when time was money to him, and the matter of course air with which the thing was done, were simply astonishing. One would have thought he had been waiting for the blind man, and that the whole affair had been prearranged. Perhaps other boys might have shown the same instinctive chivalry, but only a New York street arab would have "tumbled to" the situation as quick as a flash.

Utterly unconscious of having done anything in the least degree remarkable, this little gentleman in rags was hurrying away with his bundle of papers to make up for lost time when I hailed him. I bought two copies of every newspaper he had, gave him a quarter and told him to keep the change.

"What fur?" he demanded, in surprise, and looking at me suspiciously.

"For helping that blind man."

"Who?" he inquired with a puzzled air. The youngster had actually almost forgotten it. "Oh, that duffer! Oh, that's nawthin. S'pose I'd take money for dat!"

And his lip curled contemptuously, and I felt I had done a mean thing and had insulted a gentleman as I meekly permitted him to count seventeen pennies change into my hand.

But he was only a newsboy, and a ragged and dirty one at that.

—The "Missionary World" says: "The Bible carts roll out of Madrid, and in the very Spain whose name is the historic synonym of the Inquisition the people are so clamorous for the Word of God that copies can not be printed fast enough to meet the demand." And the work is in progress in Portugal. In Lisbon there are three Protestant churches, the pastors of which were formerly Roman Catholic priests.

—The "Ten Year Book" of Cornell University, recently published, shows that during the last twenty years the total number of degrees confered was 1,437 and the total number of graduates at 1,352. Of this number 45 are engaged in agriculture, 51 in architecture and building, 5 in art, 23 in banking, 11 in chemistry and assaying, 150 in civil engineering, 246 in education, 30 in electrical engineering, 61 in newspaper work, 245 in law, 25 in manufacturing, 43 in mechanical engineering, 65 in medicine and surgery, 115 in mechanical pursuits, 30 in the ministry, 5 in publishing, 12 in scientific investigation and 65 in study. One hundred and twenty-one are without occupation or unreported.

LITTLE'S

CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied: a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip,

(Poisonous.)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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SUCCESSORS TO FALKNER, BELL & CO.

Office, 406 California St. and Wool Agency Warehouse, cor. 6th and Townsend Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY APRIL 27.....1889

The miners of Virginia City are agitating the question of discontinuing Sunday work. This is a step in the interest of working people. The rich employer can rest any day and it is an outrage against humanity that the poor should not have one day in seven to rest from their toil. It is a rule in the history of labor that the more hours of each day that men work, and the more days of each year, the lower is the rate of daily pay. In England women and children were kept toiling twelve to fourteen hours daily in factories, till Acts of Parliament were passed prohibiting such barbarous slavery. In our own country the working people are expected to protect themselves, and they have power to secure the necessary legislation. Sunday is the poor man's day and he should guard it with jealous care; it is his only protection against toil that would never cease so long as his hands could wield the implements of labor.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles held last week a report was received from a Committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of building a road up through the Sierra Madre mountains. The report was adopted with the recommendation that the Chamber take action in the near future. The proposed road would connect with the Atlantic & Pacific road at Harper Station. It is also expected that the road will connect with another new road from there to Milford, on the Utah Central railroad. The estimated cost of the projected road, a distance of ninety-seven miles, is $3,500,000, an average of a little over $36,000 per mile.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, April 22d.

Estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased—Filed account of Administrator and petition for distribution. May 4th set for hearing a. m.

TUESDAY, April 23d.

Estate of Duncan Campbell, Jr., deceased—Final account filed and petition for decree assigning estate to widow and child. May 4th set for hearing the same.

THURSDAY, April 25th.

R. F. Brooks examined on charge of insanity and released from custody.

Troublesome Telephones.

While the telephone in the drug store is a useful and essential feature of the business, it is placed there more as an accommodation to the public than as an aid to the druggist. Like the Directory, the telephone has become a pharmaceutical fixture, and no drug store is considered complete without both a telephone and a City Directory. The Directory usually speaks for itself, but not so the telephone. The average lady who comes in to use the instrument is ignorant of its mechanism, and courtesy compels the druggist to assist her if not to do the talking. I never saw a lady yet who could walk in and work the telephone without some assistance.

It is really funny to observe how a lady goes to work at the instrument. If she can call up the party she wishes to talk to, she usually does it in this way, after the connection has been made: "Is that Mr. So and So? No. Won't you please tell him to come to the telephone, I would like to see him a minute?" The lady always wants to "see" the person she desires to talk to, although the person may be miles away. Really, the public has no idea of the time and patience it requires from a druggist to attend to the telephone in his store. Not only does he have to answer thousands of questions for those who come in to use it, but he is expected to receive messages and deliver them to neighbors in his locality. Oh, the telephone is a great institution, but it often makes the druggist wish it had never been invented.—Druggist in Globe-Democrat.

A Very Smart Dog.

"Now, my dog Laddie has got more sense than most men," said a veteran breeder of sheep dogs. "I never had to train him anything. He just took it up natural. One day when he was a pup I called him down to the pasture to help drive up the cows. In less than a week he could fetch 'em to the house by himself. It got so pretty soon that whenever the cows heard me call Laddie they'd start for home full tilt, without waiting for the dog to come.

"Laddie can manage anything on the farm but Molly, my bay mare. He can't drive Molly. When he catches her by the tail she just stands and kicks at him till he lets go. They are always quarreling. She's afraid to wallow when he's around, because he creeps up and bites her on the back. One day she caught him asleep on the front porch. I happened to be sitting out there smoking, where I could see the whole show. She walked up sorter on her tiptoes, as quietly as I could have done it, and got even by taking a handful of hair and a piece of skin out of his side with her teeth. Laddie was the most astonished dog I ever saw. He didn't bark and he didn't whine. He just got up as quick as he could and sneaked under the house. He's meditating some revenge yet. For downright hard sense, give me a collie every time."—New York Tribune.

JIM RILEY'S COME TO TOWN.

Jim Riley's come to town, boys, he's now at Parker's place,
His Hoosier verse to read us, with its quaint and touching grace;
He's billed at Tremont temple—oh, how Browning's stock goes down,
As 'tis repeated on the street, "Jim Riley's come to town!"

How dear his homely measure that is more than wordy art,
And takes the very shortest cut to reach the human heart.
The fashioners of tawdry verse upon his muse may frown;
A fig for all their tinseled phrase—Jim Riley's come to town!

The gold of human nature through his verses glints and shines,
And human heart beats are the stops that punctuate the lines;
Enough the surety that's his of well deserved renown;
Enough of joy for us to know, Jim Riley's come to town.—Boston Budget.

Concerning the Centipede.

The centipedes that live in the United States, certainly the northern states, are for the most part, harmless. But the same cannot be said of multitudes of the race residing in the West Indies and other warm climates. In these places the bite of the centipede is not only very painful, but often dangerous. Like some other animals, the appearance of the centipede is against him.

Centipedes are quite ready to stand on the defensive when they are attacked, and when they consider themselves in danger. Their disposition to bite renders them rather troublesome bedfellows. When they get into a bed, the least movement of the sleeper over whom they may be crawling, and who can hardly fail to be disturbed by their sharp, pointed feet and claws acting on his skin, is almost sure to provoke a venomous bite, which will be frequently repeated if the midnight visitor is not removed from the bed.

The bite of the centipede is exceedingly painful for the moment, and is followed, unless the wound is taken care of in season, by great inflammation and high fever. If the insect is a large one, and the bite is severe, life is not infrequently lost, especially if the patient is of a delicate constitution.

Bishop Heber speaks of centipedes as being very large and poisonous in different parts of India. These insects have occasionally been brought to this country in cargoes of hides from countries where they are abundant, and where their bite is poisonous. Some years since, a man who was employed in unloading a vessel in Boston, lost his life in consequence of a bite received from a centipede brought to the country in this way.—Boston Budget.

Malicious—Tell me, is your wife curious.

"She? I really believe she came into the world only out of pure curiosity."—Fliegende Blaetter.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
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BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

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MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
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PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c

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PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

$903 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send FREE to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send FREE a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $903, with the attachments, and now sells for $35.50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure FREE the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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Sewing Machine.
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Oil Machines Exchanged for
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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
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Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.
Independence, Cal.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
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PROVISIONS
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WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
b4761tf

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
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INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANO, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Plans, Specifications
And Estimates of all kinds of buildings
Furnished.
All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
JAMES HILLYER,
Independence.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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BUDDING, GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING
Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.
CHAS. F. CUSACK,
j12-tf Independence, Cal.

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1889 and ending May 10th, 1890; said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 7th day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, for a contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1889 to May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on the said 7th day of May, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO lodge No. 341, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
B. RUSE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
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Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Business for Sale.
A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications.
P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

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Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELUCH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

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J. J. MOORE, Sec.

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Independence - - - Cal
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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
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—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars

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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
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NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
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CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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WANTED
About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to
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WAGON WORK.
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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
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New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....	9 15 a. m		5 35 p. m.
Layton.....	10 45 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a. m		2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 50 p. m.		10 40 a. m.
Luning.....	5.50 p. m.		9 20a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	7 00 p. m.		8.10 a. m.
Belleville.....	8 10 p. m.		7.05 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.50 p. m		Lv. 6.30 a. m.
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 30 a. m.		5.25 p. m.
Benton	11 00 a. m		1.45 p. m.
Basin Creek	1 10p. m.		11:30 a. m.
Alvord.....	2.00 p. m		10 35 a. m.
Independence.....	3 30 p. m.		9.05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4 15 p. m.		8.15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5.05 p. m.		Lv. 7:30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.... 1889

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—MCARTHUR—At Bishop, April 20, 1889, by Rev. Andrew Clark, John Hopkins and Margaret McArthur.

DIED.

THOMAS—At Big Pine, April 24, 1889, Mrs. R. W. Thomas.

The Independence public school closed this week.

Mrs. Mary Compbell was down from Tibbetts last Monday.

Pat. Clinton came in from Darwin on Thursday to spend a few days in town.

Mr. John White, of San Francisco, has been at Independence since last Monday.

Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald has come in from Lookout to spend the summer at Lone Pine.

W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, has several men at work taking out ore in a mine at Beveridge.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boland have gone on a trip to Los Angeles, where they will remain some weeks.

Frank Fitzgerald went out to Lookout last Tuesday. He had been at Lone Pine for some days.

H. H. Spear arrived at Independence last Monday with a big load of freight for merchants at Bishop.

George Lewis came up from Darwin on Tuesday. He has been mining there for several months past.

Mr. James McDonald, Superintendent of the Defiance mine, returned last Monday from a trip to San Francisco.

Miss Emma Taylor, of Gridley, Butte county, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Robinson, at Georges Creek.

A fine prairie schooner was delivered at Alvord last Monday for conveying borax from the new works in Saline Valley to the railroad.

Stephen Decker has set out a vineyard of considerable extent at Lone Pine. The locality has been proven suitable for the production of very fine wine.

R. F. Brooks, of Round Valley, was reported to be insane and Under-Sheriff Williams went up last Wednesday and brought him to Independence for examination.

In the country south of Darwin, about Riley and beyond, quite a number of prospectors are at work. Several of them have good claims and are getting out some fine ore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McGee, of Pleasant Valley, stayed over night at Independence and left on Monday morning for Santa Cruz. They went south by private conveyance.

John Schober got in last Tuesday from Mojave with a load of general merchandise. Much of it was for Mr. L. Wood, of Independence. Mr. Wood gives all the support he can to the teams.

Malcolm M. Glenn has become insane and has been committed to the Asylum at Stockton. The unfortunate man lived at Independence five years ago and since then has resided at San Bernardino.

The Academy at Bishop has more students now than at any other time since it was opened. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have won the confidence and esteem of the people and proven their ability as teachers.

Good progress is being made with the artesian well at Blackrock. To a depth of about forty feet boulders of lava were encountered and progress was slow. Now the drill is in better ground and is going down rapidly.

Lank & Kehoe have the finest young orchard around Independence. The cherry and peach trees are heavily loaded with their first crop. Many of their apple trees are beginning to bear. The orchard was set out two years ago.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Carson & Colorado railroad in Hawthorne on the 9th of May for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Governor has appointed Elijah Robinson, of Independence, and Finley McIver, of Citrus, Directors of Agricultural District No. 18. The former to succeed Nathan Rhine and the latter to succeed Harvey Boone, both of whose terms had expired.

Easter Sunday was celebrated at the Academy at Bishop by a service of song and readings from Scripture and many secular authors. The programme was very interesting and attracted a large audience. All present evidently found hearty enjoyment in the service.

It is said that many a shapely leg owed its symmetry to sawdust. A dusky Indian beauty beats that out of the field. A few days ago one of these was stretched in blissfull repose by the side of the road at Independence, her stocking nicely padded with a bottle of whisky.

A severe drought prevails in Eastern Nevada. Cattle men are gathering up their herds and driving them out of the country as rapidly as possible. It is feared that many cattle will perish. The streams and springs are reported to be lower now than is usual in August and there is no snow on the mountains.

Bishop is sure to have one of the finest race tracks in the State. A great deal of work has been done upon it and is still being continued. The track is made as level as a house floor and is solid, yet springy. The curves are raised a little on the outside and every other improvement is made that experience suggests.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr left Bishop last Monday on a tour among the various charges of the Methodist Church east of the Sierra mountains. His trip will be extended north nearly to the border of Oregon, and will occupy many weeks. He travels by private conveyance, and will go over many hundreds of miles, much of the way through very sparsely settled country.

MINING ITEMS.

Last week when sinking on a lead vein at the White Hill Barnes & Kehoe encountered quartz. The seam is about two feet wide and was taken out to give room. After a good deal of the quartz had been thrown over the dump Kehoe happened to pick up a piece of the rock and saw gold in it. Further investigation showed that the ore thrown away carried gold. Many samples have since been caushed in a morter and prospected and all of them carry gold in big paying quantity. A shaft is now down on the ledge to a distance of thirty-eight feet and the ledge gives evidence of widening out as it goes down. A thin seam of clay divides the quartz from the lead vein, and this is about three feet wide, being a mixture of clay and seams of lead. Some of the ore is carbonate of silver. The location of the mine is such as to afford the best possible facilities for working; the mountain is very steep and short tunnels would tap the ledge at great depths. A tramway and wire cable would deliver the ore at the foot of the mountain, where there is a big water power in the Eastside canal which would work a mill of any desired capacity and the ore could be worked at small cost.

Dunphy & O'Keefe have struck a big vein of ore at Cerro Gordo. The mine is an extension of the Union ledge, which yielded many millions of dollars in former years. The vein is described as being three feet wide of solid galena and is opened a considerable distance. Thirty tons of ore was recently sent to be tested at the Reno reduction works. The ore can be taken out in large quantities and very easily. There is every indication that this is likely to prove as big an ore body as the great find in the Union mine; and should it prove to be it will make a big stir in the country. The entire claim is owned in equal parts by Hon. P. Reddy, Jack Dunphy and Dennis O'Keefe. The mine may, and we hope it will, make them all millionaires.

A. J. Davis has a lot of ore from the Montezuma mine ready for work at the Maxim mill. There is a very large amount of ore in the mine that can be got out at a trifling cost per ton. This ore carries a high percentage of sulphurets that are rich in gold. Hitherto the gold could not be worked to advantage for want of machinery to concentrate, though sulphurets taken out near the water level in the mine assayed several hundred dollars per ton. The ledge is such that ore can be taken out as easily as from an open quarry, and if the concentrating process proves successful Mr. Davis has a good thing in the mine.

The Hope mine, near Maxim, is showing up a good ledge of gold bearing ore. The "pay streak" is two and a half to three feet thick and carries all the way from ten to fifty dollars per ton. A shaft is down ninety feet on the ledge; the walls are smoothe and solid; there is a clay gouge between the ore and the walls and every indication of an extensive ore body. On the surface the ledge crops out a long distance on each side of the shaft. Sulphurets taken from the greatest depth yet been reached in the mine carry three hundred dollars per ton in gold. The parties interested in the mine know its value and are amply able to control and work it.

At the Minnietta mine, Lookout District, a good paying business is done in working over tailings from the mill. The pile of tailings is estimated to contain about 4,000 tons. The stuff carries 17 ozs. silver per ton and 40 per cent. lead. The lead hinders the silver from amalgamating. Recently machines were put in operation that separate most of the lead from the tailings; the lead is then worth enough to pay all expenses of the operation and leaves a profit of about $3.50 per ton. After this operation the silver amalgamates readily and about 82 per cent. of the assay value is recovered. The parties who are operating say it pays very well.

For some time past John Barnes, of Keeler, has had men working a mine adjoining the Lucky Jim, at Darwin. A few days ago a body of ore was struck in the mine. It will take some time to determine how extensive the deposite is. The ore from the Lucky Jim and the Christmas Gift mines run above the average ores of the district in value, often going several hundred dollars per ton. This last find is certain to be of the same quality as the ore from the other two mines.

Jerry Fitzgerald recently found some immensely rich ore in Lee District. One chunk of the ore is almost pure silver; the metal can be cut in shavings with a pocket knife, and these will curl over like wood shavings. Jerry says that one ton of such ore would make him a nice little stake. Several miners have gone out from Darwin to look at Jerry's claim and they all seem to think he has a good thing.

The Pamlico mine, near Hawthorne, is producing some wonderfully rich ore. Recently a sack weighing one hundred and twenty-four pounds yielded $8,200. Seven sacks yielded $14,000. The vein is thin and the ore is found in bunches. The mine is owned by Messrs. Knapp and Forbes and has already paid them a large amount.

Bush and Lent have a good body of ore in the Alvord mine, near Big Pine. The ore prospects high in free gold. As soon as the concentrator is ready for work at the Maxim mill a lot of the ore will be worked. In addition to free gold the ore carries a great deal of sulphurets, and the gold in this would be lost unless concentrated.

Several mines over about Lookout are reported to be turning out a good deal of ore. From the St. John mine teams are now hauling ore to Keeler the amount of a carload each train. The ore is reported to carry 102 ozs. silver per ton and forty per cent. lead. Gunn & Fitzgerald are the owners of the St. John mine.

Hon. A. J. Gould is taking out ore from the Gypsy Queen mine, at Darwin.

A skilled druggist and a good stock of drugs and medicines are necessary in every community. Mr. H. E. Wright, of Bishop, is just such a druggist and keeps just such a stock. Orders for any goods in his line, or for any prescription of drugs or medicines, will be promptly and carefully filled. All medicines and drugs are of the best quality and will be supplied at a very slight advance over San Francisco prices. Send your orders to Mr. Wright and give him a trial.

The beet sugar factory established at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, appears to be a success. Mr. Spreckels reports that last season the factory gave a profit of $30,000, or $18.20 per ton of sugar produced. The farmers were paid $71,000 for beets and $20,000 was paid for labor. The cost of the sugar when manufactured is reported at $83 per ton, or four cents per pound.

Business Men of Bishop

For many years we have been acquainted with Asher Cohn. Few men have better qualities of head and heart than he. In a successful business career of about twenty years in Plumas county he never made an enemy. Since coming to Inyo county his history is the same.

W. O. Meroney has been in business many years in Inyo county. He came here when a very young man and by close attention to business and honorable conduct has won a high position as a merchant and as a man.

Mr. H. E. Wright came into this county from Bodie. He has not been here very long, but long enough to establish a reputation that any young man may be proud of. He is a well trained, skilful druggist and an excellent man of business.

Given & Ingalls have long been in business as merchants at Candelaria. More recently the Firm established a business at Bishop, of which Mr. Given has charge. The firm does a large business in farm produce, as well as in general merchandise, and have a full measure of public confidence.

J. E. Dunlap is a skilful harness maker and successful dealer in all kinds of harness and saddles. No business man in Bishop is more respected than he is.

No town can prosper without ample and good hotel accommodation. Mr. O. H. Hill did good service to Bishop when he moved there from Bodie and put up a fine large hotel. The house is well provided with comforts and conveniences; every visitor is well received and all go away highly pleased with the treatment given them by the landlord and his assistants.

If landlord Hill is ready to feed the hungry Munzinger & Phillippay never turn anybody away thirsty. They make good beer and, money or no money, every thirsty soul can moisten his clay at the Bavaria Brewery.

There is much beautiful scenery and many fine drives about Bishop and Mr. Robert O'Neal is ever ready to furnish visitors with gentle, though fast traveling teams and saddle horses, or to take the best of care of horses left at his stable.

From all of which it is plain that Bishop has live, wide-awake business men who know the value of advertising in a good local paper.

Pay for the Music.

Though it is to be greatly doubted if the Supervisors will feel justified in taking a thousand dollars from the county treasury and giving it to the Board of Trade to be spent in advertising, it may be true that in the end money so spent would benefit the county very much. There is a way, however, in which the money might be raised. It will be admitted that those who have most to gain by advertising should bear the heaviest part of the expense. During the past two years thousands of acres of land have been located in Owens Valley by men who do not live in Inyo county, who have no other property here, and who do not bear the least part of the burden of taxation of the county. Many of these locators have not spent a dollar in the county, do not mean to, and only made their locations in the hope that others would use toil and money in making improvements that would make their locations valuable. This class of locators will gain most by every effort made to improve the county. There are so many such locators that among them a thousand dollars would be a trifle to each and surely they ought to be willing to contribute that trifle when they have the assurance of so respectable a body as the State Board of Trade that the profit to result from advertising will vastly exceed the outlay. The INDEPENDENT has for five long years been engaged in advertising the county, and is not yet wearied of so doing; now let outsiders, who expect to benefit by all that has been done, contribute a little to do the same.

The Searles Borax Works.

Searls' borax works are a big institution. The buildings cover about two acres of land and are located in San Bernardino county, a little south of the Inyo county line. The borax field appears to be inexhaustible. When a crop of borax is gathered, at the end of a year the same ground can be gone over again and the supply is renewed and as great as at first. In boring for artesian water a large vein of borax was passed through at a depth of tree hundred feet. At the works are machine shops, blacksmith, carpenter and cooper shops. Everything from a fish hook to a prairie schooner can be made at the works. Water for domestic use is conveyed seven miles in pipes from the mountains; the quality is excellent and the supply abundant. Within the limit of Inyo county a tract of land is cultivated that yields an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables. Oranges and bananas are grown. A visitor who was recently at the works says that a thermometer exposed to the sun showed a temperature of one hundred and forty. The buildings at the works are constructed so as to secure as much comfort as possible in a warm climate. From the works to Mojave the distance is eighty miles.

R. F. Brooks was examined last Thursday morning for insanity by Drs. Woodin before Judge Hannah. The Judge decided that the man was not insane and he was discharged. It is alleged that the charge of insanity was prompted by a party who wants to get possession of the business and property of Mr. Brooks. Mrs. Brooks and her father, a man named Sherwin, testified at the examination. The wife wept bitterly and wanted to take her husband home with her, but her father objected and they went off without him.

A letter written at Wadsworth, Nevada, last Tuesday says the outlook for farmers and stockmen is very gloomy. The writer of the letter has lived in Nevada since early days and says he never saw such discouraging circumstances for the country as at present. The drought is already severely felt and every hoof of stock is being driven away as fast as possible to Idaho, Montana, or wherever there is a chance to find feed and water. Circumstances are different in Owens Valley; here we have an abundance of water, crops never looked better, and there is a fine growth of grass all over the pasture lands.

Large quantities of lumber are being delivered at Keeler for additional buildings at the soda works. The machinery for refining the soda works perfectly and soda of superior quality to any other in the market is now being produced. This will grow to be one of the largest industries not only of Inyo county but of the State. It is evident that the Company intends to increase the capacity of the works so as to supply the market of the entire United States. They can readily do so, as the source of supply is inexhaustible and the facilities for manufacturing unequalled.

It is not a practice of the INYO INDEPENDENT to indulge in puffing itself. The paper is run with the constant aim to benefit the whole county and it rests with the people to decide if it is worthy of praise or blame. This week we will be excused for referring to the advertising columns as a proof of the estimation in which the paper is held by the leading business men of the county.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptible to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY . . . CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fee, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL)

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 1889

I. O. O. F.

—THE—

70th Anniversary

Celebration

—OF THE—

Independent Order

—OF—

-:ODD FELLOWS:-

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE

Friday, Apr. 26, 1889

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

Inyo Lodge No. 301

—AND—

Bishop Lodge No. 332

PARADE!
ORATION!
BALL!

Orator.....P. W. FORBES, ESQ.
President of the Day..E. ROBINSON

—INVITATION COMMITTEE—

ROUND VALLEY—C. F. Wildassinn, H. Evans.

BISHOP—I. P. Yaney, Wm. J. Dunn, J. L. Bourland, J. H. Bulpitt, Andrew Dell, Wm McDonald.

LAWS—F. K. Andrews,

BIG PINE—S. G. Gregg, L. M. Newman.

FISH SPRINGS—N. E. Conklin, J. Shoemaker.

INDEPENDENCE—J. D. Blair, D. Crough, J. R. Eldred, J. Alexander, A. Stecker.

GEORGES CREEK—J. E. Shepherd, H. J. Robinson.

LONE PINE—R. C. Spear, S. Decker, John Anton.

KEELER—T. C. Boland, B. F. Gray, C. J. Schatten, S. Levy.

DARWIN—Geo. Lewis, P. Clinton, A. G. McGovern.

LOOKOUT—J. D Channell.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A. R. Conklin, W. W. Woodruff, P. H. Mack, Wells Barnes, Henry Thomsen.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Bertrand Rhine, P. P. Keough

FLOOR COMMITTER.

J. W. Murphy, C. W. Craig, J. E. Shepherd, N. E. Conklin.

BALL TICKETS, $3.00

Supper at the Norman House.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

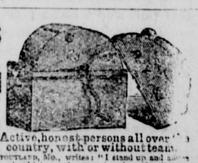
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $5.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPORTSLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and say that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 50 acres in cultivation. If you will set up any instrument that will take as much labor off men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if I had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DOBBS, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ills., writes: "You ask me what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it be the best machine ever invented by man. P.S. We have just as good dinners on Mondays as any other day, Sd. If you can't see, you can not buy ours for $5."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best value in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Payable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis.

THE LOST ATLANTIS.

For many centuries there has been a tradition of a long lost island called Atlantis.

The Greek geographers located it in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the northwest part of Africa and the Pillars of Hercules. The sea-kings of Atlantis are said to have invaded Europe and Africa, and to have been defeated by the Athenians.

All the legends agree that it was a vast island, of inexhaustible resources, and inhabited by a race of superior people. For ages this island has existed only in legendary lore. But now, when the light of modern research is turned full upon the investigation, behold the lost Atlantis at our very doors.

So the bigoted medical fraternity goes groping about in the dark, seeking for an Atlantis or Esculapius, when if they would investigate, they would behold the lost Atlantis at their very door. With their ancient text book, a case of physic, a paper in their waistcoat giving them license to practice, experiment and dose with their injurious drugs, cauterize and perform unnecessary acts, with no person or laws to hold them accountable, they continue their bigoted, unjustified practice, staring into vacancy, and imagining that they see in themselves an Esculapius.

Wrapped in ancient bigotry, they are crying out against all improvements that have been made in medical science. They denounce any new idea advanced by a layman or an opposition school as a fraud.

Why?

Because humanity will not be benefited? Not at all, but because their specialism did not make the discovery.

Yet they concede that there is no remedy known to their materia medica that will cure an advanced kidney malady and the diseases arising therefrom—although many of them know from crowning proof that Warner's Safe Cure will—but unscrupulously treat symptoms and call them a disease, when in reality they know they are but symptoms.

A few of the more honest physicians admit that Warner's Safe Cure is a valuable remedy, and a great blessing to mankind, but say, in so many words, when asked why they do not prescribe it, that they cannot, according to their code.

Nevertheless, the world is fast becoming satisfied that the cure for kidney and liver diseases, in whatever form or condition, has been discovered, and there is no doubt but what Warner's Safe Cure and its fame will live long after such bigotry as we have instanced is dead and buried.

The late eminent physician and writer, Dr. J. G. Holland, published in "Scribner's Monthly," and showed his opinion of such bigotry, and no doubt was satisfied that Atlantis might possibly be discovered in a proprietary medicine, when he wrote editorially, as follows:

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many of the physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

—Better a little wit to lift the latch than the strength of an ox to force the gate.

—There is nothing like running for office to cure a man of undue self-esteem.

—The man with polished manners rubs along easily through the world; but it is because he rubs that he is polished.

—If you can quietly wait while the pearl is made you will gain the pearl plus its value ten thousand times, viz., patience.

—Life is not long enough to spend a portion of it in scolding. John Wesley said he would no more scold than blaspheme. He considered them equal sins.

—There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence. —Swift.

THE MONEY IS HERE.

It Has Been Placed to the Bank Account of the Lucky Holders of 25,215.

The large bundle of money (15,000) recently drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery by Titusville parties arrived by express yesterday, and the amount quartered among the four lucky guessers, each receiving $3,749, minus his share of the expenses of collecting. The sharers in this prize will never know for certain which of them held the lucky twentieth of the magic No. 25,215, the ticket which drew the $300,000.

Ed. Bartholomew, one of the four gentlemen, said to a *Herald* reporter last night, "It makes no difference about who would have gotten the lucky number had we each placed our dollar separately. We pooled our issues and one of the four tickets purchased by us jointly, got there.

"The money comes in handy so far as I am concerned and I guess that's about the case with the other three gentlemen interested. I consider the game fair and square in every respect and not one whit worse than buying and selling oil on margins or many other similar modes of money making and losing. It was by accident and more for the fun and novelty of the thing that we four went in, than anything else, and I for one am far from being sorry for my action.

"Yes, I've ventured in once or twice before and before the last windfall which is so much talked about, I was ahead of the game." Mr. Bartholomew displayed a wonderful amount of light-heartedness while being talked to regarding the matter and a few moments later as the newspaper man was chewing his lonely midnight sandwich he could not prevent his thoughts from straying to the subject of the $3,000 pull and what a pleasant feeling it must be to grab on to so large a bundle in such short order and for the small sum of a dollar bill.—*Titusville*, (Pa.) *Herald*, Feb. 28.

A SUCCSSFUL INSTITUTION.

The PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco, is one of the few successful institutions. It owes its splendid reputation to the fact that Dr. R. H. McDonald, as its President, has never entered into any speculations. He has never swerved from the straight forward cause, which gives the public that confidence which all banks should inspire.

ALLEN GRAY

—— OR, ——

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

Should I be discovered here it would be fatal to my plans—plans which are more than life to me."

What were the plans to which she alluded? Doubtless some request—some simple service she wished him to perform for her. Knowing that one so pure and noble as she could not make an evil request, he resolved to do her bidding.

"Have no fears to speak boldly to me," said Allen. "Your wishes, if in my power, shall be granted."

"Can you leave the village?" she asked.

Starting in amazement, the astonished editor gazed at her for a moment, repeating:

"Leave the village?"

"I mean only temporarily—for two or three days at the longest."

"Y-y-yes, I can—and—and I will if it is necessary."

"It is necessary. Some one *must* go, and I can trust no one but yourself."

"Where do you wish me to go?"

"Do you know where the French settlement or French town is?"

"I have heard of it, and can find it very easily. It is about fifty miles down the river."

"Yes, sir; it is fully that far," the girl answered, gathering up the folds of her apron in her embarrassment and with nervous fingers folding them down into little plaits.

"What am I to do when I get there?" Allen asked.

"You are to go to the house of Mademoiselle Camille," said the girl, still hesitating to make her request fully known.

"Am I to take a message to her?" asked Allen.

"You are to take a child," said the girl, slowly turning her great blue eyes upon him.

Amazement, wonder and curiosity were raging like so many fires in Allen's breast.

"A child?" he gasped.

"Yes, sir; a little boy six years old."

"When am I to start?"

"This very night."

Could he believe his senses? Was all this a strange, wild dream from which he would awake before he knew how it all came out, or was it indeed a reality?

In his helpless bewilderment he asked himself what this child was to the people of the French settlement. Could he be accused of kidnaping for secretly undertaking this task? While all these conflicting thoughts were surging like a tempest in his mind, he vividly recalled the remark of Toney Barnes a few weeks before. Toney, shaking his head in his weird manner, said:

"Never trust yourself in the power of those people. I tell ye the whole family is blighted by a curse. No good ever come to any one who had any thing to do with 'em. If you ever befriend one o' 'em in any way you'll repent it the longest day you live. They're a blighting curse to anybody who has any thing whatever to do with 'em."

Somehow the young editor could not help asking himself if he had fallen under this blighting curse. Was he to be only one more victim to the strange mystery of Turley's Point? Then his eyes fell upon the pale, sweet face of the anxious girl, and he knew she was no siren, charming him to destruction. With determination in his voice he said:

"If you say for me to go to-night I will go."

The girl who, during the moment's silence had been sitting, her face burning with eagerness, now grew brighter as she returned:

"It must be to-night, Mr. Gray; to-morrow will be too late."

"How am I to go, by the river?"

"No, on horseback."

"I do not know that I can get a horse."

"One will be furnished you."

Then another short silence ensued. She seemed waiting to gather up her thoughts. From her breathless exhaustion it was evident that she had come very rapidly from the great house to the village.

Her agitation became less as she recovered from her exertion, and now she was almost as much composed as she had ever been. Gazing at him with intense eagerness, she began giving her instructions.

"As soon as I am gone," she said, in a clear, steady voice, "go to the spring where you found the locket. There you will find a horse saddled and equipped, tied to a tree just back of the old rustic seat. He is the best roadster in the whole country, and will carry you safely to the end of your journey without stopping. The poor child is deaf and dumb, but he is very patient and will give you little or no trouble. Allen was disappointed to learn of the child's affliction, for some how he thought the little prattler would, on this long, lonely ride, unravel to him some of the mystery of the stone house on the hill.

"Where will I find the child?" he asked.

"Untie the horse and bring him back to the road which leads up to the stone house on the hill, and there will be an old negro woman waiting for you with the child. When she gives it to you, lose no time in your flight. Do not think this an easy task you are undertaking, Mr. Gray, or that it is unattended with danger. There is danger of which you can have no knowledge. The journey is hazardous, and may cost you your life."

"Danger shall not deter me for a single moment," said Allen, his bosom heaving with uncontrollable emotions. "I am acting in a just cause in serving you; I know it is right or you would not have imposed the task on me."

The girl had risen to her feet, and when she heard his noble voice, so full of faith and trust, she extended her hands toward him, while her beautiful face glowed with gratitude.

"Thank you! Oh, may Heaven reward you for saying that. I had almost come to the conclusion that I would never see another man whom I could trust. I am thankful that I was in error, and it is with the greatest joy that I have put that feeling forever out of the way."

She unconsciously seized his hand, sending such a thrill through Allen's frame at the touch that he seemed electrified.

"Bertha—Bertha!" he involuntarily and almost unconsciously cried. "What is it all? What is all this mystery surrounding you? Forgive my inquisitiveness. I feel as if our destinies are one."

"Hush, hush!" she cried, starting back and gazing in terror at the door. "You know not what you say—you can not!"

"You misunderstand me, Bertha," he hoarsely whispered, while a cold fear seemed creeping over his heart almost choking his utterance. "You know not the motive that prompts the question. It is a personal interest in yourself and not idle curiosity. This mystery is doubtless a family affair which you would very properly keep from the eyes of the world. Again I assure you 'tis not idle curiosity that prompts me to lift the mystic veil; it is that I may help you in your distress, for—oh, Bertha, *I—I—love you!*"

What a shriek of horror she uttered and how she shrank trembling from head to foot from him! Then, wringing her hands in silent agony, she gazed so wildly at him that he began to fear she had suddenly been seized by a fit of madness. Spellbound and speechless for several minutes both stood glaring at each other.

"Bertha—Miss Collins!" he at last said, in a very penitent voice, "forgive me! Forget all that I have said. I will serve you without making any further inquiries, and, be the errand to the grave, I am ready to go."

Slowly she opened the door, and turning her white sad face toward him, faintly said:

"Adieu!"

"Farewell!" His voice was as faint and sad as hers. They were parting, perhaps forever, yet she was doubly dear to him now. That crushing weight upon his heart seemed almost unbearable.

He wrote a few lines to the foreman, leaving some instructions in regard to the business, stating that he would return in three or four days, and then prepared for that mysterious journey.

CHAPTER XII.

A LONG DARK RIDE.

All necessary arrangements having been completed, Allen Gray left his office, and passing through the dark, silent village, entered the old, long-deserted turnpike. Pausing on the hill-top he instinctively gazed down on Turley's Point, now buried in slumber. He almost wished that he could run away from the toils and vexations that had harrassed him ever since that morning when the steamer brought him to the landing. Oh, to be free from the bitter envy and jealousies which were blighting the village.

He was engaging in a mysterious undertaking, and really knew no cause for the journey. Halting a second time on his way up the hill, he said:

"Why am I going? Her conduct has been very unnatural from the first, and I may be following the mad ravings of a maniac. But no—there is some powerful cause that induced her to ask my assistance in this. That afflicted child is very dear to her. I promised aid in taking him to a place of safety, and I will keep my promise even though the heavens fall!

Wending his way along the road, now almost overgrown with weeds and bushes, he felt a recurrence of that superstitious dread which had almost overcome him on a former occasion. He vainly fought against it, yet, by more than superhuman power, he managed to keep his feelings in subjection.

At last the spring was reached, and he found the horse tied as had been represented. The noble animal, as if aware of the journey before him, stamped in his impatience to be on the road.

He unfastened the horse, and, vaulting in the saddle, the spirited animal, as light and free as the woodland breeze, flitted along the dark winding path to the turnpike.

A dark figure, leading a child so completely wrapped up that he could not at first distinguish its features, came up to him. Bending low in his saddle, Allen lifted the little boy to the horse's back and seated the child before him. The old negro woman, thrusting into his hand a sealed note, murmured the name of *Mademoiselle Camille*.

"Am I to give her this?" he asked.

"Oui, monsieur!" she answered.

"Too bad, too bad!" said Allen, thrusting the note into his pocket, as his horse started down the road. "Every one connected with this confounded mystery is either dumb or speaks some foreign language except Bertha, who refuses to reveal any thing."

The child proved to be a very patient little fellow, and sat silently in front of Allen. Fearing that some of the villagers might be awake and that they would see him, Allen, after cantering gaily down the old turnpike to the bottom of the hill, turned aside and rode around Turley's Point, entering the road two miles beyond it.

Knowing his danger he became quite nervous. Every sound emitted from that dark wood he construed into a pursuer. From those dark recesses he seemed to ever see the frightfully stern visage of the tall, dark man at the chateau. The demoniacal smile of triumph on his dark visage bode no good to the horseman and his young charge. The face followed him everywhere. It peered at him from the fence corners, or hedge-rows, or the orchard beyond; wherever he went, that revengeful face followed him.

Down a long lane, through a forest, across a bridge and up a hill the noble steed, bearing his double burden, galloped. The child was so still and quiet that Allen thought he must be asleep. It was not until he attempted to change his position that he found him

"AM I TO GIVE HER THIS?" HE ASKED.

awake. He turned his great blue eyes in mute wonder and appeal to his guide and companion.

"Poor child," said Allen. "I wonder if he knows where he is going, or what is to be his fate when he gets there? I wish his speaking and hearing faculties were as clear as his big blue eyes, I would fathom this mystery. Yes, I am mean enough to pump a child to find this out."

The mystery of Turley's Point had baffled the shrewdest and most inquisitive of the village. Even Allen's daring was defied by it, until he had become desperate.

It was one of those calm, quiet starlight summer nights, and had it not been for the constant strain upon his nerves, Allen would have found the riding pleasant. The moon did not rise until well on towards morning, and the fore part of the night was quite dark, especially when passing through the forests.

While galloping along a wooded ridge Allen heard the sounds of horses' hoofs in the rear.

"Are we pursued?" he asked himself.

He soon became certain that the horseman was gaining on them. The fierce ring of hoofs became louder every moment.

"I might outrun him," said Allen, "but with this child to look after it would be best to play a game of hide and seek."

On his left was a narrow, dark path leading down into the woods, and he turned his horse into it. Here he waited until his pursuer had passed along the road. The ring of iron hoofs upon the stony road could be heard long before the horseman reached the point opposite where Allen had reined in his horse. When the sound of hoofs had died away in the distance, the editor again returned to the road and continued his journey. The little boy became sleepy, yawned, laid his tired head against Allen's shoulder and was soon buried in slumber.

"Poor little fellow," said Allen, gazing into that young face, disfigured with care and weariness. "His being a part of that terrible mystery has had a fearful effect on him."

The child had wonderful resemblance to Bertha. The fair, beautiful face and golden curly hair was similar to hers. Undisturbed by the easy motion of the horse, his slumbers were not disturbed.

Allen was kept awake by the responsibility that was on him. Sometimes he blamed himself for having undertaken this journey at the request of one whom he really did not know. Was ever man engaged in a more madcap enterprise? It might be, after all, that it was only a shrewd scheme to make him a tool in an abduction.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Tommy—I wouldn't want to be the preacher's little boy. Aunt—Why? Tommy—Oh, he's got hundreds and hundreds of slippers. They are scattered all over the house.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Better a little wit to lift the latch than the strength of an ox to force the gate.

—There is nothing like running for office to cure a man of undue self-esteem.

—The man with polished manners rubs along easily through the world; but it is because he rubs that he is polished.

—If you can quietly wait while the pearl is made you will gain the pearl plus its value ten thousand times, viz., patience.

—Life is not long enough to spend a portion of it in scolding. John Wesley said he would no more scold than blaspheme. He considered them equal sins.

—There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence. —Swift.

—The fancies of men change, and he that loves to-day hateth to-morrow; but let reason be thy schoolmistress, which shall ever guide thee aright.—Sir W. Raleigh.

—Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—Johnson.

—The love which does not lead to labor will soon die out, and the thankfulness which does not embody itself in sacrifices is already changing to ingratitude.

—The man who always tells the exact truth in this world on every possible occasion may have a clear conscience, but he will never be popular among his neighbors. —Somerville Journal.

—Weariness may sometimes come from simple indolence. It is a mistake to suppose that only work brings weariness. A life of bright activity and eager service keeps back the flood of ennui and weariness.

—Man's free will is free will up to a certain point only; he may choose what he will think, say or do, but he can not choose what the consequence of these things shall be; these are fixed by a law at once immutable and gracious.

—There is a burden of care in getting riches—fear in keeping them; temptation in using them; guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—M. Henry.

—Pride, ill-nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners. Without some one of these defects no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world.—Swift.

—The "Ten Year Book" of Cornell University, recently published, shows that during the last twenty years the total number of degrees conferred was 1,437 and the total number of graduates at 1,352. Of this number 45 are engaged in agriculture, 51 in architecture and building, 5 in art, 23 in banking, 11 in chemistry and assaying, 150 in civil engineering, 246 in education, 30 in electrical engineering, 61 in newspaper work, 245 in law, 25 in manufacturing, 43 in mechanical engineering, 65 in medicine and surgery, 115 in mechanical pursuits, 30 in the ministry, 5 in publishing, 12 in scientific investigation and 65 in study. One hundred and twenty-one are without occupation or unreported.

—Out of the five hundred and fifty-five adult converts baptized by the English Church missionaries at Amritsar, India, since the establishment of the mission in 1852, no less than two hundred and fifty-three have been converts from Islam.

—"Knowledge must be the foundation of all true enthusiasm. It was the reading of Cook's voyages that filled Carey with the desire to carry the gospel to the heathen. It was reading Claudius Buchanan's 'Star in the East,' that awakened a missionary zeal in Judson."

—In Michigan University "a larger proportion of women than of men are taking by choice the full classical course," President Angell reports. Men are becoming scientific rather than classical, on account of the new openings in scientific professions, while women study Greek and Latin, to meet the requirements of teachers.

—The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and every pursuit is the quality of attention. My own invention, or imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention.—Dickens.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions capped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

A squatter in a Western boom town has recently laid claim to the principal avenue in the place, and the Grand Jury are trying to indict him for highway robbery.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A patch on a boys' trousers is something new under the sun.

For paralysis, and nervous diseases generally, Dujardin's Life Essence is the *true* remedy. Hundreds of cases of paralysis have been *prevented* by timely use of this *life-giving essence*. A physician in Oregon writes: "I have prescribed the Life Essence in several cases of sexual debility, and am surprised at the results. I thank you for placing such a remedy in my reach." Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

DISGUSTING SKIN DISEASES.

What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which shows itself in pimples or blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simply impure blood. See what BRANDRETH'S PILLS did for a chronic case:

George Chapman, Pinconing, Mich., says: "For four years I was in the Mounted Infantry in the U. S. Army, residing during that time principally in Texas. Almost all of that time I had a chronic skin disease, characterized by an eruption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctor termed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS were recommended to me. I concluded to try them, and did so, and I have thanked God daily since then that I did so. I think I used them altogether for about three months, and, by that time, was completely cured and have never had any trouble since. My skin is as clear as any one's."

The richest man in Berlin has an income of $1,190,000. He wants to marry an American beauty.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

"Voters bought like hogs!" cries an excited contemporary. Of course, purchased by the barrel.

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T. A. STOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

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Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

MRS. LAURA E. DUGGAN, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

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San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1889.

DON'T BE A GULL!
Because a gull is a very foolish bird that will swallow anything you offer it. When you ask for "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut" Smoking Tobacco, and the dealer wants you to try some cheap brand on which he makes a much larger profit. He is simply trying to "gull" you. He knows as well as you do that "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut" is the most popular and the best Smoking Tobacco on the Pacific Coast.

WHITE LABOR LEAGUE S. F.

TO THE PUBLIC:
We wish to call attention to the fact that a large percentage of Shoes imported from the East to California are made by convicts in Penitentiaries and are inferior in every way to Shoes made by the "White Labor League" of California.
None but the best White Workmen employed, and Shoes bearing above stamp are warranted to give satisfaction. See that the Shoe you buy bears this stamp, and insist on your dealer having it.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS' WHITE LABOR LEAGUE.

GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on. FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

POWDERED 98% CAUSTIC SODA, TREE WASH, Carbolic Sheep Wash. T. W. Jackson & Co., Mfr. Agents, 104 Market St.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

IT MADE MOTHER STRONG

"My mother has been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for nervous prostration, accompanied by melancholia, etc., and it has done her a world of good. It is the only medicine that strengthens the nerves." G. H. BEERS, Orbisonia, Pa.

Paine's Celery Compound is of unequaled value to women. It strengthens the nerves, regulates the kidneys, and has wonderful power in curing the painful diseases with which women so often silently suffer.

$1 per bottle. Six for $5. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

"I am in my 64th year. Have been afflicted in several ways—could not sleep, had no appetite, no courage, low spirits. I commenced using Paine's Celery Compound, and felt relief from the third day after using it. I now have a good appetite and can sleep well. My spirits and courage are almost like those of a young man." S. C. KINKAID, D. D., Gonzales, La.

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthens and builds up the old, and cures their infirmities. Rheumatism, Indigestion and nervousness yield quickly to the curative power of Paine's Celery Compound.

A Perfect Tonic and Invigorator, It GIVES NEW LIFE.

"I am now 69 years old and have tried several remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I feel entirely different for the short time I have used it. I can walk nearly straight, sleep sound and well, and feel as though there was new life and energy coming into my whole system." H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

DIAMOND DYES True to Name and Color. Nothing can Equal Them. YOUR BABY will be rosy, plump and merry if given LACTATED FOOD.

MIRACULOUS RESTORATION.

That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!

And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day.
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.

At last, while in a hopeless frame,
One day she said, "There is a name
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help; I can but try."

And so, according to direction,
She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
And every baleful symptom fled,
And she was raised as from the dead.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nervine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, are Laxative or Cathartic, according to size of dose.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COUNTRY BUNCO-STEERERS.

How City Men Fall Easy Victims to Their Shrewdly-Planned Schemes.

The story of the unsophisticated hayseed being relieved of his shining gold by the flashy swell, who recognizes him on the street as an old friend, has been told so often that one would naturally suppose that that is all that can be related on the subject.

But this is not so. The rural districts have many bunco-steerers, who lie in wait for the urbanite who settles in the blooming lea to squander the dollars of New York in New Jersey.

These bunco-steerers are innocent-looking yokels, who don't appear to be overstocked with every-day intelligence, and no city man would ever imagine them capable of fleecing him.

They don't step up and say: "Are you Mr. Smith, of Rochester?" and follow it up by inquiring after the health of the family.

They go to the barber-shop, that boundless bureau of information in every town, and ask:

"Who is that man who just moved into the yellow house on Brick Hill?"

"Bunkard!" replies the barber, as he gives his victim a spirited upper cut.

Then the bunco-steerer mounts his stilts, and struggles through the incarnadined mud to the residence of Mr. Bunkard.

After the door is opened, he says:

"Is Mr. Bunkard in?"

And when he is told that Mr. Bunkard is in, and Mr. Bunkard appears, the rural bunco-steerer asks:

"Ah, Mr. Bunkard, would you like to buy some hickory at five dollars per cord?"

As a matter of fact, hickory is so scarce that carriage makers use ash when they make hickory wheels; but Mr. Bunkard does not know this. He would know how to take the farmer in in a Wall street grain-pool in which there is no grain; but when it comes to firewood, he doesn't even know that hickory is superior to pine. So he orders two cords of hickory, and in the course of a few days receives one cord of chestnut, for which he pays ten dollars.

Then the bunco-steerer goes to the florist and tells him what an easy victim Mr. Bunkard is; and in a few days the florist goes around and sells Mr. Bunkard a dozen onions for Roman hyacinths. But he first dips them into hot water, that they may not develop and expose the swindle.

In the spring-time, these creatures who live on the fat of the city man, come around to rake up the place, and remove the dead leaves and ashes. They make a bargain to do it for fifteen dollars. Mr. Bunkard thus thinks he is getting a bargain, and he orders them to go ahead. They start at eight in the morning, and have the job finished by noon-time; and when he comes home at four they are waiting for their money.

After a day or two, Mr. Bunkard is told by a plumber that he ought to have his place cleaned up. But he doesn't suspect that the first cleaners-up purposely left it in such a state that he would have to employ others. So the plumber sends his brother up, and he gathers ten dollars for doing the job that was only worth five to start on.

In the summer, a man comes and offers to cut the grass for two dollars per day; and he purposely runs Mr. Bunkard's lawn mower over stones and breaks it beyond repair. Then he recommends Mr. Bunkard to get a Paracelsus mower down in the village, at Crowley's; and if he does so, Crowley gives the bunco-laborer a good commission; and whether he does or not, the laborer secures a day's employment raking the stones out of the grass.

When he renders his bill, he adds a day that he never put in on the place; and if Mr. Bunkard mentions it, he says it was a rainy day, and that he spent it chopping up barrels for kindling wood in the cellar. Then he, the bunco-steerer, has the expressman drive off the roadway a foot or so and hack the lawn to pieces, to create a fresh job.

In the autumn, Mr. Bunkard is waited upon by a man who tells him that if he wants a green lawn next summer he must have some fertilizer put on. Then he suggests that a blind drain be put down the middle of the road, to keep it from being washed up against the house and down the cellar windows. After he has left with an order, his brother calls on Mr. Bunkard, under a different name, to see if he can sell him a barrel of cider. The cider, which is short in measure, is put in the cellar to develop into vinegar. Mr. Bunkard is told that it will be vinegar in three months, and the vender leaves a small hole in the barrel so that it is soon empty, and Mr. Bunkard never learns that it originally contained water.

And in the winter it is just the same; for at that season Mr. Bunkard employs a man to care for his furnace, and he leaves all the drafts on and burns up all the coal he can in the interest of the coal dealer; and occasionally lets it go out at night to freeze the pipes, in the interest of the plumber.

And so, year after year, the country bunco-steerer works his little game, and has the art to conceal his art in such a way that he is universally regarded as pure as the white rose at his peaceful sill, and one who ought not to be allowed to go off the farm alone. —Puck.

—The profession of "lady guide" is so well established in London that a society which sends out 200 guides carries on a lucrative business.

THE CHICAGO FOX HUNT.

Suggestions by The New York Tribune Prior to the Event.

Chicago has decided to celebrate Washington's birthday by following the hounds in an imitation fox hunt. Six months ago the leaders in her best society ceased stamping the little tin pails of lard turned out at their refineries with the familiar porker's profile, but instead emblazoned thereon a lion rampant. It was clear from that moment that American ideas and institutions were doomed in Chicago-by-the-Lake.

We are assured that the most extensive preparations are being made for the meet. Chicago, however, keeps in view the fact that discretion has long been recommended as being the most desirable part of valor, and is determined to take no risks.

To this end, we are told, those having the matter in charge, "after an earnest consultation have determined to have no jumps or obstacles of any kind on the course," even if it somewhat mars the effect, the committee being "fearful of the consequences." All dangerous American barbed wire fences, sign boards, trees, bushes, stones and other objects are being carefully removed from the course, which will be twelve miles straightaway, and the farmers along the route will be requested to keep in their cows, hogs and poultry on the day of the meet. The committee hates to take these precautions, but the consequences hang over it by a single hair and render it fearful.

Various other precautionary measures are under consideration by the committee and may be adoped. A plan for strewing the course thickly with feather beds, spring mattresses, and so forth, to ward off, in a measure, the "consequences," has been suggested, but it is thought that the cost will be too great. It is believed that by strapping pillows to various parts of the persons of the riders, practically the same result may be reached at only a fraction of the expense. The idea of strapping each rider firmly to his horse met with no approval except among some of the more timid; but a novel plan has been proposed in its place and will probably be carried out. Each rider will wear a jacket, which will be short enough, so that as he sits on his horse the lower edge of it will be some six inches from the cantle of the saddle.

The jacket edge will then be fastened to the saddle by a half dozen stout six inch spiral springs. This, it is thought, will insure great safety and leave the intrepid follower of the hounds ample freedom of motion. In case the horse falls, takes an imaginary hedge, or otherwise becomes highly unpleasant for a Chicago man, the rider will simply fly up into the air a foot or two and be drawn back quickly and surely to the padded saddle. On Washington's birthday Chicago will be in the saddle, and retained there most of the time by strong steel springs.

The hounds will be procured from Detroit. A man from Oshkosh attempted to foist some of his hounds on the committee, but the manifest superiority of Detroit hounds, coming, as they do, from so near British territory, being pointed out, the gentleman from Wisconsin did not get a bid. The committee politely but firmly advised him to take his ample dog back to Oshkosh. Whether or not semi-English horses will also be used is not stated, but it seems probable that they will.

The 22d of February promises to be a most remarkable day for Chicago. Laying aside any little animosities which may have been engendered among her society leaders by surreptitious cutting in the price of leaf lard and side pork, they will mount their spirited bobtailed horses and dash away along the picturesque lake front twelve miles straight toward Milwaukee. With the gamey anise seed bag disappearing on the horizon, the Detroit hounds in full cry, the resolute Chicago riders clinging to the pommels of their saddles with the strength of desperation, and a physician stationed every half mile to render assistance if needed, the scene will be worth a long journey to witness. We wish the meet every success possible, and "no consequences."—New York Tribune.

A New Yorker's Bad Break.

Philadelphian—You are very fond of society, I see. Do you belong to the exclusive 400?

New Yorker—No; unfortunately there is a dark stain on my social record.

"Indeed!"

"Yes, it's too true. I once walked two squares on Fifth avenue with a very dear friend of mine, an eminent scientist, who had on a suit of ready made clothing."—Philadelphia Record.

The Power of Music.

The sun had already sunk in the west when the convict returned to his native village. During the many years of his confinement he had harbored but one idea—that of revenge. As he neared the old school house (which, by the way, he had made up his mind to fire) a bell from a distant spire began its slow and solemn peal. A feeling which the convict had not felt in many years filled his breast. He stood rooted to the spot, and tears, hot tears, moistened his cheeks. When the bell had ceased its tolling, he hastily wiped his eyes with the back of his calloused hand, and exclaimed: "My heart is softened; I will not shed blood to-night—I will rob instead!"—Life.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Lady and the Panther—A Story From East India.

Mrs. H., wife of a Bombay official, sends us the following account of a recent adventure:

I was visiting some friends at Matheran, a delightful hill resort, which affords an agreeable relief during the hot season to a number of jaded Bombay officials. On my arrival at Belle Vista, I found that some other of S.'s friends had unexpectedly asked to be put up, and indeed were occupying the spare room of the bungalow. I therefore insisted that no change should be made in the family arrangements on my account. At my earnest solicitation I was allowed to have my way, and take up my quarters in a cool, inviting tent, erected about thirty yards from the house, and which I found my host was using as a study. The removal of his books was the work of a few minutes; and these were quickly replaced by the necessary furniture of a bedroom. I soon found every thing arranged to my mind, and I congratulated myself upon having secured the coolest and most delightful sleeping apartment in the place. The lookout from the door was one of exceptional beauty. The moon shone out clear and soft over the whole landscape before me. Having done a great deal that day, I was very tired, so I soon prepared for bed. My little fox-terrier Fidget, my only companion, took up her usual place at the foot of my bed. I crept under the mosquito curtains and soon sank into a deep sleep. In about an hour I was awakened by the growling and barking of Fidget, and by the light of the moon I caught sight of a huge panther standing in the doorway of my tent. Its eyes were flashing fire, and it was lashing its long tail furiously to and fro, as if it really meant mischief. In a moment more it seemed on the point of making a spring at me, and I could no longer doubt that it was bent on making a meal on my dog or myself. I in no way, however, lost my presence of mind, as I commenced shouting with all my might, which caused the beast to beat a retreat. He walked slowly toward the open door, by which he had entered, but only to walk round the outside of the tent and enter by another opening, which brought him somewhat nearer the bed. I stretched out my hand and clutched my candles and matches and quickly struck a light. This, together with my shouting and the dog's barking, startled the animal, and he again disappeared. I was not certain that he would stand such trifling any longer, so I made a dash for my dressing-gown, slipped into my slippers, tucked my dog under my arm and ran for my life. Unfortunately, I could not tell where the animal was, and the dark shrubbery, with trees overhead, looked just the place for him to be hiding, but I had to take my chance, and I ran as if fifty bulls were behind me, leaving my slippers on the path, and, tumbling up the steps, I fell into the verandah panting. I rushed to the door, which was locked from the rest of the house, and, knocking loudly, called out: "Mr. S., there is a panther in my tent." You can imagine the commotion. Every one was about in a few seconds. The gentlemen all seized their guns and ran out to see if there was any chance of a shot, and I was made a great fuss of; every one said what a wonderful escape I had had. They saw no more of the panther, but the next morning we heard that he made for the house of another friend some distance off, and there he attempted to carry off a big English bull-dog, which he found asleep in the inner verandah. Fortunately the cries of the dog brought the servants to the rescue, but not before its throat and face had been frightfully mauled. My friends are all of the opinion that the mosquito curtains saved my life. The beast was evidently very hungry and was at one moment preparing to spring upon us, but he was puzzled by my surroundings, and probably took them for some kind of trap. But I never for a moment lost my presence of mind; this and the watchfulness of my little dog enabled me to beat a safe retreat and escape the jaws of my midnight visitor.—London Queen.

Telegraph Company's Liability.

A verdict was recovered some time ago by a Chicago firm against the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company for a mistake in the transmission of dispatches sent to their correspondents in New York in regard to the purchase of a large quantity of coffee. The company lately moved before Judge Baker, of the Circuit Court, for a new trial on the ground that their printed message contained a notice of exemption from liability, and further that the transactions were in the nature of gambling transactions. The Judge decided against the telegraph company on both grounds. He held that a telegraph company was obliged to use ordinary care in the transmission of telegrams, notwithstanding what had been printed on its message forms, and that the errors made raised the presumption of neglect. As regards the charge of gambling, the Judge held that such transactions were not necessarily illegal. If actual purchases were made under which the buyers were bound to take and the seller to deliver coffee in a specified time and for a specified price, the mere fact that the purchase may have been made with the intention of reselling did not necessarily make it illegal under the Gambling act.—Bradstreet's.

—"You're too fresh," said the brine to the beef. "I acknowledge the corn," replied the beef, humbly.—Puck.

HIGH BUILDING SITES.

Why They Deserve a Preference in the Choice of a Healthy Home.

Other things being equal, elevated building sites deserve therefore a decided preference in the choice of a healthful home. High ground secures easy drainage, free access of fresh air currents, and a comparative immunity from the influence of the noxious gases which settle in pent-up hollows and down-town slum alleys. A sort of instinct seems, indeed, to guide the choice of high-ground homesteads, for even savages show a preference for the highest available building sites of a rolling prairie region, or often devise artificial means of remedying the absolute flatness of an extensive plain. Quite aside from the business considerations of their predatory mode of life, the aristocrats of our Saxon forefathers were remarkably fond of hill-top locations, and in the old house of the Celtic nations, too, nearly every conspicuous hillock and carr is crowned with the ruins of an old castle. Hence, perhaps, that incomparably-pleasant first-look impression of that finest promenade on the American continent, Euclid avenue, in a suburb of Cleveland, O., where nearly every private residence stands on a mound of grass slopes and shrubbery, and artificially raised from twenty to fifty feet above the level of the street. In a factory town, shrouded with its vail of shifting smoke-clouds, an elevation of one hundred feet insures immunity from the worst effects of the vitiated atmosphere, which, by chemical tests, has been found to deposit all its vilest gases on low ground, while the law of gravity sifts the drifting smoke-whirls of their coarse admixtures, thus giving the down-town quarter a double share of every disadvantage. In midsummer, when a brooding heat adds its horrors to the nauseating fumes of a crowded street, the very life of a sick child may depend upon the chance of getting a breath of the cool night wind, and that chance is about as 160 to one in favor of an isolated hill-top residence, as compared with the tenements of a narrow slum alley. The architecture of our Anglo-American cities, in fact, reverses the plan of nature, which excludes the direct rays of the summer sun by a canopy of screening foliage. The continuous brick ramparts of our American cities admit, and even intensify, the glare of the noontide sun, but obstruct the current of the breezes that sweep free through the open arcades of the forest. The trifling objection to the over-airiness of a hill-top residence in winter should, therefore, not for a moment outweigh the unspeakable benefit of its advantages in the brooding summer of a climate like that of the East-American coast regions.—National Tribune.

ELECTRIFYING ANIMALS.

How Monkeys and Elephants Act When Under the Influence of a Battery.

Some interesting experiments have been made lately in electrifying the wild beasts of a menagerie in winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. A savage baboon was tied after a desperate struggle; a sponge at the end of a wire was put into his mouth, and another wire tied to one of his paws. A current of two cells maddened the beast, and the irritation increased until twenty-eight cells were used, when it grew less. When forty cells were applied the animal became lethargic, and very much like a man overcome with drink. The resistance was 8,000 ohms, a surprisingly large figure. After his release the baboon became furious with rage. Small monkeys acted very much like children when electrified. When the current struck them they screamed as if in agony; when the current was withdrawn they looked puzzled. One monkey tore the sponge apart as though looking for the current inside, or to find what had bitten him. A tame seal was made very vicious, and bit the wires in two. A hippopotamus took the full force of the battery of forty-two cells without wincing. The wetness of the hides of the seal and hippopotamus made it impossible to ascertain the degree of resistance. Wild carnivora showed keen sensitiveness to the current, their resistance varying from 8,000 to 15,000 ohms. Brother wolf sat on his haunches and cried piteously when the current was applied to him. Elephants took nearly 12,000 ohms, and they actually enjoyed the sensation except when a strong current was passed through the trunk. They did not seem to care for a few cells in other portions of the anatomy, but under the influence of the full battery of forty-two cells they rubbed their legs together, caressed keepers and visitors and squealed with delight.—Baltimore Sun.

—Fifty years ago no gentleman could have smoked in the presence of ladies. The unmarried girl or young wife of a certain social status met walking with a young man puffing a cigar would have gone home with several shreds less of character than she had set out with. But who has a word to say now? Now we have the cigars and cigarettes brought in with the coffee immediately after dinner, and no one is offended. Often, indeed, one of the ladies will herself join the men; and if a few prim old souls think the exhibition shocking, the younger accept it as a matter of taste, and either decline or determine to try, accordingly their individual liking, with no moral afterthought whatever.—London Queen.

—Before the wedding-day a girl generally overrates the man she is to marry, but she more than makes up for her misjudgment afterward.—Somerville Journal.

Who Has Not Suffered Like This?

"Is this where Mr. Pallister lives?" inquired the caller, referring to a memorandum he carried in his hand.

"No, sir," replied the man of the house, who had answered the door bell himself.

"Why, I was told this was his street and number."

"He doesn't reside here, sir."

"H'm! This is No. 614, isn't it?"

"Yes."

The caller looked at his memoradum again.

"That's strange," he said, eyeing the man of the house with something like suspicion. "No. 614 Webster place. That's the direction I have here. Didn't Mr. Pallister live in this house until recently?"

"I don't know."

"Do you know where he lives now?"

"I do not."

"Is there any such man on this street?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Well, that beats me. Your name isn't Pallister, of course?"

"No."

"Do you know"——

"I tell you I don't know of any such man."

"Do you suppose"——

"I don't suppose anything. Is that all you want of me, sir?"

"Where do you think I would be likely to find"——

By slamming the door in the face of the man who wanted to find Mr. Pallister the exasperated victim saved himself from the commission of a deed that a jury of ignorant and untried men would have mistakenly pronounced murder.—Chicago Tribune.

Before the Bite.

"I like to shpeak about some law," said a caller at police headquarters, yesterday.

"Yes," replied the sergeant.

"If a man haf a dog, und dot dog bites me, can I make dose man pay me sometings?"

"Well, that depends. You could tell better after trying."

"But I doan't try him."

"Have you been bitten by a dog?"

"No, sir. I know dot dog likes to bite me und so I poison him off before he gets a chance."

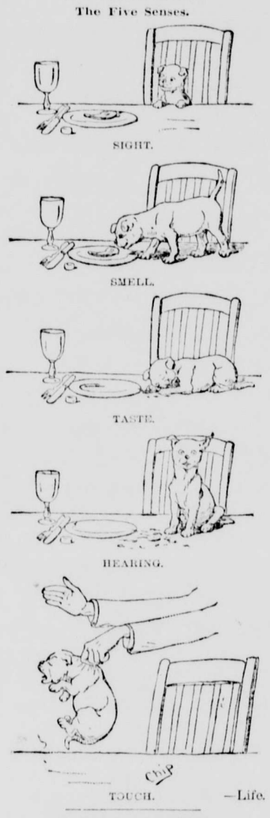
"Then there's no question of law to be decided."

"Maype not. I come here to see aboudt her."

"If you have poisoned anybody's dog you'd better keep your mouth shut about it. That's my advice."

"I doan't tell nopody but ten peoples aboudt him so far, und I shan't shpeak to nobody else. Dot was good advice. I hope you good day."—Detroit Free Press.

The Five Senses.



—Life.

Willie's Judicial Mind.

Mother (severely)—Robert, you did very wrong to do what I told you not to do. As a punishment for your disobedience, I forbid you to play with Willie again this afternoon."

Bobby and Willie twist nervously about their respective chairs for half an hour, when Willie observes:

"Ma, do you think it's fair to punish both of us for what Bobby done?"—Binghamton Republican.

A Mean Man.

Philanthropist (joyously)—I am delighted to learn that you have promised your sick daughter $50 on the day she is well enough to go out.

Old Closefist—Yes, the doctor said she only needed encouragement.

"That will no doubt do her good. Fifty dollars is a good deal of money to her."

"Yes, and to me, too, but it would cost more than that to bury her."—New York Weekly.

The Modern Magazine.

Quillpen—I understand, Mr. Calfbound, that your house is contemplating the issue of a new magazine?

Mr. Calfbound—We have so announced.

Quillpen—What are to be the principal literary features of the first number?

Mr. Calfbound—We haven't thought anything about that yet. The most important thing, of course, is to get a taking design for the cover.—Burlington Free Press.

The Reason.

"So the belle of the choir has married the tenor."

"Yes."

"I thought she favored the bass."

"Yes, but she got some high flown notions into her head and threw over the bass for the tenor."

"For what reason?"

"Because the tenor was more high toned."—Boston Courier.

Voted Down.

A lady living in Ohio is the mother of six boys. One day a friend calling on her said: "What a pity that one of your boys had not been a girl." One of the boys about 8 years of age overheard this remark, and promptly interposed: "I'd like to know who'd 'a bin 'er; I wouldn't 'a bin 'er; Ed wouldn't 'a bin 'er; Joe wouldn't 'a bin 'er; and I'd like to know who'd 'a bin 'er."—Christian Observer.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—"A Kansas apple has the flavor of a banana, the tart of a lemon and the fragrance of an orange," says a Kansas paper.

—"Che Mah," the Chinese dwarf, the smallest liliputian on earth, aged fifty years, is so small that you can cover him with an ordinary plug hat.

—A church at Almont, Mich., raises money in a novel way. A box is placed in the church, and the members on their birthday dropped as many cents into the box as they are years old.

—An Ohio farmer mortgaged his farm to get his wife some diamond ear-rings and she lost one of them in the suds the first wash day and attempted to hang herself in the barn.

—An intoxicated man, who died on a New York doorstep the other day, was identified as an ex-millionaire merchant of New Orleans. Four years before he began dissipating, and his wife on that account left him.

—A farmer was rather noted among his friends for a complaining disposition. One year the crop was exceptionally good, and some curiosity was felt to see how he would meet the case. "I am afraid," said he, "that such a great crop will be a powerful strain on the land."

—An intelligent taxpayer of St. Paul, Minn., was asked to buy his daughter a geography, and he wrote the principal of the school: "I do not see any use for a girl to take geography lessons, for it is of no use to them, because they can not be any officer in the army or navy."

—The barkeeper of one of the large New York hotels has decided the interesting question of the value of New York "swear-offs." He says that he has noticed that immediately after the first of the year the receipts for drinks fall off on an average of 35 per cent, but as the month advances they gain steadily, and by February 1 they are back to the starting point. A "swear-off," therefore, will generally last about thirty days.

—A diver at work on the Wellington, New Zealand, harbor improvements, was down in his diver's dress, placing blocks between the piles that had just been driven. While there he was seized by an octopus that grabbed him with some of its legs and the piles with the other. Do what he would the diver couldn't get away, so he stood perfectly still, and pretty soon the octopus released its grasp on the piles. Then the diver gave the signal and was drawn to the surface with the creature clinging to him. It was killed. Its legs measured nine feet in length.

—A farmer, who recently chopped down a hollow beech tree at Anna Station, O., which was apparently 150 years old, had his attention drawn to a peculiar-looking earthen jar, which was well sunken in the center of the hollow butt. A few blows of the axe liberated it from its confined position, and, after securing it, it was opened and found filled to the brim with silver coin. They were all of Spanish mintage, with a few exceptions. Some of the coins were over 300 years old, but all the Spanish silver pieces were about 200 years old. The face value of the coin was about $500.

A PLUCKY MAIDEN.

Daring Feat of a Beauty of the California Foot-Hills.

Near Forest Ranch, in the mountains above Chico, resides a young lady who for grit and pluck we'll take off our hat to every time. The lady in question, Miss Kate Lucas, resides on a mountain ranch with her mother and brothers, the latter being engaged in furnishing the meat used by the large lumber crews high up in the Sierras. Miss Lucas is a tall, lithe and well-built girl, with red, rosy cheeks, jet black hair, bright, flashing eyes, and is the acknowledged belle of that vicinity. She is an intrepid horsewoman, and rides fearlessly and alone over the mountain slopes and through the ravines. She scorns a saddle and at times rides a fiery mustang without either bridle or blanket, simply using a lariat, the end tied around her horse's head and neck. She is a capital shot with the rifle and has worsted many of the crack shots there by her unerring aim. She has been out with her brothers hunting, and very rarely fails to bag a deer or other wild animals which so abound in that section. Sometimes the young miss assists in capturing the wild cattle when they are required for the market, and then the lariat is twirled with a precision that often puts the vaqueros to shame.

A few weeks ago, after a daring ride after a particularly wild and fleet-footed steer, which showed fight from the start, the young lady laughed at the vaquero who seemed to be afraid of the animal, and smilingly challenged him to throw a rope over the animal's head and ride him. The vaquero declined with thanks. Miss Lucas then displayed a piece of courage and daring worthy of the ancient Roman arena. Springing from her horse, she went up to the bound and bellowing beast, quickly and deftly tied a rope around his head and neck, then told the vaquero to let him loose. This he did reluctantly, and the enraged steer was quickly on its feet, but equally as quick the fearless lass was on its back. Then commenced a ride that is rarely witnessed. For half an hour the wild chase and ride was continued—over hill and dale, through brush and canyon—when the steer gave completely out and the triumphant girl led her captive to the house. It was a bold feat, and the daring rider has made herself famous in that section of the country.—Chico Enterprise.

SOME GOLDEN RULES.

Advice for Young Men Who Are About to Enter Business Life.

The following, from an unknown source, contains advice which experienced business men indorse and young men will do well to follow:

Have but one business, know it thoroughly, and attend personally to its minutest details. Be self-reliant, concentrate your energies in a determination and supreme effort to conquer success. Keep your own counsel, attend strictly to business, and never dabble in any thing foreign to it, curtail your expenses, never sacrifice safety to prospective large returns, cut short your losses and let your profits run on, and make your prime movers industry, economy and fair dealing. It is the merest rant and bosh to rely on luck. He is always indolent and whining, folding his arms, drinking and smoking, waiting for big prizes in lotteries, or lying abed expecting a letter with news of a legacy. On the contrary, labor and pluck are the invincible heroes who conquer success; they strike out new paths, create, contrive, think, plan, originate, take all legitimate risks, toil to surmount obstacles, push forward, win renown by success. The glorious galaxy of successful business men and illustrious authors have all been hard workers. Shun bad company and the prevalent vices of the day, never loan a borrowing friend more than you are able to lose if he can not pay, and never take a loan on opportunity. Never borrow money to speculate with. Acquire knowledge. It is only enlightened men who successfully hold their own with the surging masses who throng the road to riches. Avoid law and legal squabbles of every kind. In discussing business disagreements, keep cool. Make all the money you can and do all the good you can with it, remembering that he who lives for himself alone lives for the meanest man in creation. If engaged in public business advertise it; be punctual in meeting promised payments; keep short accounts; settle often; be clear and explicit in making bargains. Be civil and obliging as well as decisive and prompt with customers, and do not overtrade your capital. Finally, in the maturity of life, don't rust out by retiring from business; keep bright by useful effort, remembering that industry and happiness are inseparable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A correspondent of the London Times says that the word "teetotal" had its origin through a stuttering temperance orator, who urged on his hearers, that nothing less than "te-te-te-to-tal" abstinence would satisfy temperance reformers. Some one at once adopted "teetotal" as a suitable ward, and it sprang into general use.

A placard placed on a window of a shoemaker's shop near Cripplegate, London, many years ago, is said to have read as follows: "Surgery performed on aged Boots and Shoes broken Legs sett and bound upright disordered feet repaired the wounded healed. The whole Constitution mended and the body supported by a new Sole. By T. T

—A convict who was lately released from the Joliet penitentiary after serving a six years' sentence, took with him $531 which he had earned by stonecutting as "overwork." The man knew nothing about that industry when he entered the prison, but he soon became skilled in the work, owing to the energy with which he entered into it.

—Europe can not compete with the United States in the loftiness of her stations for taking meteorological observations. There are only two stations on the European continent which reach any great height, being about 10,000 and 11,000 feet respectively. Among the stations in America is Pike's Peak, which has an altitude of 14,100 feet—or only about 1,600 feet lower than the summit of Mount Blanc—and exceeding by more than 3,000 feet any meteorological station in Europe.

—Don't despise a man because he is poor. You can hire him a good deal cheaper than you could if he were well-to-do.

—That is the happiest conversation where there is no competition, no vanity, but only a calm, quiet interchange of sentiment.—Dr. S. Johnson.

—"Man," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

—Riches, rightly used, breed delight, pleasure, profit and praise; but to him that abuseth them they procure envy, hatred, dishonor and contempt.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 150 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip,
(Poisonous.)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MAY 4, ... 1889

Volume XII of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature is richly freighted with literary gems. As in the preceding volumes the biographical sketches are concise but clear and interesting, and the extracts from the writers represented are ample and have been selected with excellent judgment. As illustrating the scope of the work we give a few of the famous names which appear in this volume. William and Mary Howitt; Huber, the blind naturalist; Thomas Hughes; Victor Hugo, the French poet and novelist; Humboldt, the immortal scientists; Hume; Leigh Hunt; Huxley, the great biologist; St. Ignatius; Jean Ingelow; Washington Irving, the first American who secured literary recognition from England; Helen Hunt Jabkson; Henry James; John Jay, the spotless jurist; Thomas Jefferson; Edward Jenkins; Douglas Jerrold; Sir William Jones, the great Oriental scholar; "rare Ben Johnson;" Josephus, the Jewish historian; Juvenal, the great Roman satirist. Although these embrace many nationalities and cover many centuries of time, they are only a few of the large number of au hors represented. Sold for only 50 cents a volume in cloth binding, or 60 cents in half Morocco; 10 cents additional for postage if mailed. A specimen volume may ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, publisher, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto.

Australia, when first settled by the whites, was an almost treeless country. The English Government wisely spent money for planting forest trees and gave every possible encouragement to the settlers to do so. Now Australia is able to compete with other countries in bidding for contracts to supply immense quantities of railroad ties. There are immense tracts of land in our own country that could be covered with forests if Congress would pass necessary laws; and such tracts would be of enormous value to the whole country instead of being what they now are, of little value except for what scant pasturage they afford.

The English Dwelling.

The characteristic English dwelling is described as a two story brick house, walled in, and with the best part of the house at the back; there are the drawing and dining rooms, while the kitchen and pantries are in front. In suburban and country houses the rooms are large and are arranged around a hall, but the windows and doors are small. The outside of the house is almost uniformly without architectural decorations, and the dullness of the climate is seen in the somberness of the furniture and the adornments of the house.

The interior is dull and uncheery. There is little "sweetness and light" in the colors, forms and expressions, except in the dwellings of more recent building and furnishing. Up to within a few years the inside finish was all of dark wood and the furniture was mahogany, of very heavy and ungainly construction.

But if you can dissociate the idea of comfort from that of art, the English home has a very marked spirit of comfort. The sofa is easy and big and the chairs were made to use. The walls are papered, never painted, the papers being dark and of large pattern. The dining room is the living room of the middle class families. Such of the family as remain at home sit in that room during the forenoon and until after the noon meal.

Were the color of the English house less somber and the furniture less cumbrous; were the rooms more open and less separated from each other, it would be the center of the most perfect external comfort known to the domestic life of this world. As it is, the English house is the home of sweet love, of thoughtful civility and of unforgetting and undying loyalty.—Good Housekeeping.

A Double Dinner in Russia.

The Russian eats on an average once every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the digestion of which is aided by frequent draughts of vodki and tea. Vodki is the Russian whisky, made from potatoes and rye. It is fiery and colorless, and is generally flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drank from small cups that hold perhaps half a gill. Vodki and tea are the inseparable accompaniments of friendly as well as of business intercourse in the country of the czar. Drunken men are rare. Russia and Sweden are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be he a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meats, pickled eel, salted cucumbers, and many other spicy and appetizing viands are urged upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refusal. This repast is washed down with frequent cups of vodki. That over, and when the visitor feels as if he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says, "And now to dinner." At the dinner table the meal is served in courses, with wines grown in the Crimea and in Bessarabia, where excellent clarets and Burgundies are made and sold for from a shilling to half a crown the bottle.—Boston Budget.

FROM THINE EYES.

From thine eyes, by fair disguises,
Love is glancing unrevealed,
O'er thy face in sweet surprises
Blushes wander unconcealed.
Dare I ask thee, though unbidden,
Of thy secret therein hidden?

On thy breast a rose reposing,
Jealous to thy blushes turned,
Lifts its leaves in pride disclosing
Where the sun's glow ardent burned.
As the rose unfolds its glory
Dare I tell thee all my story?

In thy hand a lily blest is,
Holden near thy gentle breath,
Fairer far thy snowy breast is
Rival and it swoons to death!
As the dying flower allures me
So thy gentleness assures me!

By thine eyes, in fair disguises,
Love's sweet secret is revealed;
By thy blushes in surprises
Love has neared me unconcealed.
Dare I bid love thus to lead me?
Dare I tell thee how I need thee?

Envious rose, so proud reposing,
On her breast more fragrant grow;
Swoonings lily, die disclosing
All her passion thou mayest know;
As I dare to ask her choose me,
And I pray her not refuse me!

—Harriet Maxwell Converse.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brough to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. 6-4

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Cleanse the System Effectually,
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REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 304, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, May 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, for the term of one year, beginning May 10th 1889 and ending May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said bond to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 7th day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year from May 10th 1889 to May 10th, 1890, said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on the said 7th day of May, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Proposals

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance or an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 6th day of February 1889, the undersigned, Clerk of said Board, will receive sealed plans and specifications for a proposed new bridge across Owens River, to be erected on or near the site of Big Pine bridge, up to 12 o'clock M., May 7th, 1889.

The same will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Said plans and specifications must be endorsed: "Plans and specifications for bridge across Owens River on or near the site of Big Pine bridge."

The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and specifications. P. H. MACK,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
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Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

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LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(PO SONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

M. A. NEWMARK & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1 tf

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
C. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 1tOh, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....	8:15 a. m.		5 35 p. m.
Layton.....	10 45 a. m.		4 35 p. m.
Wabuska.....	12 45 a. m		2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne.....	4 30 p. m.		10 40 a. m.
Luning.....	5:50 p. m.		9 20 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	7:10 p. m.		8:10 a. m.
Belleville.....	8:10 p. m.		7:00 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8:50 p. m		Lv. 6:30 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 30 a. m.		5:25 p. m.
Benton.....	11 00 a. m.		1:45 p. m.
Basalt Creek.....	1 10 p. m.		11:30 a. m.
Alkali.....	2:00 p. m.		10:35 a. m.
Independence.....	3 30 p. m.		9:05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4 15 p. m		8:15 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5:05 p. m.		Lv. 7:30 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 4 1889

MARRIED.

JOSEPHS—HARRIS—At San Francisco, April 28, 1889, Mr. Louis Josephs and Miss Minnie Harris.

DIED.

Cox—At Darwin, May 1, 1889, Mrs. Frank Cox.

Joe Rogers came in from Oasis early in the week.

For as fine clothing as in the county go to L. Wood.

Mrs. H. L. Clark has gone on a visit to San Francisco.

Gus. McGovern has arrived from Mojave with a load of freight.

Mr. C. A. Levy came down from Bishop last Monday and is still in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell arrived at Independence on Thursday from Benton.

Mr. H. H. Spears was down from Bishop last Wednesday on business at the Land Office.

The first concentrator arrived at the Maxim last Wednesday and will be put in operation in a few days.

Rev. E. McEvers will go to Mojave next week to meet his brother, who intends to locate in Owens Valley.

Messrs. James Yerington and E. B. Yerington and their wives were in the valley some days this week.

Mr. E. Clark, book-keeper for Knapp & Laws, of Hawthorne, came down last Wednesday to Independence.

Mr. J. H. Prince made a brief visit to Independence at the end of last week. He went to Hawthorne on Saturday.

Water has been turned into the new water works at Bishop. This is a very valuable improvement to the town.

Sixty-four tons of ore taken from the Pamlico mine, near Hawthorne, yielded fifty-five thousand dollars.

John Schober came in from Bishop on Thursday with his big team and left town next day for Mojave after a load of freight.

H. H Spear is at work with a good force of men and teams on a contract to build a stretch of the Owens River Canal, up at Bishop.

All kinds of fruit trees around Independence are heavily loaded. There never was so good a prospect for a fruit crop as at present.

Mr. Robert O'Neal has made great improvements on his town lots at Bishop by filling the mudholes and leveling and seeding with grass and flowers.

Religion services will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Independence at 11 o'clock a. m.; at Lone Pine, 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at usual hours.

It will not be long till ten sugar factories each costing half a million dollars will be in operation in this State. Beet growing will then be a great industry.

Last Sunday the County Clerk was able to treat some visitors to strawberries. These were the first berries at Independence so far as heard from.

Mrs. Vinson and her daughter, Miss Nora Vinson, arrived at Independence on Wednesday from Butte county. Mrs. Vinson is a sister to Messrs. E. and H. J. Robinson.

It is confidently expected that within a few years a trotting horse will be produced to trot a mile in two minutes. The value of such a horse is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000.

Mr. El. Clark arrived at Independence last Monday from Bakersfield. He has been doing a big practice in spaying cows and heifers and is engaged to go to Oregon to continue the work.

Mr. Frank Fitzgerald went north on Tuesday morning on his way to Reno. His business was to make arrangements with the Reno Reduction Works Company for the shipment of ore.

There was a May Day pic-nic last Wednesday at Turner's grove, on the river below Lone Pine. In the evening a social dance was given in town. Young and old report having a jolly good time.

Last Tuesday the people of Lone Pine gave a pic-nic at the McCall ranch, south of town, to celebrate the centenary of the first inauguration. The day was pleasant and the affair proved very enjoyable.

The water in Lake Tahoe is lower than for several years past. The mills around Truckee will not have water to run over half the season and farmers along the river will be very scant of water for irrigation.

Too many working men are reported to be in Virginia City. Many cannot find work and the *Enterprise* says that they will be forced to go away. Merchants are refusing to give further credit to men out of work.

Mr. Henry Borgwardt, of Bakersfield, arrived at Independence last Monday and met Mrs. Borgwardt, who had been on a visit with her mother, Mrs. Sanger, at Alvord. They left town next morning for home.

The Los Angeles *Tribune* of last Friday says: "The latest news about the Carson & Colorado road is that it will be rapidly pushed to completion to this city via the Tejunga Pass, and will be extended to Redondo beach via the road now building to that place."

There is no more valuable enterprise in progress in the Valley than the Owens River Canal. The total length of the canal is intended to be about twenty-two miles. The most difficult part of the work is already done; all that remains to do will be over easy ground, and although more than half of the entire length is yet untouched, yet that will cost much less than what is already done. It is already demonstrated that the land to be irrigated will produce wine of rare excellence, as well as fruits of all kinds. The wine described in a letter from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, published this week, was produced on the line of this canal.

Owens Valley Wine.

A few weeks ago a sample jar of wine was sent to Mr. E. W. Jones, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, by C. Mulholland. Here is what Mr. Jones has to say of the wine.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 26, 1889

MR. C. MULHOLLAND: *Dear Sir:*—The wine Mr. Compton brought has been tested by twenty or thirty persons, several of whom are thorough judges, and it has been unanimously pronounced good wine for its age. It is astonishing that so good a wine should be made by one without experience in the art of wine making. It is well to encourage the manufacture of so good an article and the storing of it until it has acquired age, say four or five years. This, I think, would make a beautiful and popular brown sherry. It was pretty generally pronounced sherry, tho' it did not have altogether sherry characteristics. You know that the trouble with most California wines that have been put on the market has been want of age.

I asked Mr. Compton, as you requested, what he thought of your mountains and I gather from his answer that they are grand beyond description. The air is full of railroad rumors and it seems there cannot be lack of some fire where there is so much smoke. * * * The Chamber is awake and doing much. * * * When some great project that requires large pecuniary advances appeals for them I think we will be equal to the emergency. Let me hear from you as convenient.

Very Sincerely yours,
E. W. JONES.

Centenary Celebration.

Inauguration Centenary was duly celebrated at Independence. Service was opened at the M. E. Church at 9 a. m. by Rev. E. McEvers. An address was delivered by C. Mulholland. The myth of Prometheous was taken as typical of the condition of mankind, chained down in slavery with the vulture Tyranny gnawing at its vitals. America was the Hero who destroyed the Tyrant and restored liberty. It is not Legislatures or statutes; it is not fleets and armies that preserve liberty. Greece and Rome had all of these yet freedom in both perished. The freedom of any people rests upon the virtue of the individuals. The person who is a slave to vice is ready for the condition of political slavery. The permanence of American liberty rests upon the sense of individual responsibility to Almighty God; and the daily history of the United States and the dealings of our Government with other Nations prove that this sense of responsibility is growing deeper in the hearts of our people. Mr. McEvers spoke eloquently and earnestly upon the proofs in our history in the past, and upon daily occurrences, that show how deep seated in the hearts of the American people is that reverence for God and his law that are the best foundations for individual and National strength and greatness.

The Odd Fellows

Bishop sent down a large deputation of ladies and gentlemen to the Odd Fellows Celebration at Independence. The oration by P. W. Forbes was not mere verbiage, but full of facts and information about the Order, all of which was interesting. The mid-day dinner at the Pavilion was alike elegant and substantial, and was as creditable to Mr. Mairs as it was pleasing to the company. The ball at night was one of the most enjoyable ever had at Independence. This depended in good measure upon the excellent music and careful management of dances. It would be worth having the celebration over again to see Emily Pat Conklin dance. She shows more versatility every time she appears in public and excels in everything she does. Independence will welcome the first opportunity to show appreciation of the generous support given to the celebration by the people of Bishop. It was not numbers merely, but the character of the delegation that made the attendance so pleasing.

A Useful Invention.

Mr. C. Meysan, of Lone Pine, has a self-acting apparatus already proved of value. The inlet pipe of the town water works is protected with iron plates perforated with holes to prevent leaves or other matter floating in the stream from which water is taken from entering the pipes. At certain seasons much trouble has been caused by the accumulation of leaves on the strainers. The leaves collect and form a mat so thick that very little water can pass through, thus rendering the water works nearly useless. The invention of Mr. Meysan has now been in use some time; it keeps the strainers entirely clear of all obstructions, is entirely self acting, not requiring the least attention when once put in operation, and costs comparatively little to make. Anyone wanting further information about the above invention should communicate with Mr. Meysan at the above address.

Contemptible

It is a useless labor to throw water on a drowned dog. Vile insinuations have no other effect than to cause the person who makes use of such a cowardly weapon to become a greater stench in the public nostrils. The books of the Secretary of the 18th District Agricultural Association are now, and always have been open to public inspection at his office. That gentleman holds the Treasurer's receipts for all money collected by him and $10 in excess, which he advanced. The Treasurer has receipts for all amounts paid, and advanced a considerable sum to meet demands for which there were no funds at present to pay them with. Out upon such contemptibly petty meanness.

Heroism

On Tuesday evening a telegram called one of the Drs. Woodin to Darwin. Dr. I. J. Woodin was already at Lone Pine and Mrs. Woodin started on the trip, leaving town about eight o'clock at night to make the drive of fifty-six miles. She was accompanied by Harry Jiggens as driver and through the long night traveled over the lonely desert to reach her patient. This is heroism. It matters not if the patient be a poor miner without a dollar, these physicians will travel day or night to give all the assistance in their power.

New Mining Company.

A new mining company has been incorporated to be known as the Butte Valley Mining Company. The mines of the company are in Butte Valley, in the southeastern portion of Inyo county. The principal place of business of the company is Santa Ana, Los Angeles county. The capital stock is $300,000 and is divided into 300,000 shares of a par value of $1.00 each. The Directors of the Company are John G. Kimball, D. M. Tomblin, George L. Morgan, O. R. Scholl and Milo Page.

The Indian who killed Louis Sammann at Mono Lake has been sentenced to ten years in States Prison. It might be inferred from the verdict that the jury thought the killing of Sammann was not a very serious loss to the county; they found the prisoner "guilty of manslaughter," and recommended him to "the extreme mercy of the Court."

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Estate of Edward A. Gifford, deceased—Property distributed and administrator discharged.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

Estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased—Petition filed of Horace M. Smith for letters testamentary.

Maggie Johnston vs. Martin Johnston alias W. L. Randle—Publication of summons ordered.

Maria Hoffman vs. C. L. Hoffman—A summons filed.

Meteorological Summary for April, 1889, Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer	29.854 inches.
Mean temperature	62°
Highest temperature	86°
Lowest temperature	40°
Monthly range of temperature	22°
Mean dew point, 35°	
Mean relative humidity 39 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, S. W.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. W. 18th.	
Precipitation	0.12
Number of clouds days	21
Number of partly cloudy days	6
Number of cloudy days	3
Dates of Frosts—None.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

One of the most successful fruit raisers at Independence said a few days ago that his crop last year brought him two hundred dollars per acre. The orders sent him for fruit were far in excess of what he could fill. Fruit raising is by far the most profitable crop of Owens Valley.

Last Tuesday night Dr. Mrs. Woodin left Independence for Darwin to attend Mrs. Frank Cox. When within three miles of Darwin about four o'clock Wednesday morning, a messenger met the doctor with the sad news that Mrs. Cox was dead. An infant survives the mother.

Los Angeles is always to the front when anything generous is to be done the *Tribune* says: "The San Jose Ranch Company and M. L. Wicks offer to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows the San Dimas Hotel and 20 acres of ground, to be used as an Odd Fellows' Home. The offer is a generous one and will probably be accepted."

Sam Chalmers has found ore at Deep Spring that puzzles the assayers. Several assays have been made and it is certain that the ore carries a good deal of gold, but it is mixed with something that prevents it from amalgamating. The hindering matter is supposed to be telurium and the ore must be roasted.

For some months past Celadonia Elias has been prospecting a mine at Fish Spring. He has made a start on a working test of the ore. The vein is now over three feet wide and carries all the way from forty to one hundred dollars per ton. All the indications are favorable for finding a big body of good paying ore.

A big artesian well is about to be bored near Mojave. The hole is fourteen inches in diameter and the Superintendent is reported to have said that he will keep on boring till he strikes water or rice. The finding of a good supply of artesian water in that region would be of immense importance. There are many thousands of acres of excellent land.

After about a month spent vainly churning a lava bed Mr. Anger has abandoned the first attempt to sink an artesian well. A fresh start, and with fair prospect for success, will be made at a location about a quarter of a mile from the first. No one has any doubt that good wells will be found when the proper localities are selected for boring.

Henry Miller, the well known cattle man, recently bought a large band of cattle and a range in Oregon. Mr. Miller said very recently to a citizen of Owens Valley that he wanted to buy all the cattle he could get; but any man who would sell would be doing an unwise thing, as cattle are sure to increase in value in the near future. No man on the Pacific Coast understands the whole cattle business better than Mr. Miller.

A new fast overland passenger train is about to be established on the Santa Fé road from Los Angeles. The rapid growth of the City and increased travel makes this necessary. The City Cable Car Company has made application for an extension of ten miles of their lines. Most of the stock of the Company is owned by Chicago capitalists. It is evident that they have plenty of faith in the continued and rapid growth of the City.

A freighting company has been formed and will run teames between Mojave and Bishop. A team will will start from each end of the line once each week. Goods will be delivered with strict regularity at all points on the line. The members of the company are Rudolf Schober, A. G. McGovern, J. Eisenger, O. Hampton and Milburn Hall. Teams are now on the road making regular trips.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inyo
Freighting Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the twentieth day of May A. D. 1889, at five o'clock p. m. of said day, and the Court-Room of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Joel H. Smith, deceased and for hearing the application of Horace M. Smith for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated May 1, 1889.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

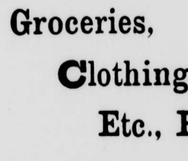
—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.



H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken acceptible to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Rose Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL) P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20 h, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.

Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL
Bishop Creek.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

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JOHN C. EVANS, Sycamore, Neb., writes: "I stood up and saw that a Washer does more hard labor and money to a large family than any Report and Money that ever was put on any farm with less trouble to calculation. If you will set up any instrument that will take enough labor off men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much as it does and cost as little, I could sell out every house in this town to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN E. DOOR, JR., Jeweler, Norman, Ills., writes: "You ask if I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best one ever invented by man. Yours truly." We have just as good testimony on any other day. Sir, If you run short, you can not buy cars to ship. I will ship a sample to the first, desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best seller in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Payable again big money. Write for particulars.

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DOCTORING IN THE DARK.

No sensible surgeon will attempt the performance of an operation involving human life in a room secluded from the proper amount of light. A practitioner will not attempt the diagnosis of a complicated disease unless he can see the sufferer and make an examination upon which to base his opinion relative to the course of treatment necessary to bring about a complete restoration of health.

Notwithstanding the impropriety of such action there seems to be a great deal of doctoring done in the dark.

By this it is not intended that a literal meaning be inferred, but that a great many mistakes are committed because of the darkness which is the result of ignorance. It needs no illustration to demonstrate that gross ignorance has caused many fatal mistakes to be made in the treatment of diseases by those who profess to be learned in the art of healing.

In many diseases several organs are more or less implicated and what seems a primary ailment may be one quite remote. For instance, a severe headache may have its origin in a disturbed stomache. On the other hand, sickness at the stomach may be caused by a blow on the head. The seat of typhoid fever is in the upper part of the bowels, but most of its worst symptoms are often in the brain.

Symptoms of disease as well as diseases themselves are oftentimes followers or concomitants of some unsuspected organic disease and this is peculiarly true of lung, liver, brain and heart diseases in general, for it is now known that they are the result of kidney disease, which shows its presence in some such indirect manner.

Several years ago a gentleman became convinced of the truth of this and through his efforts the world has been warned of kidney disease and as a result of continued effort a specfic known as Warner's Safe Cure was discovered, the general use of which has shown it to be of inestimable benefit in all cases where kidney treatment is desirable or necessary.

When consumption is threatened see to it that the condition of the kidneys is immediately inquired into and if they are found diseased, cure them by an immediate use of Warner's Safe Cure and the symptoms of lung decay will rapidly disappear.

There are too many instances already recorded of the terrible results produced by a lack of kdowledge concerning the cause of disease, and human life is of too much importance to be foolishly sacrificed to bigotry or ignorance.

CURRENT ITEMS.

—It was a mean editor that headed the account of a death from delirium tremens. "Spirited Away."—Binghampton Republican.

—It has been computed that the power required to drive the tenpenny nails contained in a full keg would draw a wagon loaded with a ton of coal fifty-two miles.

—The heaviest leather belt ever put in an establishment is 60 inches wide and 140 feet long and weighs 1,600 pounds. It will drive 1,000-horse power machinery.

—A hint to all traders, big and little, is given by a boy who peddles matches near an elevated railroad station in New York. He watches the passengers as they come down the stairway, and when he sees a man with an unlighted cigar he hands him a match ready lighted, and then offers to sell him the rest of the box.

—A conscience contribution of $200 has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury in an envelope, postmarked Syracuse, N. Y., containing also the following note signed "Loyal": "Mr. Fair Childs Treas please put the within $200 into the United States Treasury where it belongs (I think).—Washington Star.

—The following facts about the tongue may interest some people: A white tongue is said to denote febrile disturbance; a brown, moist tongue, indigestion; a brown, dry tongue, depression, blood poisoning, typhoid fever; a red, glazed tongue, general fever; loss of digestion; a tremulous, moist and flappy tongue, feebleness, nervousness.

—A Kansas paper relates that a cattle raiser near Severy went out into his feed lot recently on foot. The cattle became infuriated and made a rush at him. He fell flat on the ground and remained perfectly quiet. The mad, bellowing herd came up and tramped round and round, often smelling of his body, but never attempting to injure it. After four hours in this position some men noticed the peculiar action of the herd and went in and rescued him.

—A man in Delhi has invented a combination running gear for vehicles. The combination consists of runners and wheels. When the runners are in use the wheels are in position above them. By a simple movement of the foot the runners are replaced with wheels, and vice versa, the whole arrangement being automatic, and the change being effected without the driver leaving his seat, the transfer occupying not more than five minutes.

—A veteran African explorer says: "The greatest danger to health in tropical climates, or at any rate in tropical Africa, occurs from catching cold. Two other imprudences next to be guarded against are excesses of any kind in eating or drinking or exposing one's self too much to the direct rays of the sun. Errors in diet are promptly and piteously punished with sickness, and as Europeans are all the better in health for taking a good deal of exercise they are easily liable to get sick if they expose themselves to the sun's rays without the protection of an umbrella, which is frequently done by newcomers out of foolish bravado."

—William Euston, who died in Charleston nearly fifty years ago, left a sum of money to be used in establishing a home for aged and indigent persons, something like the institution at Canterbury, England, Mr. Euston's native place. It was only about nine years ago that the trustees took hold of the matter and began operations with the $200,000 in their hands. About twenty cottages were built and sixty persons moved into them a few days ago. About twenty more buildings will be put up, and there will be room for some 200 inmates. The Euston Home will be one of the largest and most interesting benevolent institutions in the South. The buildings are of brick and granite, and surrounded by gardens and fields for cultivation, while the inmates have fuel, lights, and water provided, and pensions for personal expenses.

ALLEN GRAY

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

"Heaven knows it is no wrong on my part," sighed Allen. "But I know that I am committing no wrong. She who bade me do this errand is too good, too pure to meditate a wrong. I will not for a moment doubt her motives. By whomsoever she may be surrounded, by whatever mystery she may be engulfed, her goodness and the purity of her motives can not be questioned."

He reached a long bridge which spanned a small stream. Before he reached the approach he discovered a horseman descending the opposite hill, and, fearing that it was a returning pursuer, Allen rode down the creek bank under the approach to the bridge, where he remained until the horseman had come over and had gone out of hearing up the very road he himself had come.

"If that was a pursuer, he is now on the back track," thought Allen.

Our hero was really in a poor condition for either flight or defense. The sleeping child lay heavily on him, and he was totally unarmed. When the horseman was out of ear-shot Allen returned to the road, crossed the bridge and galloped over the opposite hill and along the hard-beaten road.

Night was well-nigh spent and he was several miles yet from his journey's end.

"This is certainly a remarkably patient child," said the horseman, gazing into the face of the sleeping boy, as his horse sauntered along the road. "He has not, by a gesture or movement, indicated either weariness or impatience. Poor little fellow, this journey, I hope, will result in great good to you."

The moon, well on toward morning, came struggling above the eastern horizon, but in its old age its light was but little. The silver ray thrown upon the earth was very pale indeed.

Darkness, slowly but surely, began to fade. The child slept on. The eastern horizon grew to a bright vermilion, and stars in the far east began to slowly pale and go out before the approach of a more powerful light. A new day was coming into existence, and the journey lacked several miles of completion.

CHAPTER XIII.

MLLE. CAMILLE.

Day dawned, the sun rose above the hills and fields and dried the sparkling dew-drops from the grass. What a glorious scene that sun revealed. As far away as eyes could see were the gently rolling hills and green valleys with dark, solemn forests massed in the background. Farm cottages and fields were everywhere in view. Smoke could be seen issuing from the kitchens where the good housewives were preparing breakfast for their husbands. Thin, spiral clouds of pale blue ascended into mid-heaven to become a part of it.

A glorious day it promised to be. Prairie poppies and roses saucily nodded their heads in the gentlest of warming breezes. The dew drops sparkled like diamonds in the early morning sun, and the air was laden with the sweetest perfume.

The child awoke shortly after sunrise, and turned his large blue eyes inquiringly upon his companion. Allen knew he wanted to ask some question, but was unable to tell what the question was, or convey any answer to the boy.

The light of the morning sun revealed a still nearer resemblance to Bertha, and he knew that the child must be a very near relative of hers. She had not said how nearly related the child was to her, or that he was any relation at all. There was so much hidden in the manner of the beautiful girl that Allen was unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

At last the little fellow began to show signs of restlessness. He gave utterance to inarticulate sounds and pointed down the road.

"I suppose he is anxious to know how near we are to our journey's end," Allen thought. "If I even knew, it might be impossible to get him to understand. It can not be over ten miles, and I will try to tell him some way."

The child's mind was very bright, and he understood by the nods and gestures of his companion that it was not far.

For several moments the little fellow was quiet, and then he began to make signs that he was hungry.

"Poor little fellow, no doubt you are hungry," said Allen. "The first house we come to, we will try to get breakfast and have our horse fed."

Unaccustomed to the saddle, Allen was stiff, sore and weary in every joint. The long ride, without a moment's sleep or rest, was telling even on his iron constitution.

He drew rein in front of a country house, and hailed a farmer who was just harnessing his horses to go to his day's work.

"Can we get breakfast and horse fed here?" he asked.

The farmer, with one eye closed and head slightly to one side, gazed at him a moment and said:

"I reckin so, stranger. Breakfast's 'bout over, though I reckin the old ooman kin skeer up a leetle fur ye. Whar'n the worl' d'ye come from?"

The direct an inquisitive old farmer was until this moment unthought of, and for a moment Allen was a little disconcerted. He knew so little about the mission on which he was engaged that he doubted if he could make the explanation satisfactory to the countryman, even if he attempted it. He evasively answered that they came from up the country.

"Umph, humph! that your boy?" asked the farmer.

"No, sir, I am taking him to some of his relatives who live further down the country, and are going away."

"Looks like ye rid 'most all night," said the farmer, examining the horse with one eye shut.

"We have traveled a good part of the night. We had to do so to reach the child's friends in time."

"Bright boy—ar' ye hungry, youngster?"

"Unfortunately the poor child is both deaf and dumb."

"Ah! is that so? Well, it's too bad. Mighty pretty leetle feller. Here, Chet," called the farmer to a ragged, dirty urchin, who was running about in the yard, "go in the house an' tell yer maw that thar's a gent an' leetle boy here what want their breakfast; an' then you come back an' feed this hoss."

"All right," answered the boy, running to the house.

With a feeling of almost complete exhaustion, Allen dismounted. When the farmer took the poor child from the saddle he could scarcely stand. Our hero took the child's hand in his and led him to the house, where both sank down in chairs.

The farmer remained behind to see that the horse was properly fed and curried by Chet.

"I tell ye that hoss hez bin rid mighty hard," said the farmer, shaking his head knowingly. "That feller ain't pulled the wool over my eyes as much as he thinks he hez. I'm goin' to larn somethin' about him, cause there's a screw loose shore."

With this end in view he went to the house, and while coffee was grinding and meat frying for breakfast, he proceeded to interrogate the traveler. But he was met by wits much shrewder than his own, his every thrust was successfully parried by a satisfactory explanation, and making no headway he was soon almost ready to give

"CAN WE GET BREAKFAST?"

it up.

"Hed a purty hard ride?" said the farmer.

"Very," the traveler answered.

"Dark, too, warn't it?"

"Rather. We had a moon late in the night, though it was a very feeble moon and soon followed by the sun."

"Sartinly. Didn't travel much afore the moon riz?"

"Oh no," was the evasive answer.

"Good hoss, though?"

"An excellent traveler."

"How much d'ye giv fur him?"

"He is not mine. He was loaned me to make this journey."

"Must a rid him purty hard?"

"I had to ride hard. We will barely get there in time now."

A door from the kitchen opened at this moment, and the tangled head of the woman was thrust into the apartment to announce that breakfast was ready.

"Walk in, stranger; I reckin yer leetle boy is kinder hungry."

"He must be very hungry, for I feel faint and weak myself."

Allen touched the shoulder of the dumb boy, who was sitting as motionless as if he had been carved from stone, and the little fellow turned his wearied eyes upon him. He motioned to the child to come, and he rose and followed him to the dining-room, where they ate their breakfast.

Never did a man feel less like riding across the country, but delays were dangerous, and if parties were in pursuit they might overtake him before they reached their destination.

Settling his bill he ordered his horse, and mounting with the little boy before him, they continued their journey. The child gave evidences of soreness from continued travel, but Allen made him to understand that their journey would soon terminate, and the little fellow become quiet.

Galloping down a hilly road they turned into a long lane. On every side could be heard the merry whistle of the plow-boy, mingled with the song of the lark. They crossed a considerable strip of prairie, and were refreshed by the gentle breeze sweeping over it.

"Poor little fellow," said Allen, when he discovered how haggard the child was becoming. "Oh, how I wish you were at the end of your journey."

The prairie was about four miles wide. They had crossed it and were entering a grove of trees when, chancing to look back, he saw two horsemen about three miles in his rear coming at full speed.

"Pursued!" cried Allen. The child discovering the horsemen, a look of terror spread over his infantile face, and, uttering strange cries, he began kicking the sides of the horse.

Allen increased the speed at which they were going, as much as he dared, knowing that a five mile journey was before them.

They passed a teamster, who turned his eyes inquiringly upon the fugitives, but asked no questions, and Allen kept steadily on, soon losing the wagoner to view by a bend in the road.

About a mile further on they overtook a boy, of whom Allen inquired the distance to Frenchtown.

"'Bout three miles this way; 'tain't more'n half as far, though, ef ye take the nigh way ahead here."

"How far are we from the 'nigh way?'" Allen asked.

"'Bout a quarter."

"Take me to it, and put me on the right road, and I will give you a dollar for your trouble."

The boy, highly pleased to earn a dollar so easily, whipped his thin sorrel to a gallop, and soon brought the fugitives to the nearer route, where he received his promised reward.

"Jist go right ahead," said the boy, "thar hain't no other route to take ye off."

"Where are you going?" asked Allen.

"East."

"At ones?"

"Yes, zur."

"You are in a hurry, are you?"

"Ye bet ye I am, or I'd take ye right plum to Frenchtown myself."

"If there is no road to lead us off we can make it without any more trouble now. Go on, and good luck to you," said Allen, watching the boy until the thin, sorrel mare had galloped out of sight. "I am glad he is not going back, for he might meet those men and put them on our trail."

The fugitive held the child close in his arms and put his horse into a run. The gallant steed almost flew along the wooded road. On, on he sped like the wind. A high bridge which spanned a narrow, deep stream burst into view. The gallant steed thundered over the bridge and ascended the tall hill beyond.

Frenchtown was near; this journey would soon be ended, but where was he to conceal himself from those wrathful pursuers when it was ended? He had a very complete description of Mlle. Camille's cottage, and thought he could find it without trouble, but would it afford either himself or the child shelter from their pursuers when found?

When the top of the great hill had been reached the village appeared in sight. The boy, recognizing the landscape, clapped his hands with delight, as the tall church spire was seen above the trees.

When they had reached the top of another hill they saw the village lying below them. Not wishing to attract any attention Allen reigned in their horse and rode quietly down into the town.

Uttering gutteral cries of delight, the dumb boy pointed toward a vine-covered cottage which Allen at once recognized by the description to be the house of Mlle. Camille. He rode quickly to it. A negro man opened the gate and motioned him to enter.

Entering the gate he found himself in a sort of court surrounded by a wall ten feet high. The place looked not a little like a fortification. A woman about forty years of age came out from the house, and taking the little dumb boy who had been lifted to the ground in her arms almost smothered him with kisses.

Allen had hoped that he would meet some one at this end of the journey who was able and willing to enlighten him on the perplexing mystery; but he was soon doomed to disappointment, for there was not one of the household able to speak English.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Some Denmark Railway Companies employ a man and his wife together. The women signal the train and the husbands do the track-walking. In case of the death of either husband or wife the other half of the family must marry again in six months or get out of the company's employ.

The meeting of Cleveland street-car employes to express disapproval of the bill making 3 cents the fare in street cars defeated that measure. It is claimed that the companies paid for the hall and furnished cars for the men to ride home in. Now the request of the employes for twelve hours and $2 per day is denied by the companies. The men now receive $1.75.

When Charley put on his first trousers he was very proud. He strutted up and down in front of his mother almost crazy with delight. Then he burst out: "Oh, mamma, pants make me feel so grand! Didn't it make you feel grand when"— But an awful consciousness came over him that this bliss had never been shared by his mother, and he laid his wee, chubby hand pityingly against her cheek, saying, pathetically, "Oh, poor mamma! poor mamma!"—Sunshine.

Got There First.

A little girl was sitting on the floor when the sun shone in her face. "Go 'way! go 'way!" she cried, striking out at it. "You move, dear, and it won't trouble you," said mamma. "I s'ant; I dot here first," said the little one.—Youth's Companion.

Very Low Indeed.

The youngest of the family returned from school yesterday to remark to his *mamma* "Teacher says it's 30 degs. below the squeezing point."—Rochester Post-Express.

ANOTHER BIG WINNER.

A Broker Draws $30,000 From the Louisiana State Lottery.

Many of the prizes won at the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery were secured by ticket holders in San Francisco. This paper on Wednesday gave the names of two persons who got $15,000 each. Another gentleman, E. Fritsch, partner in the firm of Kuhl, Roemer & Co., brokers on Pine street won $30,000, one-tenth of the capital prize.

Mr. Fritsch has been in business for a number of years and accepted the $30,000 with a great deal of philosophy.

"What will you do with the money, Mr. Fritsch?"

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "I'll invest it, I suppose. I did not need it, you know, but can find some good use for it."

"How many tickets did you buy?"

"I got a couple of coupons for $2 and they proved worth just $30,000. I have been buying tickets for some time. I consider it just as safe an investment as stocks—safer maybe. No big ticket holder can depreciate the value of the one you hold, the way a stock-holder can run down the price of mining shares. A dollar or two a month isn't felt very much and one will hit the winning ticket some time. That's how I look at it. I know all about stocks and shares and am of the opinion that this small investment of mine is safer and surer than any I could make in mines."

Since Mr. Fritsch's good fortune has been made known, he has been the object of much attention from acquaintances and strangers. Many people bring him money and ask him to buy tickets for them. He has a very charming family and a beautiful home in Alameda.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle*, March 1.

A Rochester cat gets drunk on beer. That proves that beer will intoxicate.—Binghampton Republican.

A TERRIBLE MISFORTUNE.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions rapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

Snappish—Young Wife—The trouble with my husband is, he doesn't thoroughly know me. Old Maid—How thankful you ought to be, dear.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

There is an article going the rounds telling "How to catch the public eye." This, we think, is best done with an umbrella.—Omaha Herald.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness &c. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED.

About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "FAVORITE REMEDY," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 45 to 29 inches. She began to gain strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders.—S. D. Van Buskirk, Demarest, N.J.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

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In any case of Seminal weakness, arising from any cause, Dujardin's Life Essence is a sure cure. It acts very quickly, and permanently cures. Two or three bottles have been often sufficient to cure even cases of long standing. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

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HOW TO OVERCOME THE DANGERS OF EXPOSURE.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery man of No. 18 Prince Street, New York, says of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS:

"For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic.

"We are frequently affected with rheumatism, kinks in the back, and pains in the side; but one or two of ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS for weak back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

St. Louis boasts of a dwarf barber less than four feet high. He must be a little shaver.

A Slight Cold, if neglected, often attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY....MAY 11, 1889

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LO THE POOR INDIAN

AND OTHER IMPRESSIVE FIGURES ON THE THOROUGHFARES.

Facts About the Manufacture of Dummies. The Wood Used for the Purpose—Cost of the Noble Savage and His Associate Graven Images.

In a recent interview with a citizen of Brooklyn who makes dummies, I acquired considerable information relating to this branch of the art of wood carving which proved entertaining as well as instructive. As I entered his place of business he was busily engaged in putting the finishing touches of color on a huge, grim looking Indian, which vainly tried to look me out of countenance during my conversation with its owner.

"I always finish them up myself," said he, "for no two painters tastes, are alike, and I like to have them finished to my taste as nearly as possible. The fine, big fellow goes to New Orleans to-morrow, and will bring me a neat sum, too."

ORIGIN OF FIGURE CARVING.

"I suppose hard wood is always used for figures," said I, "on account of having to withstand all sorts of weather and temperature?"

"You were never more mistaken in your life. We use soft pine for carving entirely. I get my logs from a spar yard down in Erie basin, pay from 30 to 60 cents per running foot for them, and they are mostly ends which have been detached from logs in constructing spars and masts in the yard. The only thing we find to contend with is the number of knots always found in pine logs, but it's the only kind that's ever been used, so I take it for granted it's the best."

"What was the origin of dummy carving, or is it not a trade in itself, but a branch of the common wood carving trade?"

"I don't know how dummies in the first place became associated with the tobacco business, but this I do know: Figure carving is a complete trade in itself—a trade in which artistic instinct is essential to success, and without which no workman can become proficient. It descends from the now obsolete art of figurehead carving for vessels in ancient times, and requires equally skilled workmen to properly execute the designs now used. At least twelve or fourteen years' apprenticeship is necessary to become proficient in this branch, even though possessed of the necessary talent, and considering the wages paid it's little wonder no apprentices are to be found now and that very few men follow it for a livelihood."

"How do you commence work on a figure?" I asked.

"It is the simplest thing in the world. The log is suspended horizontally between two blocks, just high enough for the carver to reach handily. He draws with pencil the outline of front and back of the proposed figure, and hews it out roughly to within half an inch of the line. Then the log is turned over and a like process is gone through regarding the sides, which completed the fine work begins. The sharp tools are produced the carver puts his thinking cap on, and in the course of a few days a perfectly formed and expressive face will have made its appearance. The rest, of course, is easier, the most difficult part of the remaining work being the pose, for a poor attitude spoils the effect of the most perfect facial expression."

A KING FOR $350.

"How long does it take to turn out an Indian, from first to last?"

"For an average five foot warrior about five days is required for the carving and as many more for painting and finishing up, but for a monster like this fellow," pointing to the fierce visaged chieftain he had just finished touching up, "nearly a month is required for its completion. It's tedious work, but a figure like that will bring me about $150, and an average sized one from $25 to $100, according to design."

"What do you pay your carvers after their spending so many years acquiring the necessary knowledge?"

"Four dollars per day is the highest rate paid, and as steady work can never be assured it is a very low price for the work done."

"Is your demand mostly home trade?"

"Not by any means. I have plenty of repairing here, but sell very few new ones, as a figure with moderate care lasts a lifetime. My demand is mostly from inland cities and mostly for Indians, which will always be the substantial stand by in way of design. I get occasional orders for clowns, or darkies, or dudes, or some such specialty as a Pickwick or a king, but rarely. The finest job I ever turned out was a likeness of King William I, several years ago, for which I received $350."

"What was the most novel design, in your opinion, that you've yet undertaken?"

"I think the most ridiculous figure I ever got up was one ordered by a St. Louis man a couple of years ago—a likeness of Knox Dunlap, the dude, a character in Mestayer's 'We, Us & Co.,' which was very popular then in the west. It represented a very homely young man, with the tightest of pants and the largest of mouths, the latter extended to its utmost capacity in a desperate attempt to smile; a nose ornamented with numerous buds which threatened soon to become blossoms, and a beard conspicuous for its irregularity of length, scarcity and vermilion shade."

"Do you have busy seasons, as is the case with most businesses?"

"Only in the repairing line. In the spring—housecleaning time, you know—dealers in tobacco and cigars generally treat their figures to a new coat of paint and a general overhauling, but orders come in about the same the year around, and that," he added, "is slow enough, slow enough."

The huge Indian here shed a tear of sympathy with its master, and feeling as though I had awakened unpleasant thoughts I quietly withdrew to the street, leaving both in a brown study.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Satirical.

Gen. Timothy Ruggles, of Hardwick, was quite a noted man in his day, though few readers of the present time will remember his name. He was chief justice of the county court, which was composed of all the justices of the county. Ruggles entertained a poor opinion of a court thus constituted.

One day a dog belonging to one of the members came in and took a seat beside his master, whereupon the chief justice administered to the animal a solemn reprimand.

"You must go and be sworn as a justice of the peace," he said, "before taking your place as a member of this court."—Youth's Companion.

A Live Question.

An aged couple in Providence had been without food in the house so long that finally, when their last penny had been spent for a candle, the hungry rats devoured it, and they were too weak to resist. When finally the old man crawled out for help the rats attacked the prostrate woman. Such sad scenes are constantly occurring in great cities. At the same time the Andover theological disputants are fighting month after month over the question whether a dead heathen in Burmah can be saved though he never heard of Him who had not where to lay His head.—Boston Globe.

A WOMAN.

I've had his dark eyes over brimmed with light
Fall on my face,
Stay scarce a moment, then indifferent go,
Adrift in space;
I've had the blood, like myriad, hot tongued flames,
To my cheeks dart,
Before his eyes' cold brilliancy—but that—
That did not break my heart.

I've known the bitterness that I to him
Was simply naught;
My love and I had never entered in
His slightest thought.
I've seen him, careless, meet me in the crowd,
And careless part;
And though I paled in anguish, yet I lived—
That did not break my heart.

I stood one evening when the opal lights
Tinted the west;
A lovely woman by me leaned,
A rose lay on her breast.
He paused in passing—as his eyes met hers
I saw him start,
Turn to her with one look; but that—
That broke my heart.

—J. Hunt Brisbane.

Red Snow.

From the Alps, from the Himalayas, and from every part of the Arctic regions where snow remains many months, if not all the year round, reports are brought of large or small patches of red snow. A good account of this strange appearance is given in the "Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay":

We observed a pool a few feet above the level of the sea, which reflected the light from the sky, and appeared to be of a blood red color.

On approaching it, we found the water as pure and clear as possible, but the small stones which composed the bottom were grown over with a most perfect coating of the red snow plant.

Some of the water appeared either to have drained away or evaporated, for the stones around its margin were left dry, but they had the coating of "red snow" still adhering to them. In the water the plant was of a beautiful crimson tinge, but that on the dry stones was slightly darker, resembling dried blood, except that it was a little more granular when closely examined.—Youth's Companion.

Animals with Peculiar Eyes.

Nature has enabled some animals to see objects behind them as well as in front without turning around. The hare has this power in a marked degree. Its eyes are large, prominent and placed laterally. Its power of seeing things in the rear is very noticeable in greyhound coursing, for though this dog is mute while running, the hare is able to judge to a nicety the exact moment at which it will be best for it to double. Horses are another instance. It is only necessary to watch a horse, driven invariably without blinkers, to prove this. Take, for instance, those on tramways. Let the driver even attempt to take the whip in hand, and if the horse is used to the work he will at once increase his pace. The giraffe, which is a very timid animal, is approached with the utmost difficulty, on account of its eyes being so placed that it can see as well behind as in front. When approached this same faculty enables it to direct with great precision the rapid storm of kicks with which it defends itself.—New York Telegram.

The "Arabian Nights" Translator.

Everybody has read the "Arabian Nights, but few of the thousands who have enjoyed the book are aware to whom the western world is indebted for the possession of this treasure house of Oriental folk lore. It was translated from the Arabic by Antoine Galland, a French savant and traveler, who died on Feb. 17, 1715. He obtained it in its original form during a residence in the east, as attache to the French embassy at Constantinople. He traveled extensively in the east, giving much attention to the study of eastern authors. His learning was prodigious, and he produced many laborious works, all of which are now forgotten. But he has secured a kind of immortality by his life task of translating the "Arabian Nights," which will doubtless never cease to be read.—Philadelphia Times.

A Delicate Compliment.

I heard a very delicate compliment paid to one of the rosebuds of Washington the other evening at a reception; one of the prettiest tributes from an old to a young belle that could possibly be offered. So writes a correspondent from the capital. The old belle, who had seen a dozen or more winters in Washington and is getting a little passe—a fact she is perfectly aware of, and does not try to conceal—was standing in a group with several of her admirers, when one of the freshest and brightest of the season's debutantes approached and thrust her hand affectionately through her arm. The old belle looked down admiringly into the face of the young one and remarked:

"My dear, I love you, but I wish you would keep on the other side of the room. You are not very becoming to me."

Professional Clock Winders.

I am a professional clock winder. I do nothing else from Monday morning to Saturday night, being employed for the work on a salary, my employers making their own arrangements with customers. My beat is down town. I am only one of five persons similarly employed. I have certain days for winding every clock on my list. I enter the office, mount a chair or desk, as the case may be, wind the clock, set the hands if the time indicated is not correct, and silently go away. Under this plan clocks are never permitted to run down and they are less liable to get out of order. I count a good day's business the winding and inspection of 200 clocks. To do this I must keep steadily on the move. A clock winder has little time for sociability or "soldiering."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Transmission of Diphtheria.

Dr. De la Roche believes that diphtheria can be transmitted from animals to man. He has had under his care two women suffering from diphtheria, which he thinks he has traced to the contamination of drinking water from a cistern by the excrement of pigeons, which had been washed down by the rain from the roof on which these birds had perched. Admitting the possibility of the transmission of diphtheria in this manner, the means of combating it are simple. In places where spring water and well water are not available, or where the supply consists of rain water collected in cisterns, it is well to limit pigeon breeding, and to construct dove cotes as far away as possible from dwelling houses.—Science.

A Lucky Doorkeeper.

John A. McDonald, a doorkeeper at a dime museum in Boston, has received word that he has fallen heir to $100,000, bequeathed by the late Lieutenant Governor James A. McDonald, of Michigan. The lieutenant governor was killed in a railroad accident on Jan. 26, leaving an estate valued at about $4,000,000. John A. McDonald was a nephew of the millionaire. The uncle had seen him only once in his life. Young McDonald is about 23 years old and has drifted about during the past ten years of his life. Six years ago he was a fireman on the New York and New England railroad, and after going through sixteen smashups he quit the business.—Philadelphia Times.

IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

DID NOT VISIT NEW YORK TO BE SWINDLED BY SHARPERS.

The Adventures of a Montana Horse Raiser in Which the Bunco Men Lost $25—A Team That Was Sold to the Mayor of Boston, but Which He Did Not Get.

A fine looking gentleman strolled into The Times office and said that he wanted to see the "horse editor." The visitor's card bore a name which is very familiar to horse dealers and horse lovers.

For some years past his stock farms in northern Montana have been a leading source of supply for the horse marts of the country. The man was unknown, having loved, wedded and always lived in the fastness of his adopted state, but his name and his horses were famous.

"Good morning, sir. I kinder thought I'd call in an' see you for a minute or two and tell you about a little fun I had in this metropolis of yours this morning.

After a few preliminary remarks concerning horsey matters he, in a half amused, half earnest sort of way, related the following tale of his adventure during the morning with a quartet of horse sharpers.

"You see, I've been out in Montana so long I thought I'd like to come east, so I came and here I am. I put up at a hotel, and this morning, feeling sort er lonely, I strolled around to Van Tassell & Kearney's horse sale stables on West Thirteenth street I had a partial reason for going there, as I wanted to buy a pretty team for a relative of mine down in Pennsylvania. I staid around there for a while, and finally a couple of bay mares were offered that struck my fancy and I bid $400 on them. I was outbid, and was walking away from the stable when a slick, neat looking individual touched my arm and said:

THE TEAM HE DIDN'T SEE.

"'Do you want to buy a team?'

"I told him I was not over particular, but was always ready to snap up a good bargain, so says he:

"'Well, I have got just what you want. A pair of beautiful young bays, owned by a widow lady who's going to Europe. Come down to the stable and the coachman will show them to you.'

"That expression, widow lady, kinder set me to thinking. I'd heard through the papers of widow ladies who were going to Europe and wanted to sell their horses, and was suspicious; but, thinks I, I'll see it through, and I'm glad I did. The fellow led me down Thirteenth street to Third avenue and up Third avenue. I told him I was not used to and did not enjoy long walks, and he said we were most there. He took me up an alleyway and into one of the shabbiest private stables, for a rich widow lady, that I ever saw. Then he sung out 'John.' John did not show up. I suppose he was the coachman; but a minute later there came in a fine looking old gentleman, who looked as swell as the president of a European syndicate in western farm lands. I was introduced to him as a possible customer for 'that pair of horses.' The old chap greeted me very affectionately, patted me on the shoulder and said he was the executor of the widow's estate. He explained that the team was a couple of fine trotting mares, cost $2,500, but he would sell one for $300 to a country gentleman. Did I belong in the country? 'Oh, yes,' I replied, thinking I'd humor him, 'I come from way up in Vermont.' The old cove gave a sort of a satisfied grunt and said he would go and get the coachman to bring in the team. He had no sooner gone out than in bobbed a horsey looking individual, who said to me in an excited way:

"'Say, I'm a horse dealer, I am, from Boston. I want that pair of mares, but the widow won't sell 'em to a dealer. You buy 'em for me and I'll give you $50. It's an easy way to make a half hundred. Here's my card.'

"He handed me a card. A look at it convinced me that I had struck a pretty crowd of swindlers, for it was the card of a celebrated horse dealer in Springfield, Mass., whom I had known for many years. I did not let on, though, but entered into his scheme. I was to buy the team for $300 and turn them over to him, getting $50 commission. Just then the respectable looking old gentleman came in and says to the Boston dealer: 'Hello, what do you want here? Didn't I tell you my sister would not sell her horses to a dealer?' Then turning to me he said: 'I am very sorry, sir, but the coachman has taken the team out for exercise.'

"That excited the Boston chap, and, calling me aside, he said: 'Say, I must close a bargain for that team now. I've sold 'em in advance to the mayor of Boston. I've seen the mares and they are stunners. Now I'll tell you what we'll do. You close the bargain with him and deposit $100, the balance to be paid when the team is delivered.'

MONTANA GOT SOLEMN.

"Then I caught onto his little game. I sort of hesitated and looked solemn like. He urged me to accept the proposition, so finally I says in an innocent sort of way: 'I tell you what I'll do. If you want that team so bad I'll deposit the $100 with the executor there, but you must give me $25 as security that you are all right.' That idea did not seem to tickle him. The swindlers wanted a clean $100. To help the scheme along I pulled out my pocketbook. That settled it. The fellow handed me $25 and then, turning to the executor, said:

"'Say, mister, this gentleman will buy the team without looking at 'em. He'll give you $100 deposit and the rest when the team is delivered. That's satisfactory, eh?'

"'Oh, yes,' said the executor of the estate, with a broad smile, 'that is entirely satisfactory.'

"Then my turn came in. 'Oh, is it?' said I. 'Well, it just ain't. You fellows may think you are pretty smart, but you ain't. You've run up against a gentleman from Montana this time who knows a thing or two about horses, and who is more than a match for you. Good morning,' and I started for the door.

"'Well, there was a circus in that stable for a minute or two. The horsey man demanded his $25. The executor called me a swindler and a thief. Just then the fellow I met first came in and stood between me and the door. He had apparently been waiting just outside. Said he:

"'Look here, you hayseed, give up the $25 or we'll make you. See!'

"I could not help but laugh. I could have handled the three of 'em easy. I turned to the fellow who was going to make me give up the money, and, taking him by the collar, threw him half way across the stable. Then I turned to the three of them and said: 'Now, gentlemen, I'll bid you good morning again. If we had such fellows as you out in Montana we'd hang you. I'll keep this $25 for my time and trouble. If you want to sell that team tell the coachman to bring it around to my hotel when he gets back,' and I went out. That's the last I saw of that crowd. Now here's the $25. What shall I do with it?"—New York Times.

Professor Mark D. Harrington, director of the Michigan university observatory, says the highest clouds he sees there are but three miles and a half high.

"DE GANG" COULD CARE FOR HIM.

Street Arabs Maintain Their Dignity Under Adverse Circumstances.

A small band of bootblacks, newsboys and street arabs were playing in Chambers street, just in front of our $15,000,000 court house. They were skylarking in their own peculiar way, when a heavy grocer's wagon came dashing down the street. The boys scattered, but one of them was too slow. He stumbled and fell, and before he could recover himself the wheels of the wagon had passed over one of his legs. The driver whipped up his horse and escaped. There was no policeman near, and but few passers by. But the boy had friends. Every boy who had been playing with him was at his side in an instant. The boy was badly hurt.

It was plain at a glance that his leg was broken, and, rough and ignorant as his companions were, they saw this. Then "Corkey," the newsboy, who is the chief of the arabs of the City Hall park, took command and ordered him to be taken up. Two of the strongest of the lads lifted the boy, and no child was ever more tenderly lifted from its bed by its mother than was this rough waif of the street by his fellows. Then he was placed on the back of the strongest of his friends.

"Ter der Chambers street hospittle," ordered Corkey. Then he bent over the injured boy. "Does yer tink yer kin stan' it?" he asks solicitously.

"It's pretty tough, Cork," is the reply, "but I ain't lost me nerve yit."

At this juncture a gentleman who had come up suggested that a policeman be hunted up and that an ambulance be called. Then Corkey asserted himself.

"Dere ain't no policeman wanted," he said, "an' dere ain't no ambulance wanted. Me friend," continued the self possessed child of the street, oracularly, "yer means well, an' we tanks yer. Yer a gentleman. But lemme tell yer this. Dis yer gang ain't very high toned, an' dis yer gang don't count fur much, but w'en one of dis yere gang gits hurt dis yer gang don't go back on him. See?"

The gentleman did see, and left the scene, slipping a dollar into Corkey's hand. Then the latter ran after his army, which had nearly reached the hospital. After they had delivered the boy over to the hospital physicians the whole gang camped out on the street until Corkey reported that their friend had a broken leg, but that the doctors had said there was nothing serious about it.

Delegations visited the hospital every day, and "Corkey's" dollar and other sums contributed by "dis yere gang" have been expended in delicacies for "Chimmy," as they call their friend.

The New York street arab is not the worst in the world.—New York Mail and Express.

Origin of the Great Lakes.

Mr. A. T. Drummond, a Canadian geologist, has recently published an interesting paper on the origin of the great lakes of North America. It has been the opinion of most geologists that these lakes were formed by glacial action, a view which seemed to find corroboration in the fact that a very large amount of debris apparently worn from the basins occupied by these sheets of water lies on the country to the south of their borders in positions where it could only have been brought by ice action. Mr. Drummond holds that glaciers had not much effect in eroding the lake basins proper, or in shaping their present outline. He furthermore holds to the conclusions that Lake Superior is the most ancient basin of this chain, and that it was formed in the Cambrian and Huronian times, i. e., in the earlier stages of the earth's history. He regards it in part due to a down folding of the rocks, as in the trough of a mountain valley, but that much of the detail of its shape was due to long continued volcanic action, which has clearly occurred about its borders.

Michigan, Huron and Ontario he considers to have been low areas on the path of an ancient river, which existed before the glacial period, the basin like character of the country having been given by the relatively recent warpings in the surface of the country. Erie and St. Clair he regards as the last formed of the lakes, these basins also being due to warpings in the rocks about them, which created barriers across the original outlets of the valleys.

There is no question that Mr. Drummond's explanation of the lakes shows that the circumstances of their formation were more complicated than is commonly supposed by geologists. It does not appear, however, that he has given quite sufficient weight to glacial action or to the processes of solution by which the waters of such great lakes extend their shore lines. A large part of the rocks about these basins other than Lake Superior are of a limy nature, and in parts more or less charged with saline materials, all of which readily pass into solution and go away to the sea. This dissolving process is of more importance in fresh water basins than in the seas. The sea water is already so far charged with mineral matter held in solution that it cannot readily dissolve the rocks with which it comes in contact. Where, however, fresh water basins have their shores in contact with rocks containing a considerable quantity of lime they readily and rapidly extend their margins by this process of decay.—Boston Herald.

Gave Himself Away.

"How did I get this black eye?" repeated the drummer, as he buckled the straps to his sachel. "Well, I tried to be smart."

"How?"

"I was at Seymour, Ind., and in a hurry to get my railroad ticket. So was another chap. The ticket seller was slow, lazy and impudent. The other man pulled his gun, shoved it into the window and got his ticket ten seconds later. It was a hint for me."

"And you accepted it?"

"I did. I shoved my revolver into the window and gave the ticket man a quarter of a minute to get me a pasteboard."

"And he jumped?"

"He did—jumped out of his office and broke me in two over a baggage truck. He's got my revolver yet."

"But how did it happen to work in one case and fail in another?"

"Oh, I couldn't keep my voice from trembling, and then I didn't have long hair and a buffalo overcoat. He got right onto me for a fake."—Detroit Free Press.

About Car Cables.

The strain put upon a cable in operating a cable road is very heavy, while the power required to move one is enormous. On most lines a cable one and one-fourth inches in thickness is used, which consists of a hemp or jute heart wrapped with six strands composed of nineteen wires of crucible steel. The weight of the cable is three and one-half pounds to the foot, so that a mile of cable figures up a dead weight of ten tons. The force necessary to draw this weight extended over the entire line is very much greater than would be required to move the same weight in a compact body. The breaking strain guaranteed by cable manufacturers is forty-five tons, but the maximum strain we use is only ten tons. An average of 75 per cent. of power is spent in pulling the empty cable, and the balance is all that is used for profit. A cable can be used only about seven months, when it becomes so worn as to be of no further use.—Kansas City Journal.

FACES IN STONE.

STRANGE RESEMBLANCES SEEN IN NATURAL FORMATION.

A Monster Hump Backed Whale in the Rocky Mountains—The Head of the Iron Duke in Brazilian Stone—Washington and Garfield by the Great Artist.

Among the wonders of nature none are of greater interest than those strange resemblances in natural formations to human faces and figures, as well as to other forms, which are found in various parts of the world.

One of the most beautiful of these curiosities is found in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, which contains many others which have been more frequently described. This is the "Last Rose of Summer," a magnificent formation in the center ceiling of one of the largest chambers, which is absolutely perfect in its shape. In size it is about eight feet in diameter, of pure white, with stem, flower and leaf, and, in the glare of torches, sparkling like countless diamonds. Many similar stalactites are found in other parts of the cave. In one room the entire ceiling is thickly studded with the most graceful formations of flowers, all of the most dazzling white.

THE MONSTER OF BEAR LAKE.

Although not, strictly speaking, a natural formation, the wonderful "monster of Bear lake," in the Rocky mountains, may be spoken of in this connection. This is the petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. It died on a high plateau, in a position giving rise to a theory among antiquaries that its resting place was once a great shoal, and that the antediluvian leviathan flourished and perished on the surface as the water receded. The petrifaction is perfect, and it is estimated to weigh about ten tons. A geologist says:

"It presents a dull appearance, the head and body of a hump backed whale, and the extremities extend into feelers and antennæ like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that evidently, during life, they were lined with a hard and bony substance. The eyes are set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and are twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, sharp in front, but underneath and well in the jaw are turned into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation, running back from the widest portion of the head."

The length of this singular relic of an unknown age has not been determined, but as the body blends into the tail it tapers to a small size, so that, making due allowances, the entire weight would not be far from that stated. This monster is, beyond doubt, the descendant of the denizens of the mighty ocean that once submerged this region.

Few natural curiosities are more remarkable than those in which rocks or mountains have, through the action of the elements and similar causes, assumed most striking resemblances to the features of historical characters.

The range of mountain situated near Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, displays to the gaze of approaching voyagers a complete head of Wellington, apparently rising out of the sea around. As it raises its majestic form high above the level of the ocean no one who has ever seen a portrait of the famous duke can but think that nature must have had him in view when it constructed this addition to her great gallery of curiosities.

At Heumi, in the far away regions of Iceland, the high bluff there overlooking a valley is surmounted by a colossal head, with a high cap covering it.

One of the countless rocks which stud the northwest coast of Norway forms the exact likeness of a gigantic horse and rider, 1,500 feet high, plunging headlong with fury into the sea. In this figure the poetic fancy of a native bard has seen the form of Odin retreating before the advance of Christianity.

In the Island of St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde group, situated off the coast of Africa, there is a huge volcanic rock, which forms a complete bust of George Washington, in a recumbent position, with the face upward. The hair, the profile, the chin and even the very collar frill, is reproduced with singular exactness, though on a gigantic scale.

GARFIELD AND THE "OLD MAN."

Another presidential portrait is found in the irregularly undulating boundary of the Catskill mountains, near the Hudson river, New York. The "Reclining Giant," or "Man in the Mountains," near the southern beginning of the highest summits, has long been noted, but it may not be generally known that this recumbent form is an excellent likeness of the late President Garfield. The features are sharp, the body stretching downward, is somewhat angular, but on tracing the line backward to the north one is startled with the sudden recognition of the grave face of Gen. Garfield, reclining precisely as the illustrated papers represented him in his last days. His broad and high forehead is shown as in the best photographs, although, of course, the details are not so well preserved. This is, however, forgotten in the surprising proportion of each part to the whole, the splendid physique and the grave and thoughtful expression of the lamented statesman, being faithfully preserved as an enduring memorial in the "everlasting hills."

Any mention of "great stone faces" would be incomplete without some reference to the famous "Old Man of the Mountain" of the White Mountains, New Hampshire, which is unquestionably the greatest curiosity of the kind in existence. No finer description has been given of this natural sculpture than that by Samuel Adams Drake, the distinguished author, who writes:

"It is difficult to believe the evidence of the senses. Upon the high cliffs of the mountain is the remarkable and celebrated rock sculpture of a human head, which from a height of 1,200 feet above the lake has for uncounted ages looked with the same stony stare down the pass upon the windings of the river through its incomparable valley. The profile itself measures about forty feet from the tip of the chin to the flattened crown, which imparts to it such a peculiarly antique appearance. It is perfect, except that the forehead is concealed by something like the visor of a helmet. And all this illusion is produced by several projecting crags.

"It is the most extraordinary sight of a lifetime. A slight change of position varies more or less the character of the expression, which is, after all, the marked peculiarity of this monstrous alto relievo; for let the spectator turn his gaze vacantly upon the more familiar objects at hand, as he invariably will, to assure himself that he is not the victim of some hallucination, a strange fascination draws him irresistibly back to the Dantesque head on the highest battlements of the pass, a face too majestic, too nobly grand for anything of mortal mold."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Shark Story.

An English cruiser had once seized what they believed to be a slaver, but were obliged reluctantly to let her go for want of papers to prove the fact. A fortnight later a shark was caught, and in its body was found a roll of papers which condemned the slaver, they had been thrown overboard. The cruiser hastened in pursuit of the slaver and seized it just three weeks after the papers had been thrown into the sea.—Stories of the Deep.

BUFFALO BILL AS A SWELL.

His Experience in a Clawhammer Worse Than Fighting Indians.

I met Buffalo Bill last night at the corner. He was entertaining a crowd of jolly fellows by relating his experiences in the wild east. It was not exactly the east, either, but it was east to him. He told of being with Sheridan during the war. On his return he was invited to visit the general at Chicago. He was in the Garden City two or three days as the general's guest, and was asked to attend a society ball. It became whispered around that Gen. Sheridan and his scout were to be present, and society was delighted with the idea of meeting the terror of the west.

On the afternoon preceding the society event Mike Sheridan asked Buffalo Bill if he had brought his full dress suit with him. This staggered the man of the plains, and he said he guessed he couldn't attend the ball. The general's brother rented an evening suit from a furnishing house, and Buffalo Bill got into it and started for the ball. "I was never in such a sweat in my life," said William, as The Herald man hid his note book and assumed an intelligent look; "I would rather have plunged into forty Indian battles than to have entered that ball room. I felt uncomfortable, but I went in with the general's brother. I was introduced to about one hundred ladies and the same number of gentlemen. My pants—or rather the pants which Mike Sheridan had rented for me—were terribly tight, as were also my gloves, which came through the same channel. I did not know which garment would break first, but fortunately neither did. I had one dance, and this was at the solicitation of a lady who was desirous of dancing with a cowboy. I got on the floor with her, and the music started. I was waiting for some one to call off, but there was no call, as I had been accustomed to. I never had such a dreadful time. After I got through with the dance I started for the door, and put in the rest of the night at the nearest saloon, where I had a racket with the settler. I had changed my clothes, you know, and had neglected to change the contents of my pockets. I hadn't a cent, and the barkeeper or, as I called him then, the settler, saw me there in full dress and asked me what I would have. I told him whisky, and then he kicked because I did not offer to pay him for it. Mike came in shortly afterward and fixed it with the barman. Before this I was on my good behavior, as the general had told me that he wanted to show people that his scout was a gentleman. That was all I wanted with full dress evening balls, and I was myself again when I disrobed of those rented clothes."—Omaha Herald.

The Birth of Washington.

The birthday of Washington is registered in an old family Bible of quarto form, delapidated by use and age and covered with Virginia striped cloth, the record being in the handwriting of the patriot's father:

George William, son of Augustine Washington, and Mary, his wife, was born ye eleventh day of February, 1731-2, about ten in the morning, and was Baptized the 3d April following, Mr. Bromley Whiting and Captain Christopher Brooks godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory godmother.

The difference in the Gregorian calendar, or new style of reckoning time, brings the birthday to the 22d of February instead of the 11th.

Almost every one is familiar with the home of Washington through the many engravings which have been published, and which have found their way to almost every fireside. The mansion, very spacious on the ground floor, is architecturally quite pleasing. It stood upon a smooth green, velvety lawn, spreading several hundred feet down to the river, which washed its eastern base. The prospect it commanded was magnificent. The eminence in the rear was crowned with a stately forest. The estate of 2,500 acres was divided into many highly cultivated farms. Much of the region was still covered with the forest which the ax of the settler had never disturbed. Game of every variety abounded on the hills. Washington inherited this property from his brother Lawrence, and the original mansion house was built by him, but when it came into the possession of George Washington he enlarged the mansion and improved the property in every way.

Washington wrote regarding its resources, saying:

"No estate in the United States is more pleasantly situated. In a high and healthy country, in a latitude between the extremes of heat and cold, on one of the finest rivers in the world; a river well stocked with various kinds of fish at all seasons of the year, and in the spring with shad, herring, bass and carp."

The Blind Chaplain of the House.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the chaplain of the house of representatives, is a blind man. He has been blind from childhood, but a man of more distinguished appearance cannot be found in congress. He bears a striking appearance to Governor Gordon. The blind chaplain, as he is usually called, is an inveterate smoker. He smokes a dozen or more strong cigars daily and is seldom seen without one between his lips. His daughter leads him to the Capitol each morning about 11 o'clock, and from that hour until noon he sits in the reception room smoking while Miss Milburn reads to him the morning papers. Whenever anything is read which strikes him he asks to have it read a second time, and it is, indeed, a rare exception when in his opening prayers he does not refer to something his daughter has just read to him from the morning papers. By his reference to current events and the strikingly beautiful and eloquent language of his prayers, he has made a friend of each and every member, and some of the more religiously inclined always go to the Capitol early just to hear the beautiful morning prayer offered up by the blind chaplain.—Washington Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

Burying a Gendarme Alive.

A gendarme was buried alive in a village near Grenoble. The man had become intoxicated on potato brandy and fell into a profound sleep. After twenty hours passed in slumber his friends considered him to be dead, particularly as his body assumed the usual rigidity of a corpse. When the sexton, however, was lowering the remains of the ill fated gendarme into the grave he heard moans and knocks proceeding from the interior of the "four boards." He immediately bored holes in the sides of the coffin to let in air and then knocked off the lid. The gendarme had, however, ceased to live, having horribly mutilated his head in his frantic but futile efforts to burst his coffin open. So terrible a case of premature burial has hardly ever before been reported in this country, where hasty interments are only too common.—Paris Cor. London Telegram.

About Thermometers.

Thermometers are liable to inaccuracies even when most carefully constructed. The freezing point is liable to be temporarily depressed or elevated, a temporary fall occurring after the thermometer has been subjected to great heat and a temporary elevation after it has been repeatedly cooled. There is also a permanent elevation, which may amount to two degrees, and which is caused by the atmospheric pressure on the bulb; therefore, a thermometer tube after being filled should be allowed to remain for two or three years before graduation.—New York World.

A PHOTOGRAPHER TALKS.

SARONY DEPLORES THE CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF HIS ART.

The Dry Plate Process Defeats Efforts to Secure a Good Portrait—Instantaneous Photography — A Serious Grievance Against Portrait Painters.

"Photography today does not give as good results as it gave eighteen years ago," said Mr. Otto Sarony when questioned as to the progress of his art.

"Do we owe nothing, then, to instantaneous photography?"

"Don't misunderstand me. I am not crying down the results of inventions that have enabled us to do all sorts of things by photography that the early photographists did not even dream of. It is undeniable, however, that as a means of reproducing artistic portraits photography today is not what it once was, and this is due in part to some of the very inventions that are regarded as the most important in the art. The dry plate, for example, enables us to take a negative in from half a second to two seconds. The old wet plate often required fifteen seconds or longer, but it gave more roundness to the picture and made a better portrait. If we should ask customers to sit fifteen seconds now we should soon lose our trade. Modern haste has sacrificed something that we obtained with ease twenty years ago."

"Instantaneous photography would enable you still further to hasten the processes; would it give less satisfactory results than you now obtain?"

"The time occupied in taking a negative by instantaneous photography is almost inappreciable, say one-tenth of a second, but that process is not used in photographic studios. To get a satisfactory portrait under a skylight we cut off some of the light and thus tone down effects. The instantaneous process needs a strong light, such as you obtain in the open air.

IN ONE-TENTH OF A SECOND.

"Here," continued Mr. Sarony, drawing from his pocket a small negative, "is an interesting little thing that illustrates what I am saying. This is a little interior that I took at home on a dark, rainy afternoon, by exploding powdered magnesium. I could have taken it quite as well at midnight. You see that the furniture is very distinct, and even that miniature of a cherub and the photographs on the mantel are perfectly produced. The boy is a little dim because he ran away when the explosion came. Yes, it is an actual fact that he was scared off by the very light that was to take his picture. He was not quick enough, however, as you see, and there he is. The process probably occupied one-tenth of a second. It is done by blowing powdered magnesium across an alcoholic flame. The flash is brief, but intense. It could not be satisfactorily used, however, in producing portraits, for the reason that the photographist would have no opportunity to pose his subject and study in the camera effects of light and shade.

"Instantaneous photograrhy has greatly aided the amateur, and the result has been to drive professional photographists out of the open air business. It does not pay a photographist to devote himself to outdoor work. There are too many amateurs in competition. I think it is not generally known, by the way, that many artists in this country and in Europe are amateur photographists, and that they use our art in aid of their own. I believe that the marvelous minuteness of Meissonier's work is due to the fact that he paints a great deal from photographs. He has been an amateur photographist since the days of the ambrotype, and I have no reason to believe that he has changed his method.

A TRICK OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

"I am told that Jerome also uses photography in his work, and it is easy to believe, when one recalls the character of his pictures. It seems to me a perfectly legitimate art. The artist just makes his sketch from nature and then relieves his model from laborious posing by working from photographs in the matter of detail. One thing that has been done by portrait painters is not quite so defensible. Last year a foreign portrait painter with a great reputation came over here and painted many portraits of wealthy persons at great prices. In one instance, he painted the portrait of a rich woman, and it is an absolute fact that he photographed her on canvas and painted over the photograph. It was regarded as a 'speaking likeness,' and the artist was paid $4,000 or $5,000. Now it is not many years since that sort of thing was done by photographists in this country, but the artists made such an outcry that it was stopped.

"It is an amusing thing to see the attempts at posing made by portrait painters, who bring their sitters to us for photographs. The artist believes that he can get just the right effect by posing the subject himself, and is surprised to find that the negative shows an utterly different result from what he had expected. Trained photographists understand the art of posing, and persons obtain most satisfactory portraits by giving themselves into the hands of the photographist."

"Would not photographing in colors aid you in making race distinctions?"

"There is no such thing as photographing in colors, and I see no prospect of its perfection. What is now called photographing is merely an effect of lithography. No, the future improvements in photography are likely to result from the study of posing, and the management of light and shade. Just now general excellence and novelty in style are the photographists' aims."—New York Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The question of the best form of meter for registering the supply of electricity to private consumers is being argued in English electrical circles.

It is again reported that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria will soon take service in the Austrian Army, his recent marriage having removed the political objections which formerly prevented this step.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip,
(Poisonous.)

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MAY 11, ...1889

IS THIS TRUE?

From all over Inyo county comes the same complaint that never since white people came to the country was business so dull and money so scarce as at present. Farmers have no money and consequently merchants have but little business. There is no revenue coming into the county except for ore. The railroad freight on ore is so low that it hardly pays running expenses to the Company for hauling it; and if it were not that this is the only resource left to keep any business alive in the county there would be little inducement for the railroad to keep trains running at all. It is not possible to send our produce to market by rail; if railroad freights were not one cent above the bare cost of running the trains we are so far distant from any possible buyers that the cost of transportation would prohibit shipments. Stockmen have no market for cattle at home, and other markets are so distant that cattle can neither be shipped nor driven to where they can be sold. Our market for horses is in Los Angeles or the San Joaquin Valley, and report says there is a glut of horses everywhere west of the mountains and in Los Angeles. There is no inducement for farmers to increase the area of cultivated land because greater production would only be increasing the quantity of unsalable products. Professional men suffer like all the rest; clients have no money for lawyers nor patients for physicians. Ministers have always been used to poverty and live mainly on the bread of heaven. Since teams have begun hauling freight from Mojave there is a little consumption of hay along the road, but this is only prolonging the farmers' misery; unless some new outlet is found for the produce of the valley there will be no money to pay for goods, consequently nothing for the teams to haul. The only trace of silver lining to this very gloomy cloud is that mining prospects are brighter now than in several years past. We have often been accused of giving too bright views of the country, and now we hope the foregoing will be dark enough to satisfy the most despondent prophet of evil.

The Legislature at the last session passed a law on the appointment of Notaries that seems to be the cause of some confusion. The Attorney General says that under this law the term of Notaries commissioned heretofore is either extended or extinguished, but he is of the opinion that the term is extended to four years instead of two. He thinks it safer for Notaries commissioned before the late Act to be recommissioned and give bonds in the proper time, as the Courts might not agree with him upon the extension of terms. Grave complications may come out of this muddle. If the terms of Notaries were extinguished by the Act, as the Attorney General seems to think possible, then all official acts done by them would be illegal till they should be reappointed. It is an improvement to change the terms of Notaries from two years to four years.

Many reports have been current about the sale of Santa Catalina Island, but now the Los Angeles "Tribune" says positively that the island has been sold to an English company for $400,000. The investment of $400,000 for the property opposite San Pedro, means that a million or more will be put into the enterprises proposed. The development of mining industries on that rocky island, employing scores of men and supporting a line of ocean vessels between England and San Pedro, would alone be a matter worth rejoicing over. In addition it is proposed that the island shall become a famous watering place, and the time is not far distant when thousands will be enjoying its all the year comforts.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS
☞If you think of buying it will pay you to rite for p rticulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Thought He Was a Peddler.

A well known lawyer started for his north side home about dusk one evening last week. He thought he needed exercise, so he concluded to walk over. He had with him a ladies' work basket, fixed upon a high standard, and this he was carrying home to his wife. He struck Dearborn avenue and hastened north at a rapid gate. He was looking straight ahead, and after he had gone a few blocks he noticed a stylishly dressed lady alight from a handsome equipage and run hurriedly up the steps of a house. He thought he noticed her drop something, and when he reached the sidewalk in front of the house where the carriage had stood he looked down and discovered a fat purse. Picking it up he tripped up the steps and rang the door bell, the lady having been admitted before he came up. His ring was answered in a moment by a neat maid, whom he asked if the lady of the house was in.

The lady evidently heard the question, as she stepped at once to the door. He was about to return the pocketbook she had dropped, when she noticed the basket in his hand and blurted out: "No, we don't want anything." Then she slammed the door in his face. He wanted to explain, but it wounded his pride to be taken for a peddler, and he tucked the pocketbook in his pocket and proceeded on his way home.

On his way down town in the morning the gentleman stopped again at the lady's house to return the pocketbook. His wife had not been satisfied with the work-basket he had brought home with him, and he carried it along to exchange for another.

It happened that when he rang the bell of the house, the number of which he had carefully noted the day before, the lady herself was in the hall. She hastened to the door and when she saw the man and the basket again she petulantly exclaimed, "I told you last night, sir, that we wanted nothing," and for the second time she slammed the door in his countenance. This made him hot. When he reached his office he put the pocketbook in a sealed envelope and tucked it away in his safe. For a whole week afterward the lady advertised in all of the papers for her lost wealth. At last the lawyer addressed her a note, asking her to call at his office. When she came he sat her down, explained all the circumstances to her, and then handed over her pocketbook. It contained $351. Now it is a safe bet that when a man who looks like a canvasser rings her door bell she will search her pockets before she turns him away.—Chicago Times.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[INDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. 6-4

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
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WINES AND LIQUORS
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Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞Buyers and consumers should not fail and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1889.
m29tf

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THE WATER CONTAINS
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And is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY
—Added to—
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Excellent Accommodations,
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I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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&c., &c., &c
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INYO CO., CAL.

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Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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JUSTICE OF PEACE,
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Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

Independence Hotel.
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H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
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Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From
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—DEALER IN—
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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Lenses repaired and fitted.
☞A fine watch in any part of the county will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
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One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from sticking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 10th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9 15 a. m	5 35 p. m.
Layton.....	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Walker's.....	12 45 a. m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p. m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5 50 p. m.	9 20 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	7 00 p. m.	8 10 a. m
Belleville.....	8 10 p. m.	7 05 a. m.
Candelaria..... Ar.	8 50 p. m	Lv. 6 30 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 30 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 00 a. m	1 45 p. m.
Basin Creek	1 10 p. m.	11 30 a. m.
Alkali	2 00 p. m	10 35 a. m.
Independence.....	3 30 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	4 15 p. m	8 15 a. m.
Keeler ..... Ar	5 05 p. m.	Lv. 7 30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
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MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
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Flooring.
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—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.....1889

MARRIED.

DUNLAP—COOK—At Bishop, April 27, 1889, by Rev. Andrew Clark, John E. Dunlap and Mrs. Lillie Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Marshall came up from Keeler last Wednesday.

For a good cheese, or a piece of one, go to L. Wood, at Independence.

Mr. H. L. Clark arrived home last Monday from San Francisco.

George W. Penter, formerly of Bodie, made a visit to that place this week.

Miss Eva Bodle, of Big Pine, has been visiting friends at Independence during the week.

A copious rain has fallen over most of Nevada and there is much rejoicing in consequence.

Dunphy & O'Keefe are taking out ore and plenty of it, from their recent find at Cerro Gordo.

For medicines, drugs, perfumery and toilet articles send to H. E. WRIGHT, Bishop.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin and Mrs. J. J. Gunn returned home last Tuesday from a visit to Darwin.

An immense body of plumbago is reported to be found within twelve miles of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McKnight came down from Bishop on Tuesday to stay a few days in town.

E. Chenot keeps a good stock of buckskin gloves, heavy boots and shoes. All prices down to the lowest figures.

Mr. John Baxter has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors as Justice of the Peace for the Third Township.

Last Sunday a heavy snow storm raged at Truckee. On the summit snow fell to a depth of four and a half feet.

A. R. Conklin Esq. left town last Thursday morning for San Francisco to attend the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Pack trains are at work carrying ore from the Gavilan mine to the Keynot mill. The ore belongs to W. K. Miller and others.

"Boot" Conklin passed through town last Sunday with a long-eared instrument which he graphically described as a "music box."

Mrs. Munson came up from Lone Pine on Monday and stayed in town a few days. She intends starting for her home in Minnesota soon.

The annual meeting of stock-holders of the C. & C. Road was held at Hawthorne on Thursday for the election of Directors and officers.

Rev E. McEvers expects to meet his brother-in-law, L. W. Allingham, M. D., at Mojave next Tuesday. Dr. Allingham comes from Canada.

The land contest between H. F. Boden vs. Peter Gorley has been decided in favor of the former. Cash patents have been granted for applications Nos. 389 and 390.

There is much excitement caused by the report of rich placer ground being found on the South Fork of Carson River. A great deal of ground is said to be already located.

Letters addressed to the following parties remain uncalled for at the postoffice at Independence: Rev. E. C. Julien, Richard L. Jackson, John Smith and J. H. Ranson.

Much damage to crops is reported in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. A severe wind and rain storm swept over the country beating down the grain and destroying it.

Tom McDonough struck a body of a new kind of ore over at Beveridge recently. There is plenty of it. He has been in town during the week having it assayed and it appears to be rich in silver.

A. C. Harvey got back from Los Angeles and Bakersfield last Saturday. He brought a moving reminder of the trip with him in the form of an attack of the ague; but this will quickly disappear at Lone Pine.

George Miller, the young man shot by David Crosby at Virginia City, was buried last Sunday. Michael Egan, the other young man shot by Crosby, is improving and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

A well known business man of Los Angeles, Mr. Charles E. Day, offers first class pianos and organs for sale. Mr. Day will promptly answer all inquiries about instruments and give all the information asked for. See his advertisement.

California dried prunes are selling higher in New York than French prunes. Our prunes are superior to the French in that they do not ferment, mould, or candy. Experts in New York say that the California prunes rank as first in quality. The business is sure to grow to large proportions

An election of trustees for Independence School District will be held on the first Tuesday in June. It will then be the happy privilege of the parents and guardians of children to stay away from the polls and then growl about the hiring of the teacher.

David Crosby is in jail at Virginia City charged with shooting George Miller and Michael Egan. Miller lived a short time after being shot; Egan is reported to be mortally wounded. Crosby has long been engaged in the grocery business at Virginia City.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is working vigorously for a grand exposition of the industries and products of Southern California, to be held at Los Angeles during the coming fall. It is the intention to erect fine building and have everything on such a scale as will attract visitors from all parts of the world.

The Directors of the Third District Agricultural Association have decided to largely increase premiums for all kinds of live stock, and for all kinds of fruits and farm products. The increase will be from 25 to 35 per cent. over other years. The design is to promote the production of things of real use. The District includes the counties of Butte, Colusa and Tehama.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, May 6, 1889.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday afternoon and adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 7, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., present, Supervisors Harger, Sneden, Robinson and Stewart. Absent, Eddy. Chairman Robinson presiding.

Minutes of May 6th read and approved. The following claims were allowed and warrants ordered drawn for the amounts:

George M. Gill, sunds	$ 7 15
Drs. Woodin, examining insane	10 00
Independence Water Co	12 00
P. H. Mack, sunds	6 90
Bancroft & Co., paper	20 00
A. Carlisle & Co., stationery	31 50
L. Wood, mdse	24 30
R. O'Neal, livery hire	37 00
W. T. Bunney, J. P	6 00
Mrs. J. Keppler, Janitress	30 00
P. W. Forbes, Fees in Justice Court	20 00
A. E Janvier, Board of Education	6 80
J. H. Shannon, " "	18 50
D. Crough, " "	5 00
J. W. P. Laird " "	5 00
P. A. Chaffant, sunds	7 37
J. H. Shannon, visiting schools	12 75
W. A. Chaffant, printing	10 00
C. Mulholland, printing & J P fee	119 33
Charles Wonsecott, bridge plans	10 00

The bill of J. H. Shannon rejected at February meeting was again considered and rejected.

The Board appointed John Baxter a Justice of Peace for Third Township.

Plans for a bridge across Owens River at Big Pine examined and accepted.

Contract for boarding county prisoners awarded to H. Levy at the rate of forty cents per day for each prisoner.

Bids for the County Hospital were considered The bids were presented by Mrs. Margaret Lewis, F. E. Bunting and Mrs. E. J. Reynolds. Action was postponed till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, until which hour the Board adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., all the members being present except Mr. Eddy. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Bid of F. E. Bunting for County Hospital withdrawn. Contract for County Hospital awarded to Mrs. Margaret Lewis for the sum of $500 for four inmates, every additional inmate seventy-five cents each per day.

I. J. Woodin was appointed County Physician at a salary of $600 per annum.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

N. Ruhe, mdse	$ 20 38
J. J. Moore, postage	2 16
H. S. Crocker & Co., books etc	36 33
O. I. Mairs, boarding prisoners	63 00
J. R. Eldred, sunds	29 75
J. W. Murphy, labor	8 00
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse	21 32
Mrs. M. Lewis, Hospital	160 00
I. J. Woodin, Salary	150 00
A. W. Eibeshutz, mdse	1 50
H. Levy, conveying sick	2 50

The following resolution was passed by the Board:

Resolved. That if the bonds for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots and for the building and purchase of one or more school buildings in Big Pine School District and furnishing the same be sold, the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county shall annually, at the time of levying the county taxes of each year, and in addition to all the other taxes upon the Big Pine school district, levy a tax of such per cent. upon the taxable property of such school district as shall be sufficient to pay the annual interest upon $2,500 of Big Pine school district bonds, and sufficient also to provide a fund for the redemption of the principal of this issue as the bonds shall severally mature, viz.: For one bond of $500, maturing February 1, 1894, and one bond of $500 annually thereafter until all shall be paid, and in accordance with the manner prescribed in section 1887 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Reports of Road Overseers of Road District Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 were examined, accepted and approved.

Overseer of Road District No. 4 ordered to verify his report, and upon such verification the County Auditor is instructed to draw his warrant in payment of claim of $85 presented by said Overseer.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

Henry Evans, labor on road	$41 50
W. H Powers, " "	104 50
M. E T. Stevens, material	22 00
W. James, labor on road	57 50
R Harry, " "	72 00
J. L. Gale " "	15 00

Auditor and Treasurer ordered to transfer $6.49 from the General Road Fund to fund of Road District No. 1.

The Board adjourned till 10 a. m. next day.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., all present except Eddy. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Petition of J. R. Eldred asking an allowance of $400 for deputy hire in the collection of sheep license tax rejected.

Toll rates on Deep Spring road fixed the same as in former years.

On petition viewers were appointed to lay out a road between Alvord and Warm Spring. S. P. McKnight, J. L. Bodle and George Hall were appointed. Bond accompanying petition approved and accepted.

Petition for a road running east near Bishop to and across Owens river granted. Bond approved and accepted. S. P. McKnight, J. M. Horton and E. Eulon appointed viewers.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till two o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled the same members being present.

The rates of Independence Water Company were fixed the same as last year.

The Board then took an adjournment till one o'clock p. m. of next day.

Good Ore.

A few days ago we received a specimen of ore from a friend who is mining in the Inyo range near Alvord. The piece of ore is quartz and weighs about thirty-five pounds. The Selby Smelting Company, of San Francisco, gives the following report of an assay of the ore: Gold, $48 64; silver, 39 83 ozs; lead, 32½ per cent. The owner of the claim is not seeking notoriety, and requests that for the present his name be not given. He says there is an abundance of the ore in sight; the mine is within a short distance of the railroad, and with ore worth about $110 per ton the mine is a good property.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John John A. Hannah, Judge.

SATURDAY, May.

Estate of George H. Parish, deceased—Administratrix discharged.

Estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased—Settlement of final account and property distributed to widow and minor child.

Estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased—Final account settled and property distributed equally between Sarah B., Marcia, S. V. and A. C. Stevens.

TUESDAY, May 7.

Estate of John Henry Meyers, deceased—Petition for letters of administration filed by Fritz Meyers.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

Grant vs. Walker—Answer to demurrer and cross-complaint submitted without argument.

THURSDAY, May 9th.

Broder et. als. vs. Conklin et. als.—Defendants file an amended answer.

A Great Mistake.

Somebody is blundering. The Reno *Gazette* of recent date says: "The Inyo Marble Company is talking of putting up works here. They are to take water from the Mill dam, just above town, and construct a flume on the south side of the river to a point between the V. & T. railroad bridge and the iron bridge, where the works will be constructed." Owens river will afford all the power needed for a marble mill. At Reno the works would be stopped by freezing in winter. A good deal of freight would have to be paid on waste marble, and this would be dead loss. If the mill should be built here in Owens Valley there would never be any loss of time by freezing, nor loss of freight on waste material. These facts are so obvious and of such importance that the managers of the marble quarry will give them due consideration before building the mill.

East side Canal.

On the Eastside Canal Superintendent McIver has just finished a stretch of three miles of very difficult ground. The stuff to be moved was shale mixed with cement; it was very hard and consequently progress was slow and expensive. About fifteen and one-half miles of the canal are now finished. All the rest of the way the ground is easy and the ditching machine will make rapid progress. During the past few days water in Owens River has been rising, and in all probability will continue to rise until high water mark is reached. At the lowest stage of water the channel of the river for a width of seventy feet at the head of the canal was about six feet deep. Any quantity of water that may be wanted even at the lowest stage of the river, can be had by throwing loose rock, plenty of which is at hand, into the bed of the stream.

Destruction of Pests.

The County Government Bill, as amended at the last session of the Legislature, in defining the powers of Boards of Supervisors, contains the following clause: "To provide for the destruction of gophers, squirrels, other wild animals, noxious weeds and insects injurious to fruit or fruit trees, or vines, or vegetable or plant life." By this law the Boards of Supervisors have power to compel fruit growers and farmers to make due effort for the destruction of all kinds of pests injurious to fruit trees, vines, or crops of any kind. Where such pests are known to exist, and the party in charge of the property fails or refuses to make proper effort for their destruction, the Board may order the work done and the property will be held liable for the expense.

The Maxim Mill

The Victor concentrating machine was started working on Wednesday and proved to be very successful. There is now no doubt that the machine is the best suited to the ores of this locality of any in use. There is an abundance of ore along the Inyo range to be worked in this way. Arthur Smith set up the machine and put it in running order. This was the first one of the kind he had ever seen yet he was as successful as if he had set up many.

The Ladies Delighted

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, syrup of figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting upon the liver, kidneys and bowels.

It is estimated that cattlemen lost $150,000 by feeding cattle during the past season at Truckee Meadows, near Reno. The loss is due to low price of beef and high price of hay.

The transfers of real estate in Los Angeles for the month of April amounted to $4,524,510. Somebody has an abiding faith in the value of Los Angeles property. This does not look much like a "busted boom." The little end of that boom would be a big thing for Inyo county.

All but the aristocrats think that Parnell is fighting the battle, not of the people of Ireland alone, but of the masses in England, Wales and Scotland. A majority of 14,611 votes was given recently in Edinburgh in favor of tendering him the freedom of the city. Scotland will claim home rule as strongly as it is claimed for Ireland.

The rapid improvement in the manufacturing interests of the State is shown in a very emphatic way by the contract given to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, for constructing another great war vessel at a cost of $1,628,000. The fact that such a vessel can be built in San Francisco means a great extension of all the manufactures of the State.

The Reno *Gazette* says that the chief cause of heavy loss to stockmen who fed cattle on the Truckee Meadows during the past season was fox tail in the hay. This pestilent weed made the cattle have sore mouths so they could not eat. If farmers do not take pains to kill the fox-tail the hay crop will become worthless. There is none of this pest in Owens Valley so far as we know.

It is reported that large tracts of mining land in Lower California are about to be sold, or have already been sold to the Chinese Six Companies, of San Francisco. Mexico has no law prohibiting Chinese from entering the country and they could go to Lower California by thousands; from there it would be very easy for the Chinese to enter the United States. Grave fears are entertained that swarms of Chinese will come into the country by this route unless a very strict guard shall be kept along the line between Mexican and United States territory.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

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General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

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Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

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Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

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Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

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FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D., 1889.

(SEAL) P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o.51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 29 h. 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the twentieth day of May A. D. 1889 at five o'clock p. m. of said day and the Court Room of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Joel H. Smith, deceased and for hearing the application of Horace M. Smith for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated May 1, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL
Bishop Creek.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

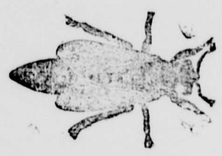
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.



Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Aveune, Chicago, Ills.

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Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Have added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,
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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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SMITH'S CASH STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

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FLOORING,
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RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON MINERAL CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps)

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, Intelligent persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetsers, Mo., writes: "I stand up and say that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on my farm with less the same in cultivation. If you will get up one instrument that will so much labor of the women as the Washer takes of the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, and to take the burdens from under their wife and babies to pay for it." JOHN R. BOOKER, JR., jeweler, Nebraska City, Neb., writes: "You sold me a Washer last summer. Yet it is the best investment I have made in years. We have just as good dinners on Monday as any other day. Sell. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold." I will ship a sample to Ind. Desiring an agency on a well tried on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best work in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Payable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WEBB, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

"Who is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose Safe Remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, have attained such success and celebrity at home and abroad?"

The question is inspired as much by affection as curiosity, since through his instrumentality hundreds of thousands, in both hemispheres, have been restored to health and happiness.

Hon. H. H. Warner, then, is a leading and honored resident of Rochester, not only, but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen by his party as a National delegate to nominate a President of the Republic, he has been a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the American Institution for the Advancement of Science; President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a successful and upright business man. He has given away fortunes in charities. The celebrated and costly Warner Observatory of Rochester was conceived, endowed, and is maintained by him. His munificent prizes for the discovery of comets has been at once the wonder and delight of the scientific world.

The yellow fever scourage in the South, the Ohio floods, the fire disasters of Rochester and other cities awakened his profoundest sympathies and in each instance his check for from $500 to $5,000 swelled the several relief funds. Where other wealthy men give tens and hundreds, he gives hundreds and thousands.

His charities are as ready and magnificent as his enterprises and public spirit are boundless.

The world has need of more such men.

An incident led him into the manufacture of medicine. Seized some twelve years ago with what the ablest physicians termed fatal kidney disease, he was miraculously restored to health by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure. At once he resolved to make known the merits of so potent a remedy, and the consequence is that to-day he has immense laboratories and warehouses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Burmah. Sales of his Safe Remedies are enormous, and their power over disease simply marvelous.

The merit of a production is in exact keeping with the character of its producer. An honest and reliable man himself, Mr. Warner makes honest and reliable medicines—a fact abundantly attested by their phenomenal efficacy and popularity.

PATTI AS JULIET.

The Costume Worn by the Diva as the Shakespearean Heroine.

No stage costumes have of late years created more sensation than those worn at the opera by Jean de Reszke and Adelina Patti as Romeo and Juliet. These costumes are an esthetic treat to themselves, and M. Bianchini, in designing them from old pictures and manuscripts, has done honor both to Patti and Gounod. The first dress in which Juliet appears is one that has been copied exactly from a fresco of Ghirlandajo, now to be seen in the church of Santa-Maria-Novella at Florence. Portions of the underdress, which is of pink and gold brocade, are seen beneath a talmatica of white velvet, embroidered with gold thread and pearls and laced with pearls one side. The chatelaine is of pearls, rubies, and gold balls, with long, pear-shaped gold pendants. With this toilet Patti wears a rope of pearls twisted into the coils of her rich, black hair.

The marriage dress of the third act is a sober one, befitting the occasion, and has been copied from a picture by Lorenzo di Pietro. It is a study in various shades of blue. The petticoat and portions of the bodice and sleeves are of velvet, while the remainder of the dress is of pale blue-gray silk, ornamented with patterns in dead gold and with chenille of a darker blue. With this Juliet wears a small velvet coif or cap, a black necklace and cross, and a white plaited chemisette.

The wedding dress in the fourth act, designed from a manuscript in the Bibliotheque Nationale, is of splendid effect and a good specimen of the Italian dress of the sixteenth century. The skirt is composed of lés of white velvet and white moire alternating, those of velvet being embroidered with silver and those of moire with white jet. The center le, forming the front of the dress, is elaborately enriched with pearls, diamonds and silvery embroidery. The bodice is of white velvet, glittering with silver and diamonds; the sleeves, Venetian in style, leave the upper part of the arm bare, and the mantle in white brocade is so elaborate that the flowers stand out in relief. With this Juliet wears a long bridal vail of white tulle.—Paris Cor. Boston Transcript.

The Ant and the Lion.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The Ant having heard that the Lion had killed a Hunter and picked his Bones set out and journeyed through the Forest until she met the King of Beasts. After stating what she had heard the Ant said:

"It fills me with sadness and sorrow to know that of you. I shall Proceed to make your Future conduct my Special Mission."

At the Desire of the Ant the Lion accompanied her Home. The young Ants annoyed him and he killed them by the score. The Beetles, who were Friends of the Ants, came on a visit to be snapped up. Wishing to see how the Ant Hill was constructed, the Lion in one moment made a wreck of the Labor of Weeks. Finally, when the Philanthropic Ant had several times Narrowly escaped with her Life she felt to exclaim:

"Begone with you back to your Haunts! As a Wicked Lion you may now and then Slay a Hunter, but as a Reformed Beast you will certainly be the Death of this Whole Colony!"

Moral—The Tramp who is taken in for the Night causes more Anxiety than the dozen sleeping in the fence-corners.

The Opportunity Utilized.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "have you anything to say before the sentence of the court is passed upon you?"

"I have, your honor." (Turning to his lawyer.) "You slick fingered, smooth jawed puddin' head! You billy-be-dad-slammed hunk of soap fat! You said you could clear me for $25, and took your money in advance. You hain't got sense enough to be assistant janitor to a corn crib, you don't know as much law as a Texas horned frog, and you haven't the moral principle of a blind owl. Go ahead, judge."—Chicago Tribune.

When Charley put on his first trousers he was very proud. He strutted up and down in front of his mother almost crazy with delight. Then he burst out: "Oh, mamma, pants make me feel so grand! Didn't it make you feel grand when"— But an awful consciousness came over him that this bliss had never been shared by his mother, and he laid his wee, chubby hand pityingly against her cheek, saying, pathetically, "Oh, poor mamma! poor mamma!"—Sunshine.

ALLEN GRAY

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

CHAPTER XIV.

"DIE, YOU DOG!"

Allen was informed by signs that he was to remain at Mlle. Camille's house for a few hours, he supposed until he and his horse had had time to rest. A negro boy took the horse round the house to the stable, and the hostess, in polite French, which was Greek to him, invited the tired traveler into the house. The good lady, evidently some maiden relative of the little dumb boy, was in ecstacies at the arrival of the child, but not more delighted than the little fellow himself. His laughter, clapping his hands and dumb show indicated excessive pleasure.

Allen's arrival seemed to have been expected by Mlle. Camille and her servants. It seemed to him that she was standing in the door waiting for them. The mademoiselle was a pleasant-looking old lady, with large dark eyes and soft, iron-gray hair. She did not possess a single feature that indicated a distinct family resemblance to either Bertha or the child. Yet those tears and those emotions of joy at sight of the little dumb boy was proof positive that he was very dear to her.

"He is in good hands and will be well cared for," thought the editor, his heart relieved by an approving conscience.

He was ushered into the house by a mulatto boy, and conducted to the end of a long corridor, where the negro pointed to a room indicating that he was to occupy it.

"Can you speak English?" the tired traveler asked.

The mulatto shook his head, and then, showing Allen a bath, made him understand by signs that dinner would be ready for him as soon as he was ready for it. The tired editor found a good bath quite refreshing, and when he had dressed, donning the wrapper and slippers which were brought him, he felt almost himself again. The mulatto then conducted him to the dining room in the basement at the rear of the house. Two colored waiters, who spoke nothing but French, brought him an excellent repast, to which he did ample justice.

When he had satisfied his appetite the same mulatto boy conducted him to a bed room, where he was made to understand that he was to sleep and rest himself for awhile. He now remembered the sealed letter which the old woman had given him to bring to the mademoiselle, and taking it from his pocket sent it to her by the negro boy.

Having no other cares on his mind for the present, Allen threw himself upon the bed, and in five minutes was sound asleep. The exhaustion, mental worry and excitement, through which he had passed in the last few hours would have overcome any person of ordinary strength and powers of endurance.

After toil sweet is sleep, and no sleep so deep and refreshing as the sleep of exhaustion. The shadows lengthened, and the sun was just dipping behind the Western horizon when he was awakened by the mulatto boy.

Signaling Allen to rise, he handed him a sealed note, which contained instructions for his safe return. The note was written in English, in a plain, neat, lady-like hand, and Allen suspected that the directions had been written by Bertha herself and inclosed with the note which he had brought Mademoiselle who now sent it to him. At dark he was to start on his return, and he would reach a certain village ten miles from Turley's Point, where he was to remain closely concealed all day. At or near sundown he was to again set out for Turleys Point, reaching it after night. The horse he was to return and tie to the same tree at which he had found him.

"Umph, humph," said Allen, gazing at the writing and wondering if Bertha had penned those lines. "I suppose this affair is to terminate as mysterious as it begun."

The mulatto informed him by signs that his supper was ready, and by the time he had finished it his horse would be waiting for him. Allen rose and went to supper.

He finished his meal in silence, and then by the same pantomimic motions, the boy informed him that his horse was ready. It was almost dark when he found himself once more at the side of that coal-black horse that had borne him so nobly on his long journey to Frenchtown. A day's rest and excellent care had removed all indications of evil effects of his hard travel.

Neither the child nor mademoiselle had been seen by Allen since morning, and no message was given him to return. He vaulted in the saddle, and the mulatto pointed to a road leading off through a grove of trees. This road went directly north from the village, and by following it he would, he knew, come into the main road a mile or two away from Frenchtown.

"They seem to fear that I am being watched," said Allen to himself, "and I suppose that the sooner I get away from here the better."

He gave his horse the rein, and the animal cantered away at a brisk pace.

It was a quiet night. The hum of insects and chirp of crickets along the wooded road made pleasant music for the lonely traveler. Though he had been considerably rested, his muscles, unaccustomed to the hard strain so recently put upon them, were bruised and sore. Had not his horse been an easy-going animal he could not have stood the journey. Being alone and unincumbered the return was much more comfortable than his ride of the night before.

The farmers were returning to their homes after their hard day's toil. The weary horses, now freed from the clanking chains, crunched their corn and oats at their stalls. As Allen cantered along the dusty road he envied the farmer, sitting on the door-step to cool his heated feet, the night of sweet repose that was before him.

The country was thickly settled, and for the first hour or two of his night ride he heard the low murmur of voices in and about the farm-houses. At one the weary plow-man sat on the front porch smoking his evening pipe; at another a pair of lovers were cooing upon the lawn; at a third two or three noisy children were playing prison house, their shouts and laughter making the weary traveler glad.

But anon the hum of voices and scenes of life died away. As night still more closely enwrapt the earth in her sable mantle a quiet repose fell over the scene and all became silence. The farmer had cooled his feet and was sleeping sweetly; the plowman had smoked his pipe and retired; the lovers had separated with a parting kiss, and the merry childish voices were hushed in slumber.

Only occasionally was he aroused from his gloomy reveries by a restless dog running out into the road to bark at the passing stranger. Then he plunged into a great forest-covered valley, and the hoot of owls and screams of night birds grated upon his nerves, causing him to shudder.

Having only a forty-mile ride before him, and not wishing to enter the town before daylight, Allen allowed his horse to jog along quite leisurely, while his mind dwelt upon the strange events of the last few weeks, terminating in this most extraordinary journey. How was he to account for his strange absence, and would he be able to keep this visit a secret from the tall, dark stranger? Somehow he felt that that tall, dark man, giving his name as X. Y. Z., was his enemy, and if he had been pursued he was one of the pursuers.

All night, over lonesome roads, through dark forests and along silent lanes the young editor continued his journey. When morning dawned he was in sight of the village where he was directed to stay.

"DIE, YOU DOG!"

He went to a small hotel, where he gave his horse into the care of the landlord, ordering the horse to be groomed and fed and that breakfast be prepared for himself. He slept most of the forenoon, but at two o'clock rose, and after a hearty dinner called for his horse.

"Which way are you goin'?" the landlord asked.

"Back home—up the river," he answered.

"Did ye come from up the river?"

"Yes, sir."

"Been out tradin'?"

"No, sir. I went to a town below here on some business, and I am now on my way back."

Glad to escape so inquisitive a man as the landlord was liable to prove, Allen paid his bill and mounting his horse galloped away in the direction of Turley's Point.

If he went straight ahead he would reach the Point long before night, which he did not wish to do; so, coming to a thick forest, he rode some distance into it, and there waited until the sun had gone down and the shades of twilight had begun to deepen, when he again resumed his journey.

Allen was almost worn out with his long ride at such unseasonable hours, and was very glad when he found himself once more in the vicinity of Turley's Point. It was still early, and not wishing to be seen by any one, he rode around the village, entering the old deserted turnpike some distance above it. Here it was so dark that he could scarce see an object three paces before him, but he managed to find the path, and took the horse to the very spot where he had found him, and tied him to the same tree.

He felt a great burden lifted from his breast. He seemed to be just awaking from a troubled dream. Cramped by his long ride, his stiffened limbs seemed hardly able to carry him to the village.

Danger was over; a few moments more and he would be in his bed resting from his toilsome journey.

Allen reached the turnpike, and had just stepped out of the narrow path into it, when a tall dark form sprang upon him. Before he could make an effort to resist, he was seized by the shoulders and hurled to the earth. A hand clutched his throat and a sharp bright blade glittered in the starlight above him, while a voice almost stifled with hate, hissed in his ear.

"Die, you dog!"

CHAPTER XV.

THE MAN WITH THE HORSE WHIP.

Wholly unprepared for the sudden attack, Allen Gray was quick to think and equally as quick to act. His movements had to be with lightning-like rapidity to seize the wrist of the descending hand which held the murderous dagger, but once he had the arm he clung to it with an iron grasp. Next, with his hand that was free, he seized the hand of the would-be assassin, which was clutching at his throat until he was almost suffocated, and tore it loose. The assailant had one knee on the chest of the man he had hurled to the earth, but not knowing how strong he really was, the young fellow actually sprang from under him, and in a moment was on his knees. He clung with wonderful tenacity to the hand which still held the dagger, for he knew that it was certain death to release his hold.

The struggle was silent and desperate, for both were strong, determined men. While Allen's opponent was taller and heavier than himself, the latter had an advantage in activity and skill in wrestling and boxing. From their knees the struggling men rose to their feet.

The dagger fell to the ground and neither could get it. The contest became one of endurance. The men were fighting for life. They struggled, turned and twisted, and fought with maddened desperation until Allen finally struck his antagonist on the head. The blow staggered him, and another brought him to his knees.

Following up this momentary advantage, Allen struck three or four more blows and felled him to the earth. Enraged and furious at the sudden attempt on his life, the young editor seized the dagger which lay on the ground at his side, and raising the gleaming blade to drive it to the heart of his assailant, he cried:

"Now we'll see which dog shall die!"

A piercing shriek rose on the air, and a slender form clad in spotless white flew toward them and seized the uplifted arm.

"Oh, don't, don't in Heaven's name, don't murder him!" cried the beautiful girl, at whose solicitation he had gone to Frenchtown.

"Bertha—Bertha—you here!" gasped Allen, starting back in surprise, not unmingled with horror, when he reflected that he was about to take the life of a human being.

"Oh, spare him, spare him. In the name of the Virgin let there be no blood shed!" plead Bertha, wringing her hands in agony.

Allen stood transfixed and dumb with amazement, while the dark-whiskered man, to whom her appearance was not such an inexplicable mystery, rose to his feet and in a voice of suppressed thunder said:

"It is very kind of you to save my life after plotting so long to take it."

"Oh, Heaven—I never—never dreamed it would come to this!" groaned the beautiful girl, still wringing her hands in agony.

The master turned upon her much as a cruel father or master might upon a child or servant, and in a tone of muffled thunder said:

"We've had enough of this—go home."

In his excitement and rage Allen could distinguish a strong foreign accent in his language, which on ordinary occasions was not perceivable.

"Not while you threaten each other," she answered, sobbing bitterly.

"Why did you follow me? Did I not tell you to stay within ze house?"

"I know—I know; but if I had not come you would have been killed," she answered, still sobbing.

(To be Continued.)

Florida still feels the effect of the yellow fever epidemic, there being now, according to local papers, fewer tourists there than usual at this season of the year.

At Gainesville, Ga., the J. G. Hynds Company is to manufacture leather boots and shoes, liquids, extracts and machinery used in the manufacture of shoes, and build and operate tramways and street railroads. The capital stock is to be $250,000, with the privilege of increasing to $500,000.

The Empress of Austria carries a traveling basket fitted up so that she is able to make soup on the cars. It has silver saucepans with gold handles, and the Empress declares that she can make in it better broth than any chef can concoct.

CLIMBING.

Once these hills that I have gained
Seemed like towering mountains tall;
Now in the evening, sunset stained,
My weary soul doth find them small.

Before my sight no Rights rise,
Mont Blancs stand towering up sublime;
But in the sky life's daylight dies,
And, is it worth our while to climb?

Lie down, O soul, and be content,
Behind the hills do lie, all low,
Of level, dull accomplishment;
Beyond the eternal stars still glow
—Bennett Bellman.

Blanche Roosevelt.

Blanche Roosevelt, one of our famous American girls, is said to be one of the most interesting girls in Europe to talk to. It is doubtful if a celebrity has appeared on the other side during the last ten years whom she has not met. She knows every crowned head in Europe. She has reminiscences of every court. She has been feted in every capital, and she is the only person living who ever attended a ball at Battenberg palace without the previous formal presentation. She has some literary reputation, but it is not this to which she owes her remarkable position. She has a genius for universal fascination. The person is yet to be heard from who has ever resisted Blanche Roosevelt. Moreover, she has a knack of always knowing the right person. If she wants a thing done, she immediately meets the person that can be of use to her. People talk about her, but forgive her every indiscretion. She doubtless conquered Sardou, and he said: "I will make you, I will write a play with you. She is about 30, and very handsome.—Current Literature.

IN LUCK.

How F. W. Smith Won a Fortune. A Month Ago He Was Poor; Now He is Worth Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

F. W. Smith is one of the happiest men in Santa Clara County.

A month ago he was working on the ranch of Miller & Lux, below Gilroy, at small wages; to-day he has $15,000 in the bank.

Mr. Smith came to this county from Nebraska about two years ago. He had no money, but he was intelligent and industrious, and it was not long before he was hard at work on a ranch, eager to make an honest living and if possible to lay up something beside. But money accumulates slowly at ranch wages, and finally, as a mere experiment and without any hope of success, he purchased a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery.

The drawing took place on the 12th of last month, and a day or two later Mr Smith picked up a paper to look at the lucky numbers. Suddenly his eye was riveted to the number "25,215." It had drawn the capital prize of $300,000, and his ticket called for one-twentieth of that amount, or $15,000.

Within ten days the money was delivered to him through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office in San Jose.

Mr. Smith, although delighted with his unexpected good fortune has not permitted it to unbalance his usual good judgment and sturdy character. He is now at Campbell station, near this city, with the view of purchasing a home. Mr. Smith is about 26 years of age, and with his present start he has a successful career before him.—*San Jose* (Cal.) *Herald*, March 12th.

POPULAR AND PROSPEROUS.

Business men are glad that the Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, begins its second quarter of a century, with the same reliable President, Dr. R. H. McDonald, at the helm; this being sufficient guarantee that the liberal yet prudent policy which has made the Bank so popular and prosperous in the past, will be the watchword in the future.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

I was first taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of gravel. I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another inflammation of the bladder, and another stone in kidneys. For three months I was under the care of an eminent doctor at Albany, but constantly growing worse, went home to die. At this time I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am now robust and strong. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to use the remedy.—C. W. Brown, Petersburg, N. Y.

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There is much in a name. Dr Carver and Jack the Ripper are acknowledged champions in their respective specialties.—Chicago Tribune.

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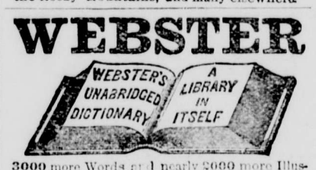

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....MAY 18, 1889

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"I don't think there is another city in the country," said a well to do florist, "which in proportion to its size spends as much money for flowers as Chicago does. The appreciation of flowers is a taste that must be cultivated if it is to attain respectable proportions, and the rage for flowers among Chicagoans who can afford it appears to increase in intensity season by season. Well known and wealthy families, who entertain regularly all through the winter, run up bills for amounts which would pay all the living expenses of a family in moderate circumstances for the entire year. A bill for $300, $500 or $750 for floral decorations for one evening's entertainment is a very ordinary matter, and it frequently passes the thousand mark. I naturally think flowers constitute the most delightful of luxuries, and for the fashionable world to coincide with this view is for it to put dollars in my pocket. It is not only the rich people who indulge in floral displays, however. Lots of people who as a matter of fact cannot afford it do the same thing. Nine-tenths of the costly floral tributes that go to the popular actresses of the day are paid for out of the pockets of young sprigs who would do far more wisely to spend the money for clothes—or, better still, save it up. Then of course there are the countless swarms of eager lovers who besiege the affections of their adored ones with handsome bouquets. I pity them all, of course, but they are their own masters, and if they will victimize themselves for my benefit I suppose I ought not to complain. You may set it down for a fact, though, that Chicago is a liberal supporter of the florist, and one who has a fair sized trade and understands his business coins money." — Chicago Journal.

A Memorable Contest.

On February 9, 1801, when the senate began to count the electoral votes, it appeared that no one had a majority of the votes, consequently the choice was left to the house of representatives. That body determined to sit until an election was had, and on the first ballot the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee voted for Jefferson, and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and South Carolina for Barr, while Maryland and Vermont were divided. Though ample time was allowed to Burr in which to catch the necessary votes and the air was filled with rumors of bargains, he entirely failed to do so. Jefferson, in a letter to Monroe on February 15, expressed great anxiety at the delay, and proposed a law creating the chief justice president. At this, however, the middle states threatened a revolt, and the call of a new convention to frame another constitution. Not till after Jefferson had given a pledge that he would not remove meritorious subordinates from office merely for political reasons, and had promised that the government policy would not be materially changed, did the Federalists yield their opposition and break the deadlock. The thirty-sixth ballot was taken on the seventh day of the struggle, the day after the Federal caucus. Morris, of Vermont, was absent, and Craik and Baer, of Maryland, cast blank ballots. This gave two more states to Jefferson and procured his election.—Philadelphia Times.

British School Training.

I was at a private school. The master was an unmitigated ruffian. If we did anything wrong during school hours we were told by an usher to stand on a form. The master suffered from lumbago. Periodically he used to crawl into the room on all fours, rear up when he came close to a boy standing on a form and proceed to beat him savagely with a cane. I believe he thought the exercise was good for his lumbago. Then I went to Eton. Dr. Hawtry was the head master. He was an amiable and kindly man and a fine gentleman. He probably flogged about twenty boys every day on an average. He did it with exquisite politeness, and, except on rare occasions, the whole thing was a farce. Four cuts were the ordinary application and ten cuts were never exceeded. The proceedings took place in public, and any boy who had a taste for the thing might be a spectator. If the victim flinched there was a howl of execration. Far from objecting to this the doctor approved of it. I remember once that a boy fell on his knees and implored him to spare him. "I shall not condescend to flog you, but I leave you to your young friends," said the doctor. I happened to be one of the young friends, and I remember aiding in kicking the boy round the quadrangle for about half an hour.—Henri Labouchere in London truth.

She Had No Time to Tend Birds.

Dealer (to countryman looking at clocks)—Now there's something unique in the way of clocks, sir. When the hour begins a bird comes out from the top and sings "Cookoo." For instance, I turn the hand to 3 o'clock, and now the bird comes out and sings "Cookoo" three times.

Countryman (enthusiastically, to wife)—By gum, Mariar, dont that beat all!

Wife—That kind o' clock may do fur people who've got lots of time, but it'd take me half the forenoon every day to look after the bird.—Harper's Bazar.

The Lick Observatory.

The great Lick observatory, of California, is, for purposes of observing solar phenomena, a failure. Being located on the apex of a mountain, the atmosphere, by the heat of the sun, undergoes that phenomenon you may notice at any time in the air surrounding a very hot stove—a flickering movement that blurs the vision. The Lick observatory, in the daytime, is surrounded by just such a condition as this. For nocturnal observations the Lick observatory is unequaled. For solar observations it would be better if the observatory were located on a level plain.—Professor Nisher in Globe-Democrat.

INGENUITY OF THE AFFLICTED.

Painters Without Hands—The Tongue Not Necessary to Speech.

Few examples of human ingenuity are more interesting than the devices which have been employed by cripples to enable them to pursue some calling, and there are few subjects more interesting and curious than the means by which the deaf have heard what was passing around them, and the dumb have made themselves understood.

Passing over the well known case of Miss Biffin, who, though born without hands or arms, attained considerable eminence as a miniature painter, it may be noted that there are abundant instances recorded of persons who could not only write, but paint tolerably well, with their toes.

There was, for instance, at Coggeshall, in Essex, a man named Carter, who was so thoroughly paralyzed that he had quite lost the use of his hands, and was obliged to be on his back. He partly supported himself by his beautiful drawings, which he did with his mouth; and he could copy an old wood cut or plate so closely that it was difficult to distinguish it from the original.

Sir Charles Bell, too, tells us of a Russian beggar born without hands, who frequented the high road to Moscow, and committed many murders before he was discovered and executed. His method of work was peculiar. He used to throw himself against a person who was giving him alms, and, having stunned him, proceeded to seize him with his teeth, and so drag him into the wood. There are therefore many occupations which can be followed even if a person have no hands.

To prove that the tongue is not absolutely necessary for speech would be an easy matter, since there are many authentic cases of persons, who, having lost their tongues owing to some accident or operation, have yet managed to speak distinctly. But to convey thoughts without speech, to speak without words is another matter. Perhaps the most curious example of this form of ingenuity—either in fact or fiction—is the means by which the paralytic old Noirtier, in "Monte Cristo," was able to speak to anybody who understood his system. He, it will be remembered, had sight and hearing left to him, and he expressed approbation by closing his eyes, his refusal to any proposal by winking them several times, and if he had some desire or feeling to express he raised them to heaven. By this code, together with the aid of a dictionary so arranged that he could see a page as a finger was rapidly run down it, he contrived to hold converse on any subject.

After such examples of devices to supply the places of missing senses or members of the body as those we have mentioned, it would be indeed surprising if there were no natural way of overcoming the many disadvantages incidental to deafness. But as a matter of fact there is a method, and a very simple method, by which many deaf people can hear, and that, too, without artificial instruments. In "King John," Hubert says:

> I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
> The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
> With open mouth, swallowing a tailor's news.

Scott, too, has passages to the same effect, and we often hear of a particular person "swallowing it all in"—i. e., listening with his mouth wide open. Now, there is a sound physiological reason for opening the mouth under such circumstances. There are two opposite openings in the car—namely, the external opening, which is known to all of us, and the internal opening, called the eustachian tube, which passes from the internal auditory organs to the back of the mouth, just where the nostrils open into it.

It therefore follows that a person who opens his mouth has a better chance of hearing than if he keeps it shut. In short, the inner opening is an auxiliary to the outer one. There is at least one case in which the latter opening alone has had to do service, as the following advertisement from a copy of The Daily Post of some thirty years ago will clearly show: "Missing on Sunday afternoon, a young man of weak intellect. The lobes of his ears are closed, but when spoken to he opens his mouth, and is then able to hear." It is clear, then, that the accidental destruction of one or more parts does not necessarily destroy the sense of hearing, provided that the injury does not reach the more essential part of mechanism, the brain.—London Tid-Bits.

Just His Way.

"There goes a singular man," observed a Woodward avenue grocer as an old gentleman passed out with a package under his arm.

"How singular?"

"He always begins business by asking if we have any strawberries. In season we say yes, and out of season we say no. If we have 'em he doesn't buy; if we don't have 'em he looks disappointed for a minute and then gives his order. His trade is worth $3,000 a year to me. I lost it once and had to apologize to him."

"How?"

"I had a smart aleck of a clerk who replied that we had no strawberries but lots of chestnuts, and the old man walked out as stiff as a ramrod. I apologized, discharged the clerk, and he returned. He's my strawberry as long as we use him well."—Detroit Free Press.

Ducks in China.

It is stated that there are more ducks in China than all the world outside of it. They are kept on every farm, on the private roads, and on all the lakes, rivers, and small streams. There are many boats on each of which as many as 2,000 are kept. Their eggs constitute one of the most important articles of food. They are hatched in establishments fitted up for the purpose. Some of them turn out as many as 50,000 young ducks every year. Salted and smoked ducks are sold in all the towns, and many of them are exported to countries where Chinamen reside.—Brooklyn Eagle

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD.

Some of the Numberless Uses to Which Timber Is Put.

Many interesting items in regard to the consumption of wood material in this country have been gathered from various sources, and compiled by the chief of the Forestry division, which are not only interesting as showing the enormous amount used in some of the most important industries, but also as exhibiting in minor ones that are seldom taken into account, a consumption greatly in excess of the popular understanding on the subject. The annual consumption of wood in railroad building is computed at 500,000,000 cubic feet. One copper mine in Butte City used last year 14,000,000 feet, board measure, for timbering its works, and 600 cords of wood daily for the reduction and other purposes.

It is estimated that one of the largest lake vessels requires the oak furnished by about two thousand first-class trees, such as can hardly be found in our forests. The wooden pumps made annually consume from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of poplar lumber. The wood manufactures of Chicago for 1887 are credited with a product of $34,500,000 in value. The manufacture of doors, sashes and blinds is calculated to need an annual supply of 50,000,000 cubic feet of raw material. The product of looking-glass and picture frames alone is valued at $4,871,248.

Not less than 100,000,000 cubic feet are required for car building, and this must be of excelent quality. The material for carriage and wagon building is valued at over $10,000,000, and wood of special good qualities is required. Furniture factories are reported as using over $350,000,000 worth of lumber, while the wood in sewing-machines alone is valued at $1,250,000. Seven million dollars' worth of inferior lumber is used in packing cases, while coffins require $3,750,000 worth of the best.

One firm in Maine uses over 100,000 cubic feet, mainly birch, for spools; other firms use large quantities for the same purpose. One pennsylvania factory, not the largest, employs constantly twenty-two men and fourteen teams to cut and haul maple logs for the manufacture of umbrella sticks selling at $6 to $18 a gross. One of the steadiest industries is the manufacture of wash-boards. Butter-plates, trays, wooden bowls and clothes-pins require large quantities of material. Even the manufacture of the wooden shoe has found its way into this country, and butternut furnished the desirable material.

The cooperage interest uses about eighteen and a half million dollars' worth of raw material, and the shingle product of Michigan alone required in 1887 20,000,000 cubic feet of wood, and that of the whole country probably four times as much. One New Hampshire firm makes 40,000 bushels of shoe pegs, and 100,000 cords of birch and maple are said to be annually converted into this shape. Toothpicks and skewers require large amounts of wood annually, and one match factory, out of a dozen or more, reports its need of raw material at 4,000,000 feet of best white pine. Three factories of excelsior in Michigan, not to mention others, consumed nearly 20,000 cords of basswood in 1887. Altogether the numerous wood-pulp factories converted from 350,000 to 400,000 cords of wood into pulp annually. Only a portion of the almost numberless uses for which wood is required have been mentioned, but enough to set land-owners to considering the best methods of forestry and forest preservation for supplying the wants of the future.—N. Y. World.

INDIAN OPIUM FIENDS.

Fearful Prevalence of a Habit Worse Than That of a Drunkard.

In almost any village of Guzerat, if not in all, you may see among the Hindoos the listless, apathetic manner and dull, sleepy eye of the opium-eater. Anywhere there it is only necessary to ask for a little kasumba to be offered it on all sides. The mode of making that drink is not pleasant to see. A little crude opium is produced and placed on a small ball of raw cotton. The maker holds this in the palm of his hand and pours a little water on it. He kneads the opium into the wet cotton and goes on pouring water till the cotton is saturated with brown fluid. He then squeezes it out as from a sponge into the palm of his hand, and you are invited to sit on the ground while he pours the dirty stuff into your mouth from a still dirtier hand. The opium-eater is always dirty. These people ask but little food. Opium-eaters have no appetite. They will work just as much as they are compeled to do in order to procure their drug. Ask them why their fields are uncultivated or half-tilled and they say: "Look at the labor we should have to undertake." They listlessly drag one foot after another, silent and half asleep. In one village the reply given to an inquirer, who asked if the people were well off, was: How could we be when opium is so dear?" No wonder the active little Mahrattas walked through this country According to the London Globe, more than half the outlawry of the province is due to opium smuggling. Where the cultivators have managed to keep to a certain extent free from the opium fiend they are invariably well off.

—A Poughkeepsie man, in suing for a divorce, stated, among other reasons for wishing to be rid of his wife, that she was too stylish. She used three clean towels in one week in the house, while he, before marriage, could get along three weeks with only one.

HISTORICAL RUINS.

Destruction of the Oldest Saw-Mill in the United States.

What remained of the oldest saw-mill in the country has been torn down and upon its site is building a new grist mill, the property of E. E. Billings. This historic spot, situated in the town of Rocky Hill, has long been a favorite trysting place for lovers of the antique, and the visitors who have paid their respects to the place by defacing the crude logs are numbered by the thousands.

But the mill will be visited no more. It was known far and wide as the old Ephraim Goodrich saw-mill and was of the most pristine construction imaginable. The saw was a cumbersome horizontal affair, set in a monstrous wooden frame, propeled by a natural waterfall upon a big wooden wheel, an invention of past ages. When the machinery was set in motion the earth for miles around reverberated with the most hideous noises, and the work was slow. It is told of old Ephraim that, after starting a prodigious log upon its road of separation, he used to lie down upon the carriage and sleep the dreary hours away, awakening when the log had run its race by the comparative stillness of the mill. He became afflicted, so the story goes, with a peculiar disease, contracted by this habit, which prevented him from sleeping in a quiet spot, and he then took to running his saw-mill at the dead of night for his own personal benefit, and to the detriment of lethargy of his neighbors, who, unable to stand it any longer, swooped down upon the old man and his mill one dark and gloomy night, and spiked the water-wheel down. That was 1750, a year after the mill had been founded.

Old Ephraim, who was fast becoming aged, finally deserted this industry, and his son, also bearing his father's name, took the business and ran it to the satisfaction of the Plebes, his neighbors. But the mill out-lived the family, and in 1829, the Goodrich stock having become depleted, it passed into the hands of William and Thomas Tryon. These men were the Connecticut lumbermen of their day, but after some five years they too deserted the mill, and let it fall into a state of desuetude. Then came the great Morus-Multicaulus craze. Thousands of men became inbued with the idea that they were to make their fortunes by raising silk worms, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Acre after acre was planted with mulberry trees. Year-old shoots bearing one bud were sold for one dollar apiece, and worms were imported by the thousand. Rev. Israel Williams, Captain William Butler and several others were among the most enthusiastic, and they at once seized upon the Goodrich mill and were to build an extensive addition to it, preparatory to turning it into a silk mill. But the craze fell through before one log of the old mill had been displaced, with nothing but the stone foundation of the extension erected, and at an enormous loss to hundreds of people. Since that time the property has remained in statu quo, cherished by the descendants of the settlers of Rocky Hill as a monument to the noble deeds of their ancestors, the pride of antiquarians and the idol of itinerant sketchers and embryo artists. But the only thing which now remains to identify it with the past is the old wheel, almost rotted away, which lies upon a high embankment, a few hundred feet down the stream, where it was washed by last year's flood.—Norwich (Conn.) Letter.

Washington Society.

Perhaps you think I exaggerate. I don't mean to say every woman makes forty calls a day or every day. But the congressman's wife above quoted said to me: "I often make thirty or thirty-five calls in an afternoon. The greatest number I ever made was thirty-eight. I think I could make more if I had a better driver. I've heard of ladies making forty-five or fifty." Mrs. Fuller, the chief justice's wife, says she has made thirty-one calls between luncheon and dinner, and that she knows of a senator's wife who has made forty-eight in two hours. Mrs. Fuller could not keep up with her obligations, she says, if she didn't have four lively daughters to help her. She has 300 or more callers every Monday. The cabinet ladies have found it simply impossible to return calls, having often as many as 1,500 cards in a day, and last December they concluded to give up returns except their calls of etiquette on the wives of the supreme court justices and senators.—Washington Letter.

British Red Tape.

It is doubtful if anything in the "red tape" line can excel two instances recently brought to public notice in connection with the military service of England. So minute are the reports required that Sir Evelyn Wood, commander at Aldershot, recently had occasion to record the momentous fact, with all the paraphernalia of imposing official document seals and the like, the thrilling fact that a private soldier had fallen over a stone and skinned his nose. Another instance of puerile inefficiency is seen in the case of a soldier who, while in Egypt in 1884, had an overissue of rations amounting to seventy cents. This has been the subject of a vast amount of official correspondence, involving reams of paper and rolls of red tape, and it has finally been settled by the discovery that the soldier held a certificate in full for the provisions in dispute.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Why He Was Excited.

[New York Times.]

Mother (who with her little boy is dining at a friend's)—Johnnie, I am ashamed of you. You never behave so badly at home.

Johnie—I know it, ma. But when I have a chance at a good dinner like this I'm apt to get excited.

REST.

Let us rest ourselves a bit.
Worry?—wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger tips, and smile
It farewell a little while.

Weary of the weary way
We have come from yesterday,
Let us fret us not, instead,
Of the weary way ahead.

Let us pause and catch our breath
On the hither side of death,
While we see the tender shoots
Of the grasses—not the roots.

While we yet look down—not up—
To seek out the buttercup
And the daisy, where they wave
O'er the green home of the grave.

Let us launch us smoothly on
Listless billows of the lawn,
And drift out across the main
Of our childish dreams again.

Voyage off, beneath the trees,
O'er the field's enchanted seas,
Where the lilies are our sails
And our seagulls, nightingales.

Where no wilder storms shall beat
Than the wind that waves the wheat,
And no tempests burst above
The old laughs we used to love.

Lose all troubles—gain release,
Languor and exceeding peace,
Cruising idly o'er the vast,
Calm mid ocean of the past.

Let us rest ourselves a bit.
Worry?—wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger tips, and smile
It farewell a little while.

—James Whitcomb Riley

WIRES UP HIS BACK.

How the Man with the Galvanic Battery Lost a Bet of $5.

Street fakirs are usually pretty sharp. Their wits are being constantly rubbed against the rest of the world, and the friction keeps them bright and acute. Despite the fact that they are ever on the lookout for the best of the encounter they are sometimes "done up." The man with the electricity machine was plying his vocation on the street and apparently doing a good business. A crowd stood around him amused at the twistings and contortions of those experimenting with the unseen force, while the manager would sing out in solemn monotone the capacity of his dupes for enduring the fluid. Among the lookers on was a tall, gawky fellow, who had made himself noticed by some sneering remarks as each customer relinquished his hold on the handles and straightened up. "That feller ain't of no account," said he to the proprietor as one chap who had taken a big dose let go. The proprietor was induced to break over his rule of dignity and challenge the odd looking cove to try his nerve. "Humph," the fellow grunted, "you can't make me squirm like you did those other fellers." "Bet you $5 I can," said the man with the machine, "and make you holler 'nough besides." "Guess I'll have to go you jest once for luck," chipped in the stranger, and, going down in his pocket, fished out a fiver. "Well, lay the money right there on the machine so we can both see it now then, open up her valve."

As the stranger said the last words, having laid a $5 note down and seen it covered by the proprietor, he took up the handles and prepared to be shocked. The electrical man opened out on him gently at first as though fearful of doing some damage. Gradually he increased the force and looked to see the quivering and shaking begin, but he saw neither shake nor quiver. More and still more force he put on, but the gawky stranger stood like a rock. The last notch was reached, but it did not feaze him, and the machine man said he was playing some gouge on him, but as he could not see what it was he would have to give up. The stranger laughed, pocketed the money, and walked away. As he went around the corner he laughed again, and said to some of the crowd who had followed him: "This is the fourth machine I've worked today, and I could make a fortune if they would only hold out. See here," he said, and he showed the looker on a wire passing from one hand to the other and over his neck, but so flexible as not to interfere at all with his movements. The wire explained the secret—it had proved a most successful destroyer of the current.—Chicago Herald.

She Was Satisfied.

In front of a shop on Twenty-third street there is set a showcase filled with photographs of famous people, and it is always surrounded by a curious group of women eagerly scrutinizing the faces of the actors and actresses that they see so often on the stage and read so much about in the newspapers. As I passed along I glanced at the collection of pictures, and found the most conspicuous one to be of that placid delineator of Shakespeare, Mrs. Langtry. As I was moving away a victoria drawn by a team of bay horess drew up at the curb. A handsomely dressed woman raised herself from the seat and strained her fine gray eyes in an endeavor to see over the crowd to the photographs in the showcase. She was evidently anxious to discover if some special picture was being displayed there. She satisfied herself in regard to this in a moment, and smiled to herself as she sank back into her robes, and ordered the man on the box to move ahead. It is a fact that among the many who were raving over the loveliness of the woman in the photograph, and afterward glanced carelessly at the occupant of the victoria, not one recognized that Mrs. Langtry had driven up to see if her own picture was there on exhibition.—New York Sun.

A Real Mouse Story.

Here is a truly mouse story, sent in by a friend, which has a moral for mothers:

"I went to my chamber one evening lately and turned up the light, which was burning dimly, and I thought I saw something dark under little Daisy's chin. And on going nearer a little mouse sprang from there—and away—like a flash. He was certainly taking a warm, cozy nap under her pink little chin. She had been eating oyster crackers in bed (the naughty girl), which accounted for the attraction under her chin."—Boston Transcript.

THE COMING HORSE.

Two Styles of Animals for Which There Is a Growing Demand.

Is it no loss to a country like ours, no loss to our business men, no loss to our civilization considered as a whole, then, when it is impossible for them to buy, even at any price, the one horse they need—the docile, handsome, strong-going roadster? And what can be more foolish on the part of the breeder of New England to continue to breed the "trotter" that few want and that seldom comes to hand, when he can, with much greater chance of success, breed the horse so many are crying for, all are ready to pay well for, and no one is able to supply?

There are two styles of horses for which there is a genuine and earnest demand in New England and the country to-day, and for this demand there is no supply. The first is the roadster, and the second is the coupe coach-horse. The former must be of good size, handsome to the eye, docile and able to pull two persons from ten to twelve miles an hour and burst out when called upon to a three-minute gait. The latter must be of large size, of fine form, of good solid color, gentle in stall and harness, of high, showy action and able to carry a coupe or carryall eight miles an hour. Such horses will sell, and sell at good prices, and whoever breeds them will find himself breeding to a profit and a good round one at that.

There is in France a race of horses which, crossed on our native stock, might and probably would give us the people's horse, or the horse of the future. His appearance is noble, his form handsome, his temper gentle, his spirit high, and his blood, through many clearly defined and well-known channels flows clean and straight from the desert.

Centuries of governmental supervision and controling authority have placed his pedigree beyond dispute and made him the embodiment of prepotent forces to a degree unmatched in the world, beyond the limits of Arabia. If stallions from this famous stock could be, by private enterprise or concerted action on the part of our breeders, imported to New England, the style of horse for which there is such a demand and of which there is no supply, might speedily become attainable. In a few years the finest carriage horse in the world and a noble class of roadsters would be seen in our city and on our suburban roadways, and the breeders of the country would have what they need—a horse that would sell, and sell for a good price and sell as soon as he was educated to go safely to harness. That is the kind of a horse gentlemen want and are ready to pay for.—W. H. H. Murray.

NATURAL TEACHING.

How to Make the Acquiring of Knowledge a Pleasure to Children.

Mental dormancy, we have been told time and again by the old schoolmaster, who has, moreover, not passed through the mill of experience with his eyes shut, can be quickened into newness of life when necessity presses upon it to act. But when the pressure of necessity is continued too long, the result is nearly always the same on the active as on the inactive mind. Nothing is so easily stultified as stupidity, and the process which renders the stupid child more stupid, not unfrequently makes even the clever child lose heart. In dealing with the willing and the unwilling mind the process is the same, the supplying of the food of knowledge that nourishes and strengthens and encourages to self-effort, not the supplying of the medicine of discipline which, though it purifies for the moment, eventually enervates, and stupifies the natural gifts in the child. Thanks to Nature there are few, if any, children without "a turn," as it is called, for something good and useful, and it is in this "turn" there lies the hope of mental development. It is this gift which the teacher must first discover before either medicine or food can, with good effect, be administered. By building upon this nucleus of native intelligence or inclination, the bitter-sweet of school-work soon strengthens the soul to recognize the pleasure of doing one's duty; and when the most indifferent pupil—indifferent, perhaps, not so much from laziness as natural longing for muscular freedom—begins to feel this pleasure, the school life becomes all sunshine, the acquiring of knowledge becomes as sweet to the mental desires of the child as is the sirup of the maple to the taste. The natural developments in education are gradual, not violent. The true methods of imparting instruction are born of Nature itself; and under them the knowledge that is acquired is the knowledge that assimilates as a palatable food that nourishes, not as a bitter medicine that nauseates even when it rectifies. By the natural process of getting understanding, the memory is not excoriated with a knowledge that is beyond the comprehension of the intellect. Mind growth is as slow and gradual as body growth, and can be checked only by too much food or too much medicine. The true education has only to guard against a surfeit of the one; since Nature itself has provided the means of escaping the other.—Phrenological Journal.

—A Connecticut man recently paid $100 for calling a man a liar through a telephone. The doctor's bills wouldn't have footed up any more than that if he had delivered himself of the declaration at closer range.

VESPERS AT TEHERAN.

The Persian Ceremony of Horn-Blowing at the Sunset Hour.

One of the most impressive things in the daily life of Teheran is the ceremony of horn-blowing at sunset. It is a very ancient custom and evidently a relic of the barbaric splendor of ancient Iran, when Persia was among the foremost nations of the earth and her mailed warriors, swarming like locusts, were wont to dominate the East. Every evening an hour before sunset a company of musicians repair to the bala-khama (balcony; our word is taken from the Persian) over the gates to the front and rear of the royal palace, and proceed to usher in the close of another day with discordant blasts from ancient Persian trumpets and noisy belaboring of kettle and snare drums. These musicians are arrayed in fantastic scarlet costumes not unlike the dress of a fifteenth century jester, and every evening at sundown they repair to these bala-khamas and for the space of an hour dispense music of the most unearthly character and volume. The trumpets are sounding tubes of brass, five or six feet long, and from long practice and force of lungs the tooters fill the whole city with a fierce, brassy blare that sounds barbaric in the extreme. They make no attempt at time or harmony, but each trumpeter endeavors to out-do his fellows in volume of noise. As sunset approaches a company of more modern trumpeters appear in the artillery square or top-maidan, the same place where the young fanatic tried to carve me with his sword in Tazzia week, and likewise proceed to toot. For several minutes there is a fierce rivalry of very brassy melody between the ancient and modern trumpeters; but as the sun sinks out of sight behind the western mountains the whole volume and blare expires in a discordant blast, the like of which is to be heard nowhere else on earth.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

COACHES FOR CORPSES.

Gorgeous Cars Designed to Transport the Dead in Buenos Ayres.

The Brill Car Works, of Philadelphia, have recently finished three steel cars designed to transport the dead in Buenos Ayres. The cars are unique in construction, and are the first of the kind made in this country. They are first, second and third class, the first being designed to carry the body of a wealthy individual, the last the corpse of a pauper. The first-class car is very handsome. The body is a rich black toned with purple, with passion flowers painted on the sides. The windows are of French plate glass. The seats, folding up against the sides, are upholstered in black plush, and the window curtains are black cloth trimmed with gold bullion.

In the forward end of the car is an altar, with silver cross and candelabra, while on either side the altar are cathedral purple-stained glass windows. The interior of the car is finished in white and gold. The metal work is nickel-plated and handsome in design. On the top nine large sable plumes are placed. The other cars are much simpler and plainer in design, and the third-class car has merely a row of shelves for the coffins. These cars are intended to run on the street-car tracks in Buenos Ayres, and will be switched off on a side track nearest the house of the dead person. The body is carried on a bier to the car, placed inside, the mourners seat themselves around, horses are attached and the car proceeds on its way to the cemetery.

This custom is adopted in the City of Mexico and in some cities of Central America. The only parallel among northern nations is the dead train which leaves the Gard du Nord in Paris at five o'clock every morning, carrying the bodies of paupers and unrecognized persons of the morgue.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Big Prices for Postage Stamps.

The highest price that was ever paid for old and rare stamps was paid recently to a resident of Denver by the Scott Stamp and Coin company of New York. The stamps were the first issue of the two cent, five cent and thirteen cent numerals of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. They were known as the missionary stamps and were issued about 1839. There are only two other specimens known to be extant and these were found on some old letters and saved as curiosities by the finder till the New York dealers, hearing of the find, offered first $50 for the three, but gradually raised the price, finally offering $600 for the three, taking them at that price. The stamps were at once sold by them to a wealthy collector for $850.—Denver Republican.

LITTLE'S

CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied: a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip,

(Poisonous.)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2-pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO FALKNER, BELL & CO.

Office, 406 California St. and Wool Agency Warehouse, cor. 6th and Townsend Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MAY 18, ... 1889

It will be better for everybody concerned to know the facts in every important matter. During the past year the gross amount of mortgages recorded in Inyo county has increased fifty per cent. There has been no corresponding increase in business or population. During the year the value of farm products sold and of ore shipped from the county differed very little, if any. from the value of the year before. The greater part of the improvements made in the county during the year were paid for by parties who brought the money into the country. Much of the money borrowed was used by the borrowers to pay taxes and grocery and other bills for supplies; and this part of the borrowed money represents the amount that the farmers went behind. If the money borrowed had been used for farm improvements that would in future increase the income of farmers there would be nothing to be uneasy about in the increase of mortgages; but such is not the fact. Only a comparatively small part of the money borrowed during the year has been spent for improvements. The mortgaged property is as good security for the money as exists anywhere, and lenders feel not the slightest uneasiness about their investments. With the borrowers it is very different; they are not able to pay interest and are sinking deeper in debt, many of them with no hope of ever redeeming their property. Instances there are where men having as good farms as there are in Owens Valley have apparently given up in despair and are not making an attempt to keep interest paid. The interest on these mortgages ranges all the way from twelve to eighteen per cent. per annum. Farmers cannot pay such rates of interest as the business will not stand it. Sober, industrious men who do not spend one dollar a year in dissipation of any kind have worked good farms for years, paid interest as long as they were able, and now utter ruin stares them in the face. As shrewd men as in the county say the day is not far off when mortgages will be foreclosed, property sold and pass into the hands of other parties. Very recently bonds of New York to the amount of over seventy millions were sold, and these bonds bear but two and a half per cent. per annum. If our farmers could borrow money at three times that rate of interest they could live and in the end pay their debts, but at present rates they cannot. There are other facts in this connection that deserve study. Every year many thousands of dollars are sent out of the county for articles that could be produced at home. We can grow corn in the valley, yet we eat hams and bacon from Chicago. We produce the finest fruits and vegetables and every merchant in the county has shelves loaded with canned fruits and vegetables brought at great expense from other parts of the State. It is a very strange condition of affairs that our farmers should be complaining of want of market and yet our local market be supplied with imported farm products. The strangest thing of all is that there is no other part of the State where farm products of all kinds, with the single exception of hay, command so high a price as here. Our present financial embarrassment would appear to be not altogether caused by our isolation and distance from other market, but to be in part at least, due to faults in our business methods. We have no hesitation in saying that any industrious farmer starting clear of debt on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Owens Valley can make as much money as can be made on farm property of equal value in any other part of California. The fact that good land can be bought here at a fraction of what land of like quality would cost in other parts of the State is certain to bring such people here.

BUDDING GRAFTING, TRANSPLANTING

Having had many years experience in the care of trees and vines in this and other States and Territories, I thoroughly understand Budding, Grafting, Transplanting and the treatment of diseased trees and vines, and only need a trial to convince you of my fitness. Prices reasonable. Apply at this office.

CHAS. F. CUSACK,
j-12-tf Independence, Cal.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
j12-tf ANGELO ESCH, Lone Pine.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Feb. 1st, 1888 and ending with Apr. 28th, 1889.

	Cash Balance last report	$45,162 12
1889	*Receipts*—	
	Office fees 467 77	
	J R Eldred, Tax Col.. 2370 69	
	State lands 9 3 00	
	State Controller, coun. 454 51	
	State school money .. 4656 60	
	Swp & overflwd land .. 17 92	
	School Dist Bldng Fd 73 10	
	P A Chalfant, Assessr 656 51	
	Total receipts	$54 831 22

Disbursements—

Bond Fund, paid	1503 75
School Fund Warrants	3624 00
Salary Fund Warrants	3346 74
Rebate	3 17
Gen Exp Fund Warrants	191 75
Road Districts	549 22
Hospital Fund, war. paid	344 25
Coupons	140 00
Sundry Fund Warrants	514 78
Semi-annual State settlement	9970 00
Register State Lands	36 00
Bishop School Building Fund	612 61
" " Bonds canceled	6000 00
Irving " Building Fund	6 00
Independence " "	565 00
Warm Spring Library "	26 20
Balance cash on hand ..	26 745 46
	$54,831 22

Trial Balance for Quarter ending Apr 30, 1889

To the State General Fund	$1 490 50	
Salary "	4 240 71	
General Expense "	2 978 41	
Hospital "	715 33	
Bond "	2 806 65	
County Road, "	98 09	
Floating Debt "	112 29	
General Road "	816 58	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	$ 35 01	
No 2	197 30	
No 3	72 97	
No 4	131 45	
No 5	264 01	
No 6	15 76	
To the General School Fund		1 36
To the various school Dist Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 0 88	
Station	113 32	
Big Pine	215 14	
Milton	189 69	
Independence	225 45	
Fish Springs	88 16	
Union	267 77	
Lone Pine	511 43	
Irving	147 65	
Bishop Creek	417 48	
Warm Springs	85 78	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$56 76	
Round Valley	38 65	
Irving	42 56	
Station	34 80	
Warm Springs	37 51	
Big Pine	92 56	
Independence	80 12	
Union		75
Lone Pine	68 56	
Unapportioned Property Tax 1887 Fund		349 00
Independence S D B Fund		414 04
Warm Spring " "		441 78
Darwin " "		222 17
Bishop Creek " "		324 75
Big Pine " "		202 85
Irving " "		147 02
Union " "		2506 52
Darwin Library "		48 14
Fish Springs Library "		21 82
To the Bridge Fund		1651 68
Swamp Land "		1195 38
Institute "		31 00
Estate of Jno. Chastine		1 199 25
Coroner's "		54 00
Estate of J B Frebasco		267 48
Revolving Fund		100 00
Rebate Fund		33 22
Balance cash on hand		$26,745 46
	$26,379 4.	$26,.. 9 46

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1889.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 10th day of May, 1889.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Apr. 30th, 1889.

Apr. 30. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Jan. 31, 1889, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$9 457 20
General Exp Fund	1 294 56	
School Fund	3,606 02	
Salary Fund	3 343 74	
Hospital Fund	344 25	
Irving S. D. B. Fund	6 00	
Rebate P. P. Tax 1886 ..	9 41	
Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	8. 75	
" " " 3 "	121 09	
" " " 4 "	59 10	
" " " 5 Fund	126 63	
" " " 6 "	158 75	
Unapportioned	4 00	
	$9 457 20	$9 457 20
Apr. 30. Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
Inyo County	$ 0	$74,935 24
Inyo Co. Bonds 1884	71,000 00	
Gen Exp Fund	70 23	
Salary Fund	1,254 58	
School Fund	1,640 06	
Rebate	3 22	
Irving S. D. B. Fund	6 00	
General Fund ..... old	918 25	
Expense Fund ..... old	42 30	
	$74 935 24	74 935 24
Apr. 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness)		$74,935 24
Less cash, redeemed warrants and bonds in the hands of the County Treasurer .. $21 340 39		
Rem'n'g Indebtedness 53 594 85		
	$74 935 24	$74 935 24

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

P H MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 10th day of May, 1889, by the board of Supervisors.

E ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

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Our New Autograph ALBUM

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WE GIVE *this handsome Album* WILLING TO to all those who suffer with and are Be Cured (by the use of Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Brothers,) of all diseases arising from a torpid or diseased liver, such as Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Yellow Skin, Piles, Backache, an all-run-down feeling, indisposition to work or play, breaking out of sores, impure blood, or a wretched condition generally. Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are *GUARANTEED* to cure all of these troubles and make you perfectly well, so that you can enjoy life and perform your business and social duties. These Pills are compounded of the most harmless and beneficial herbs, and are good for all stages of life—from childhood to old age.

HOW TO GET Cured And Obtain the ALBUM FREE! Go to your Druggist or store and buy a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. They are a wonderful discovery, and contain nothing but the most beneficial ingredients. If taken in time, they may save your life. Cost only a quarter. Send the wrapper, with two two-cent stamps, to us, and we will forward to you (all carrying charges prepaid) the above-described beautiful AUTOGRAPH ALBUM. If your Druggist or store does not keep our Pills, ask him to get them for you; he can do it.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. If you can not conveniently obtain a box of our Pills in your vicinity, we will, on receipt of thirty cents, your name and post-office address, plainly written, send you, free of all expense, a box of Dr. C. McLane's Pills and our elegant Album.—FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOW TO GET RICH. We send, without charge, our useful pamphlet to those who will mention this paper and send their address on a postal card to FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZANOVICH Pr

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 391, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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D. CROUGH, R. S.

$95 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months (if we shall become your own property). This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out it sold for $95, with the attachments, and now sells for $15.50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

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&c., &c., &c

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District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL.

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the licence required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Independence Hotel.

Independence - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.

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Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,

—DEALER IN—

Owens Valley Lands

39 SUTTER STREET,

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and based.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to

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Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1888.

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WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

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For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

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Independence, - - Cal.

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O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Tuesday, April 16th, 1888.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m	5.35 p. m.
Layton	10 45 a. m.	4 35 p. m.
Wabuska	12 45 a m	2 25 p. m.
Hawthorne	4 30 p m.	10 40 a. m.
Luning	5:50 p. m.	9 20 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7:0 p m.	8:10 a. m
Belleville	8 10 p. m.	7 05 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.50 p. m	Lv. 6:30 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7 30 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11 00 a m	1:45 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:100 m.	11:30 a. m.
Alvord	2.00 p. m	10 35 a. m.
Independence	3 30 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
Lone Pine	4-15 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 5:05 p. m.	Lv. 7:30 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coach for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Independence, Cal.

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FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

for California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 18 1889

BORN.

JULLIEN—At Lone Pine, May 13, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Jullen, a son.

Mr. J. R. Moffit was in town last Tuesday.

John Dodge, of Lone Pine, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz left town last Tuesday on a vist to San Francisco.

Mr. J. G. Birchim, of Round Valley, came down to Independence on Thursday.

Sheriff Eldred is making a close collection of the sheep license. He has already gathered in quite a snug sum.

The Grand Jury at Virginia City refused to indite David Crosby for the murder of George Miller and shooting Michael Eagan.

Mrs. J. J. Stewart, of Lone Pine, arrived at home last Wednesday after an absence of several months. She traveled a good deal and visited many friends.

County Clerk W. J. Henley, of Esmeralda county, Nevada, has been removed for evil doing in office. S. D. Rosenthal has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A man at Los Angeles who has some money and pluck wants to go into the business of raisin making in Owens Valley. He says that is the best paying product that can be grown on land.

Martin Mitchell has filed a lien on the Ibex mine and mill for $2,412.50, balance due him as watchman. The mill and mine are in Saratoga Mining District, in the southeastern part of the county.

Mr. J. R. Moffatt has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff to collect sheep license tax. This is a good appointment, as Mr. Moffat is a live man and is so located that bands of sheep cannot pass his place unseen.

Many deaths are reported in the east by buildings blown down in the recent storms, by lightning and by floods. Here in California it is difficult for us to realize that such storms have recently been raging in other parts of the country.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Carson & Colorado railroad held at Hawthorne last week nothing more was done than the usual business of the annual meeting. There will be no change in the present officers and management of the road.

Trains going south on the C. & C. railroad now arrive one hour later than formerly. The train gets to Independence station at 4:10 p. m. There is no change in the time of trains going north; the up train arrives at Independence Station at 8:30 a. m.

Mr. L. McLean, of San Mateo county, arrived at Citrus on Friday of last week. He left for home again on Tuesday. Mr. McLean is one of the original owners in the Eastside canal; this is the first time he saw the land to be irrigated and he said he was very well satisfied with his investment.

The blustering winds that have prevailed here during the past two weeks are nothing compared to the terrible storms that prevailed during the same time over the whole United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic. We have had some unpleasant weather but fruit and other crops have sustained no damage.

Perry McMurry and Al Smith passed throught town on Thursday with a big team for Mojave. Most of the return load will be goods for Thomas & Hill and A. K. Engley, merchants of Big Pine. This is one of the finest teams on the road and Al and Perry are rustlers, they will make good trips.

The fair of the 11th District is to be held at Quincy, Plumas county. Susanville offered four thousand dollars and a race track and pavilion; Quincy offered four thousand five hundred dollars and like privileges and got the fair. The District gets an appropriation from the State of five thousand dollars for two years. This year ten thousand dollars will be offered in racing purses and five thousand dollars in premiums for exhibing. The fair of the 6th District will be held at Downey, twelve miles from Los Angeles.

While at Los Angeles recently Mr. A. C. Harvey was very strongly impressed with the importance of having a display of Inyo products there. He found a keen interest among business men in everything pertaining to the county. Eager inquiries were made about mines and mining prospects. Architects and builders questioned him about marble and other building stone. Some parties expressed a deep interest in artesian wells and expressed a willingness to invest money in machinery. He went to the markets, and stores of produce dealers, and now knows that if railroad connection existed Owens Valley could send vast quantities of produce of all kinds to the city.

Looks Like a Certainty

A railroad from Utah to Los Angeles is now a certainty. A special telegram to the INDEPENDENT from Carson last Monday stated that Bishop Sharp, of Salt Lake, had that day been in the city and formed an extension of the Utah Central Railroad Company, of which he is President. He had deposited fifty thousand dollars in the State Department at Carson as the law requires, being ten per cent. on the first section of the road to be built in Nevada. The section will be extended to Pioche. From Pioche the road will be extended to Barstow, on the Atlantic & Pacific without loss of time. This will give access to Los Angeles by two routes; one over the Santa Fé road by way of the Cajon Pass; the other by Mojave and the Southern Pacific. The power behind Mr. Sharp, and the real parties in interest are the Union Pacific Company. The new road will open up a vast region rich in minerals of various kinds, as well as giving a shorter and better route from Los Angeles to the East. The road will be of vast importance to Los Angeles. Except in a general way this road will be of no especial benefit to Owens Valley. It will go through the eastern part of Inyo county and will doubtless open up a good deal of mining country there; but it will still leave us as far from a southern outlet as at present. The building of all new roads hastens the building of more by developing new resources and increasing population and wealth; and in the end the Utah road will be a help to us. It will also increase taxable property and add to the revenue of the county, and this will be a clear gain.

UNJUST.

The following article appeared in the Carson *Tribune* of recent date.

"It is needless to say that for all these years the *Tribune* has advocated the interests of the State of Nevada, Carson City and the counties adjacent thereto, and when it is constantly reminded by the press of Inyo county that the true interest of the inhabitants of that section of California are to be served by making war on and destroying a number of business projects in that county built up and paid for by the citizens of Carson City, Virginia City and Reno, it feels that the time has come to protest against such short-sighted, stupid and outrageous policy. We are informed that public meetings have been held and the doctrine of non-intercourse promulgated and acted upon as against Nevada, its products and enterprises, the latter consisting of the Carson & Colorado Railroad, the Hillside Water Company ditch, the Inyo Canal Company ditch, the marble quarry works and the soda works at Owens Lake, together with a large quantity of land on the line of those ditches, taken up and paid for by citizens of Nevada. It is said that a boycott has been declared by the citizens of the west side against the railroad company and the ditch companies, the proposition being that no products of Nevada can be tolerated in Inyo county, and the railroad company must extend its road to Mojave in order that the Inyo crops of hay, grain, etc., may be sold in the southern country at high figures, which according to ruling rates at Los Angeles and surrounding country is a fallacy.

"Of course the tendency of this action on the part of the west side people of Inyo county is to induce the several corporations and individuals interested on the east side as above mentioned to combine against the enemy new trying so hard to throttle them, refuse to patronize or do any business with them, draw their supplies from Nevada, and in fact to let the west side people severely alone.

"This is right and proper under the circumstances and it is now understood that a large merchandising institution, with ample capital, will be established at several of the railroad stations on the east side of the valley, in order that the farmers along the line can buy goods at a low figure and dispose of their grain, etc., at fair rates, and be subjected to the cut both ways that is now accorded to them by the bloated and arrogant merchant monopolists of Inyo county."

The editor of the *Tribune* never was in Owens Valley; he does not understand the affairs of the county, and it is not surprising that he should make a "stupid and outrageous mistake" when he undertakes to discuss matters he knows nothing about. The people of Owens Valley have not boycotted anything or anybody; they find money getting scarcer every day and are trying, as other people would try under like circumstances, to better their condition. Near the town of Bishop land worth two hundred thousand dollars depends upon the water of certain streams to make it valuable. The Hillside Company attempted to take this water for their use. The older settlers become alarmed and took steps to protect their interests until the Courts should determine the rights of all concerned. Surely there is nothing in this that any reasonable person could object to. The people of Inyo county will give cordial welcome to all law abiding people who come here to engage in any legitimate business.

How a Consumer Sees It

All sides shall have an equal chance to state their case. Here is how the matter is seen by the consumer, a man who spends a good deal of money for farm products and is likely to spend very much more in the near future.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—"Is it true?" is a question asked over an editorial in last week's issue of the INDEPENDENT. I will only notice the proposition (which will be answer to all), "There is no inducement for farmers to increase the area of cultivated lands, because greater production would only be increasing the quantity of unsalable products." It is true that times are dull, and that farmers have no money, but who is responsible for this condition of things if not the farmers themselves? In business, business men expect to carry more or less dead capital. They do not expect to sell to-morrow what they buy to-day. They lay in their stock for the season; if they sell it during the season they are satisfied with having done well. How is it with the farmers of Owens Valley? They complain of no market and no money and yet not one in ten have any surplus, and not one in twenty have to-day anything to sell to supply the home demand. They are afraid lest they should have two or three sacks of onions, potatoes, cabbage, beans, etc., more than they can sell when harvested, and in the latter part of the season everything has gone up so, from its scarcity, that those who would buy in the valley are compelled to go outside to get their supplies, pay one and a half cents per pound freight over and above the price of the article where it is raised; certainly that ought to be inducement enough for the farmers to raise more (not in price) produce, even if they should have a sack or two left over. They must not expect consumers to pay them a price equal to the cost of production, railroad freight two hundred and fifty miles, and a profit of the Dutchman's one per cent on the whole. The solution of the whole matter is: Raise enough for the home demand at a reasonable price. When that is done any surplus of anything you have raised can be used in fattening stock, producing better meat and getting better prices for it, for it will be worth more. But you will never have market or money so long as you sit with hands folded in mourning over "no market" when you have nothing to sell for which you are willing to take a reasonable price and thus keep the money here instead of going two hundred and fifty miles to purchase, pay for transportation, and lay the article here for less than you will sell for, even when you have it to sell.

CONSUMER.

Legal Quibbling

Absurd and ridiculous as much legal quibbling is perhaps the very worst ever heard of was offered in the Supreme Court by counsel for W. T. C. Elliott, on the application for a trial. One of the reasons urged why a new trial should be granted was that the complaint or information stated that upon a certain date Elliott stabbed and cut White, from which cutting and stabbing White died; but that such a statement did not show that White died from the cutting by Elliott. Counsel urged this point in all seriousness. In other words, Elliott stabbed him and he died forthwith, but in the eye of the law here is nothing to the fact to show that the defendant killed White at all. It is such arrant nonsense as this that brings contempt upon Courts and leads to distrust of legal processes, and often to mob violence. The brief also stated that everybody in Inyo county, including the officers, were either prejudiced against Elliott, or afraid to say a word in his behalf. This is not true. If Sheriff Gregg had been afraid to say a word in behalf of Elliott at the time of making the arrest there would have been no trial for the murder of White; and the subsequent proceedings would have had no further interest for Elliott. The Supreme Court gave counsel time to amend the brief.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, May 10th.

Quarterly reports of Auditor and Treasurer examined, accepted and approved.

A petition from the State Board of Trade for $1,000 for advertising was refused.

Bond of Mrs. Lewis approved.

The County Assessor was allowed a deputy for two and a half months at a salary of $100 per month.

Bill of John Barlow rejected.

Report of Overseer of Road Dist. No. 4 accepted.

S. J. McMurry allowed $85 for road work

A. W. Eibeshutz was authorized to procure rubber matting for Court House stairs and landings.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for sealed bids for building a bridge across Owens River near Big Pine.

Ordered that Bishop School District bonds be issued to the amount of $7,000 bearing 8 per cent. interest.

The following claims were allowed:

J. D. Harger, per diem & mileage		$44	10
S. G. Sueden	" "	43	80
E. Robinson,	" "	30	30
J. J. Stewart,	" "	34	80

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

The Fort Pic Nic.

Old and young had a day full of pleasure at Camp Independence last Saturday. That occasion proved that a pic-nic can be made highly enjoyable instead of an intolerable bore, as most of them are. Miss Kohler is entitled to warm praise for the training of her pupils, that made so much of the pleasure of the pic-nic. The generosity that supplied, free of cost, to every comer, an abundance of strawberries and cream, cake, ice-cream and other delicacies deserves something more than mere formal thanks. The people of Camp Independence will be honored for their liberal support to the children's party. Not the least deserving of public thanks are Mr. Mairs and Mr. Levy. All day long their horses and carriages were given free of cost and kept busy conveying everybody who wanted to go from town to the pic-nic. Such kindness as this does not always receive the thanks deserved. As a rule service done to everybody is acknowledged by nobody.

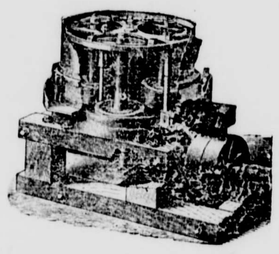
Miners, Attention

There is now an opening for miners to get their ores worked at home. Low grade ore that will not bear the cost of freight can be worked at home at a profit. Heavy loss has heretofore been caused to our miners for want of machinery to save the sulphurets, a large proportion of which is found in most of our ores. This difficulty is now most thoroughly remedied by the concentrating machine in use at the Maxim Mill. After passing over the concentrator the tailings show entirely clear of sulphurets or metal of any kind. Miners who have ore to work or sell should communicate with the Lessee of the Maxim Mill, at Independence. See his advertisement.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, syrup of figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting upon the liver, kidneys and bowels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Ores!

Ores!

Ores!

GOLD

SILVER

LEAD

ORES WORKED

Small lots received and worked as carefully as large lots.

The best machinery for concentrating sulphurets is in use and all the metal of any kind of ore is secured.

Ores that will not bear transportation from Owens Valley can be worked at a good profit at home.

Ores sampled, bought and paid for on delivery.

Address,

Lessee Maxim Mill,

Independence.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN

& CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Clothing,

Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,

Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.

Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &

INGALLS.

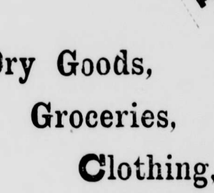
—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.



H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Essie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL.) P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,

Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

Dated March 20 h, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,

Administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased.

A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.

Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the twentieth day of May A. D. 1889, at five o'clock p. m. of said day and the Court Room of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Joel H. Smith, deceased and for hearing the application of Horace M. Smith for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner.

Dated May 1, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o4

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.

Apply to

ROBERT O'NEAL

Bishop Creek.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we consider no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

GENERAL MERCHAND

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS,

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET. 117

SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,

FLOORING,

FENCING,

RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,

sep14tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide—124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Overland, Mo., writes: "I cleared $21 last week with a Washer saved more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than twice the money in celebration. If you will get up any amusement that will take so much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money in a year and cost as little, I could make at every house. If the people had to take the washers from under their wife and babies to pay for them, I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yet it is the best machine ever invented by man." $5. We have just as good chances as Hapgood or any other day. $5. If you run short, you can not buy more for $10.

I will ship a sample to that desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent. the best machine in the world for saving labor, clothes and money. Pays capital as well as big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1718 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DID IT ELECT HARRISON?

The following appeared in a Minnesota paper: "Members of the Democratic party have been using all subterfuges to account for their overwhelming defeat, and numerous are the causes alleged.

"I was talking with several of the vanquished on Fourth Street the other day, opposite a bill board, and one of the party exclaimed: "If it had not been for the closeness of the National Committee in the expenditure of money, we would have elected our man. The Republicans advertised their man like a circus." Several of the party remarked that no advertising was done except small announcements in the papers, and a few "hangers" on the dead walls.

"Hangers?" said our informant. "What do you call that but a circus poster?" Pointing to a twelve-sheet medicine poster on the bill board, bearing the cuts of Gen. Harrison and his grandfather.

"If the Democrats had advertised like that, Cleveland would have been re-elected."

The poster referred to was one of the familiar black and white Log Cabin Sarsaparilla posters sent out by an enterprising firm engaged in the manufacture of old log-cabin home-cures, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, and among other equally valuable articles includes the famous Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which is everywhere recognized as the best of all spring medicines and stands without a rival for the cure of all disorders which are the results of impure blood.

The spring time of the year is the season when the system needs renovation; the long winter has caused the blood to become filled with impurities.

There exists no better means to aid and strengthen the system at such an urgent period than the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, which speedily restores the blood to a pure and healthy state, which insures health and happiness.

The reputation of the firm putting out the medicine is above reproach, and is the same firm which manufactures Warner's Safe Cure the standard remedy for the cure of all those diseases peculiar to the kidneys as well as those which are the results of disease in those organs, and which has met with such phenomenal success for the past ten years.

We understand that the posters referred to made their appearance in many parts of the country sometime prior to the Chicago Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency—hence the use made of the portraits of the Harrisons, father and grandson—was either the result of remarkable political foresight or in accordance with the historical association of the old Log Cabin with the name of Harrison.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

Why It Is to Be Preferred to Executions by Hanging.

Now that New York officials may be called upon to execute the law requiring that condemned criminals shall be put to death by electricity a storm of opposition threatens, and all sorts of objections are urged, some of them impeaching the constitutionality of the statute. Complaint is made that the sheriff can not carry out the law, because he is not an expert electrician, and that those who are engaged in electrical pursuits will not make the proper machinery for the occasion; that the plans suggested are faulty, inasmuch as they contemplate causing death by applying the electrical current to the brain instead of the heart, and that the tortures of the condemned by the new method will be so horrible that, by comparison, slow strangulation by a rope is ecstacy.

Those who projected this reform probably anticipated just such opposition. Even in an enlightened and progressive country like our own, it is impossible to rid the public of a barbarous and unsightly custom, about which clings the cobwebs of ages, without incurring prejudice, ignorance and a little of the old spirit which lingers in every community long after it has ceased to be a live and potential factor. There may be difficulties to overcome in enforcing the law. In dealing with a matter like electricity, about which there is much to learn, the law-makers may not have gone into details as elaborately as would have been prudent, but that there should be such unconquerable obstacles as is pretended seems preposterous.

The sheriff need not be an expert in the first place. Hangmen in America are never experts, and yet they perform their duties as acceptably as their brethren across the water. A button will serve the purpose of a spring, and can be manipulated as easily. The numerous electrical companies in New York will provide all the paraphernalia if offered sufficient inducements. The felon is not executed for his own pleasure or convenience, but to deter others from committing crime, and the object of the law will be accomplished all the same, whether the current passes through his brain or his heart.

As to the tortures, they are purely illusory. No one who has died by electricity has returned to give an account of his sufferings and certainly during the brief space intervening between contact with the current and dissolution the victim has not been able to give much satisfactory data on the subject. Those who have recovered from an electric shock, like those who have been resuscitated after being in the water or being hanged, say that the process of coming to is infinitely more painful than that of dying.

But every large city in the world has had numerous illustrations of death by electricity. A workman climbs a pole and absently touches a wire. Down he drops as dead as a door-nail, without even the fraction of a moment to think of torture. In the same way a citizen drifts against a wire left carelessly hanging near the sidewalk, and lies on the pavement a mass of inanimate clay. He may or may not have tried to shriek, but if he did it proves nothing except his amazement at the blow which hurled him into eternity. Such momentary pain can scarcely be compared with the writhings of one who is hanged. If the New York officials are cornered they can use the electric light wires. One of the latter can be conducted into the felon's cell, and if they are as efficient in the cases of condemned murderers as when they tackle innocent and unsuspecting victims on the sidewalks the felons will scarcely have time to write out their sensations for the newspapers.—Baltimore American.

ALLEN GRAY

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

"It makes but little difference," he answered, with an oath. Turning upon Allen an eye which in the darkness blazed with the fire of an angry tiger, he said in a tone which trembled in its earnestness: "It would be better if you leave this country and never come back. Young man, you be very foolish, very rash not to have followed the advice of the village, and let the mystery of Turley's Point alone."

He wheeled about, taking the arm of Bertha, and was gone, leaving Allen gazing after them in wonder and amazement.

"Will wonders never cease?" he asked himself. "This strange mystery will drive me to madness, and how am I to solve it?"

He happened to think of the dagger which had doubtless fallen from his hand when Bertha had come so suddenly upon them, and thought he would take it, as it might prove a clew to this strange mystery. He stooped to pick it up, but it was no where to be found, it was gone. Where, now had it managed to slip away? Either the tall stranger or Bertha had taken the knife, and he was satisfied it could not have been the former. With all his soul on fire with jealousy, and torn and racked by a hundred conflicting emotions, he started down the hill toward the village.

"Oh, Bertha, Bertha, gone, left me without a word, after all I have done and suffered," he groaned, as he hastened to the village.

But Allen had schooled himself to bear his sufferings without a word of complaint, and next morning was in his office as usual. During his absence another issue of the paper had been published and circulated. He sat down at his desk and glanced over his mail. There were a few unimportant letters, one or two from old acquaintances, congratulating him on the success of his enterprise.

A smile curled the lip of the editor as he thought how far from success this venture in the newspaper business had come. To all inquiries about his absence he answered that he had been suddenly called away on business. Not a word of his strange adventure did he breathe to any one, and those who saw the young man sitting so calm and business-like at his desk never dreamed that he had come so near losing his life only the night before at the hands of the master of the stone house on the hill.

"Back again, are you?" said Miss Hopkins, with a smile on her shriveled face. "I am so glad you have come, for I really think I have a gem of a poem this time."

"What is the title?" Allen asked.

"*Love's Young Dream*," the old maid answered.

"Very touching indeed," said the editor, with becoming gravity, partially unconscious of what he was saying.

"Oh, sir, I have shed tears over it," said the ancient maiden, enthusiastically. "It was late in the evening, and tired of the toils of the day I had retired to rest, and as I lay on my bed thinking what I could do to advance the interests of the *Western Republic*—I am always thinking of you" she parenthetically added, looking very tenderly at him—"I was suddenly seized with a desire to write. I believe—yes, sir, I verily believe that a voice called on me to write that poem. The voice of fame—"

"Please read it, Miss Hopkins." No editor in his sober senses ever asks an author to read his or her productions, so the reader can imagine how desperate was the condition of Allen Gray.

"Now, Mr. Gray," said the old maid, with a feeble attempt at a blush which failed, however, to appear on her powdered cheek, "do not say it is splendid unless you really think so. You are such a person to flatter, especially young girls."

Allen was too deeply, too painfully annoyed by the complications in which he found himself to observe the coquettish manner of the poetess, and with no other

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," SHE ANSWERED.

object than gratifying an ambitious writer, he abstractly said:

"You write excellent poetry, Miss Hopkins."

"There, I knew it—"

"But let me hear your poem."

She unrolled her manuscript and proceeded:

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.
BY MISS LEETHY HOPKINS.

"So young, so gallant, brave and fair,
Dark gray eyes and auburn hair,
Sweetest treasure ever known,
Oh, my loved one, wert thou my own!
Would you ask me here to tell
When first I dreamed of love's sweet spell?
Should you ask me how I know
That this heart with love doth flow?
I would answer, I should say
On that happy, golden day,
When these charmed eyes first saw
That one whose will shall be my law.

"Go thou, to the song birds,
Speak to them of love,
Hear it whispered in the winds
Or the cooing of the dove—"

Allen, whose mind had really not been on the poem more than half the time, here asked her to whom she alluded.

"Oh, I won't tell," she answered, and another blush made a desperate effort to struggle through the rouge on her cheek. "Now I don't believe I will read any more to you."

"Leave it with me."

"Oh, not for the world."

"Don't you intend to have it published?" he asked, beginning to wonder why she had taken up so much of his time.

"No, no," she answered, holding the precious manuscript close to her heart. For a moment he gazed at her in astonishment, and then, before he was aware of what he was doing, remarked:

"You are a very remarkable girl."

Evidently putting a wrong construction upon his words and manner, she gasped:

"Oh, don't!"

Although Allen had read the history of that unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Pickwick, yet so much was he absorbed in the mystery of Turley's Point that he had only given a secondary thought to the poem, and still less to the conduct of the authoress, and wholly failed to discover the matrimonial twinkle in her eye, and was not caring to prolong the interview. He said:

"Very well, Miss Hopkins, if you do not wish me to use your poem I will not insist."

"Oh, well, then, you may have it, but I wouldn't give it to another person on earth," said Miss Hopkins, handing him the delicate little roll of manuscript.

"Are you partial to publishers?"

"Oh, hush!" and this time the blush managed to wash its way through. It is difficult to tell how far she would have gone, (for Miss Hopkins was arriving at an age that makes a woman anxious to marry, desperate), had they not been interrupted by a stranger.

It was a man, holding up the front of his flapping broad brim hat with one hand, while in the other held a horse-whip of the *black snake* kind.

"Whar's the editur?" he roared, in a voice of thunder.

"Oh, dear!" screamed Miss Leethy Hopkins, in a paroxysm of fear, springing up from the chair where she had been sitting and getting ready to faint.

"Whar's the editur?" the stranger again yelled, bringing down one foot with a stamp that made the building ring. "Show me that ar editur, I say—whar's the editur?"

"Oh, don't—don't—please don't," screamed Miss Hopkins, to whom a golden opportunity now seemed to open. She could immortalize herself and gain the love of this publisher at the same time. This was the invincible man with the horsewhip, come to demand satisfaction of the editor.

"I WANT TER SEE THE EDITUR."

Every body has heard of "the man with the horsewhip;" many editors have formed his acquaintance, and it is useless to say that this individual is thought by many to be an indispensable check to editors.

"Git out o' my way, gal—whar's the editur?" roared he of the horsewhip, dancing in his fury.

"Oh, don't, don't, don't!" screamed Miss Hopkins, wringing her hands and falling upon her knees before the enraged countryman. "Oh, spare him; spare him this time; for my sake spare him!"

"I won't do it, I won't. Whar's the editur? I'm er goin' to hosswhoop him, I don't keer of it's at a funeral!"

Allen, who had been standing cool and apparently unconcerned ever since the arrival of this stormy stranger, now spoke up for the first time.

"We will excuse you, Miss Hopkins," he said, as calmly as if some ordinary matter was under discussion. "Leave me with this man; he undoubtedly has some business to transact."

"Ye bet I hev. It's important, too, an' I'm anxious to git at it."

"We will excuse you, Miss Hopkins."

"Oh, I will faint!"

"Get out in the open air and you will feel better."

"But, oh, dear, I am so afraid——"

"No one intends harming you—excuse me, but I must be alone for a short time."

He opened the door as he spoke and Miss Hopkins, sobbing and simpering, left the office.

"Be seated, sir," said Allen to the infuriated farmer, who stood somewhat amazed that the editor did not quake and tremble before him.

"I want to see the editur," he bawled.

"You shall see him, but there is no need for you to be in such an extraordinary hurry. Be seated."

With a growl something very much like an oath, the man threw himself into a chair, and Allen, with amazing coolness, asked:

"Now, sir, what do you want to see the editor for?"

"I want to wear out this hosswhoop on him," roared the enraged husbandman, bringing the whip with a savage whack down upon the desk. "I am mad; I tell ye I am mad, and when I git riled I eat mountains."

"You are mistaken, sir; you are not half so mad as you think," Allen coolly remarked. "Tell me why you are mad?"

"That piece—that piece in yer paper about me—that I misrepresented, slandered and lied on Sam Herrin 'bout the corn knife." For the first time Allen now recognized the enraged man as George Leeper, his former correspondent from Billy's Creek.

"Well, Mr. Leeper," said Allen, folding his arms very quietly, "there was a misunderstanding between us on that matter, you know you told me it was all a harmless joke, while Sam Herrin says it was a malicious slander."

"Sam lied!"

"Well, he is the man you want to see then. I published your representation of the matter; and, at his request, published his, which was only just and right that the public may draw their own conclusions. Now, as to the editor for whom you are looking, you met him on your former visit, and he has not changed so much that you need fail to recognize him. But I really think the proper thing for you and Sam Herrin to do is to settle your disputes with yourselves and not be dragging them into the newspapers."

Having given this wholesome advice, the editor cooly turned to his desk and began writing. For several minutes George Leeper sat glowering about the office like a baffled tiger; then rising, he said:

"I want my paper stopped."

"Is your subscription paid?" Allen asked, taking up a large book and opening it.

"I paid half a dollar on it, an' I swa'r I won't pay a nuther cent. I don't want yer paper any more, nuther.

"It's against all rules to stop a paper until the subscription is paid in full."

Allen went on writing as if the violent dancing and cursing at his back did not disturb him. This subsided in a moment, and he heard the ring of a silver dollar on the desk at which he was writing, the door slammed spitefully, and the man with the horsewhip was gone. A terrible noise without shortly afterward attracted the editor's attention. He looked through the window and saw a man leaping, dancing and yelling on a hill-top about a hundred paces away, swearing he was the best man on dirt. It was the man with the horsewhip from Billy's Creek.

(To be Continued.)

The residence of the Postmaster at Haywards was invaded by a gang of tramps the other day, but he drove them away. The tramps subsequently "stood up" a teamster and relieved him of $2 50 and his watch.

Fred. Campbell committed suicide at Buck springs, near Peavine, Nev., Wednesday. Campbell was a Canadian, 27 years of age, and was formerly a Boston street-car driver. He shot himself through the head as he lay in bed.

A one-legged tramp known as Montana Jack, committed suicide by hanging himself in the Santa Clara jail Thursday morning. He had been in San Quentin Prison and frequently in the San Francisco and San Jose city prisons.

It is unlikely that the Navy Department will proceed to establish a naval station at the harbor of Pongo-Pango, in the Samoan Islands, until the Berlin conference concludes its work.

Gerome on Modern Art.

The famous French artist, Gerome, contributes the following to an article on himself in The Century: "You ask me about my method of teaching. It is very simple, but this simplicity is the result of long experience. The question is to lead young people into a straightforward, true path; to provide them with a compass which will keep them from going astray; to habituate them to love nature (the true), and to regard it with an eye at once intelligent, delicate and firm, being mindful also of the plastic side. Some know how to copy a thing and will reproduce it almost exactly; others put into it poetry, charm, power and make of it a work of art. The first are workmen; the second are artists. An abyss separates the mason from the architect.

"Today, in this epoch of moral and intellectual disorder, there seems to be a sovereign contempt for those who seek to elevate themselves, to move the spectator, to have some imagination; for those who are not content to remain fettered to the earth, dabbling in the mud of realism. It is today the fashion to which all the world sacrifices, because it is only granted to a few to have a well balanced mind, and because it is easier to paint three fried eggs than to execute the ceiling of the Sistine chapel.

"But all this will pass like a shadowy phantom and it need not make us uneasy."

TWO WINNERS.

Lucky Louisiana State Lottery Ticket Holders.

Butchertown, South San Francisco, is likely to become very popular, if its residents continue to be as fortunate as they have been in the past. One of the happiest men in this thriving suburb is Hans M. C. Mangels, who keeps a grocery store on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Manitoba Street. He is still a young healthy, married man, with a growing happy family about him, whose condition his good fortune will improve. He had for some time bought Louisiana State Lottery tickets, and a few days before the March drawing he resolved to try once more, and met with the success he had so often hoped for. He held a coupon of ticket 2887, and so won $15,000. He was paid last Thursday in full.

William Griffin, also a San Franciscan was the other lucky man in last week's drawing. He is a printer by occupation and has for some time past worked on the *Guide* at 521 Clay Street. "It was with the greatest difficulty," he said, "that I could be made to accept this ticket from a friend of mine at noon on the day of the drawing. I complained to him that the number was too small and didn't look like a lucky one. Appearances are very deceptive, however, as the result proved, for the little number 2887 was the means of enriching me to the extent of $15,000."

Both men are considered in every way deserving of the luck that has fallen to their share through the Louisiana State Lottery, and both are likely to make good use of the money.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle*, March 17.

UNDESERVEDLY LAUGHED AT.

The unthinking are prone to make game of nervousness. Yet this is a very real and serious affliction, the harassing symptoms of which are rendered all the more poignant by ridicule. The stomach is usually responsible for these symptoms—its weakness and disorder find a reflex in the brain, which is the headquarters of the nervous system. As a nerve tonic and tranquillizer, we believe that not one can be pointed out so effective as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In renewing vigorous digestion, it strikes the key note of recovery of strength and quietude by the nerves. Headaches, tremors in quiet sleep, abnormal sensitiveness to unexpected noises—all these modify and ultimately disappear as the system gains strength from the great tonic. Dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, constipation and kidney complaints are subdued by the Bitters.

"Girls who use powder," says the Boston *Courier*, "Don't go off any quicker than those who don't."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Cresent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Doland, D. T., has a lawyer named Kerns. Is he a descendant of John Bunyan?—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A WONDERFUL FOOD AND MEDICINE,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food which builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Pierce, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

The German word for hard is *Schwer*. But it is not hard to swear in English.—[Martyn.

DESIRES TO BEAR TESTIMONY.

Henry Thorne, Traveling Secretary, of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2nd, 1888:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatism and other causes, never without deriving benefit from their application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work, which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature, will do well to keep a supply of Allcock's Porous Plasters in their portmanteaus."

The latest French remedy for debility of *any organ* is Dujardin's Life Essence. It is the product of years of experimental study, and is in daily use in the French hospitals, with great success. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." 25 cts. a box.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FOR THE BLOOD.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. Miss Julia DeWitt,
2227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctor failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.
E. V. Delk, Will's Point, Texas.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

S. F. N. U. No. 356. New Series No. 15.

HOW I SAVED MY LIFE.

I was taken sick while at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors, lost forty pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was Stomach and Liver Complaint, resulting in an attack of bilious colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised, and sent for a bottle. I also sent for my physician, and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life.—W. S. Bitzer, State Mills, Ross Co., Ohio.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

L. M. Walton and Phillips & Co.'s Tourist Sleeping Car excursions East. No charge for berths. For information, tickets, and location in cars, address
F. G. Hizh, 624 Market St., San Francisco.
Steamship Tickets to and from Europe at very lowest rates.

R. HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM
PRICE 50 CENTS.
—FOR—
Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping-Cough, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
J. R. CATES & CO., PROP'S.
117 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DON'T BE A GULL!
Because a gull is a very foolish bird that will swallow anything you offer it. When you ask for "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut" Smoking Tobacco, and the dealer wants you to try some cheap brand on which he makes a much larger profit. He is simply trying to "gull" you. He knows as well as you do that "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut" is the most popular and the best Smoking Tobacco on the Pacific Coast.

A BIG SHOW
Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., S. F., Cal. largest general dealers west of the Mississippi River. Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear; Wall Paper, Stationery; Blankets, Bedding; Boots, and Shoes; Canned Goods, Dry fruits; Wooden, Tin, Crockery, Glass, Granite and Hardware. Meat, Fish, Provisions, Honey, Grain, Feed, Groceries, Pure Spices, Seeds, Beans; Drugs, Medecines; Clocks, Ammunition, Rubber Goods, Tents, and quantities of other goods at lowest prices for Cash only. Send 2c. stamp for full list by first mail, and learn how to live cheap and well at small cost; 32 years in business; Customers in every County west of the Rocky Mountains, and many elsewhere.

The Buyers' Guide is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

CALIFORNIA ROSES!
Strong, well-rooted plants, all labeled, Assorted, 10 for $1.00. Geraniums, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Begonias, Verbenas and Chrysanthemums in large variety. Good Healthy Plants, all Labeled, 12 for $1.00. All plants sent free by mail, and safe arrival guaranteed for Cash with order. Address, W. A. T. STRATTON Florist, Petaluma, Cala.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. Manufactured by W. A. SCHROCK, 21 New Montgomery St., San Francisco Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List

LADIES! A SECRET YOU WOULD like to know, especially MARRIED LADIES of delicate health. Send stamp for full particulars of this great boon to women, sent in securely sealed letter. DR. GRAEME, box 1841, San Francisco, Cal.

OPIUM and MORPHINE ANTIDOTES.
Dr. Weatherby's Antidotes, in use 17 years. Special Morphine Habit Cure also. Correspondence Confidential. Call on or address J. J. AITKEN, Manager, Room 28, St. Ann's Building, San Francisco.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

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It is a fact universally conceded that the KNABE surpasses all other instruments.
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PRIVATE Information, either sex, sealed, free. Private Disease cured. Madrid-Paris Co., San Francisco Cal.

AGENTS are coining money with our new book. Write for circulars. Distance no hindrance. Empyreal Pub. House, St. Paul, Minn

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating, Nervousness and Low-Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.
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OFFICE, 514 Sutter St, bet Powell & Mason, San Francisco, California.
RESIDENCE, Westminster Hotel, 614 Sutter St. one block above.

POWDERED 98% CAUSTIC SODA, TREE WASH, Carbolic Sheep Wash.
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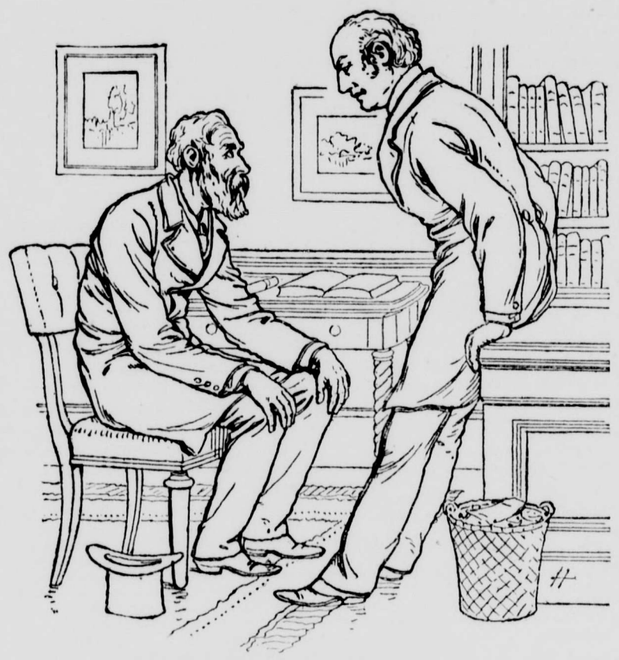

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE TITANESS.

[N. O. Times Translation from Jules Lermina.]

"I sent for you," said Paula, "because you are my best friend, the friend of my childhood. I sent for you to help me. It is now just three years since I became Frederic's wife. To my girlish fancy, that man, already spoken of as a master in science, was also a master of men—one whose will none could resist. He took possession of me with a single word; his gaze subdued me, and I felt myself helpless in the grasp of his will. But still, my weakness was proud of being able to lean upon such strength; I felt anticipation of joy in proudly submitting my own individuality to such an all-dominating force of intellect. But to-day things have changed. Frederic is kind; Frederic loves me; Frederic is the very best of husbands and fathers. Yet I live in fear—fear of everything—fear of him above all else. Could I only tell you why—were I even able to tell myself why; but this growing terror, that increases more every day and every night, is unbearable especially just because I can not explain it."

In spite of my endeavor to preserve at least an outward aspect of skepticism, I felt myself miserably ill at ease. And lowering my voice to a whisper, I questioned her very gently, becoming more and more alarmed by the answers received, which seemed to lend substantial form to the mysterious horror that hovered about us.

Now this is the substance of what she told me:

During the past six months—that is to say, since the birth of her child—Frederic, who had always borne himself as proudly as any wrestler who feels assured of an easy triumph, had suddenly become gloomy and depressed. What could have happened to the learned Frederic Wertheim, whose labors were already celebrated by the world's scientific academies? Of what enigma was he seeking the solution? What combat had he dared to engage in? Taciturn, he held his peace, and answered his wife's questions only by haggard glances—as though silently requesting her not to excite some painful memory that he wished to forget.

For days and nights together he remained locked up in a great conservatory, which he had had built at immense expense, in the further end of the park. Sometimes weeks would pass in succession without his entering the chateau. Or, if he came at all, it would be late at night when he entered his wife's chamber stealthily, on tiptoe.

She used to watch him when he believed her to be asleep. She saw him, sitting there on a chair, with eyes fixed in a stare, as if fascinated by some dreadful vision. An expression of unutterable horror contracted all his face. His whole frame shuddered; his hands, convulsively waving, seemed striving to push back some invisible enemy.

Then (Oh! she used to watch him well at such moments!) he would rise up suddenly at last with a gesture of iron determination, of triumphant will—and flee away. Going to the window Paula would see him running to the great hot-house, whose never-extinguished furnace glowed through the night like a beacon fire.

Frankly, boldly, she had questioned him. What was always going on there in that obscure portion of the park? Why was he so persistently obstinate in refusing to permit any one to enter the conservatory? With the old shudder of horror, he repelled her from him—roughly, harshly.

Then she sought to learn the truth for herself, by dint of a courageous hypocrisy. And she soon discovered one very strange thing. Every day Frederic ordered the steward to purchase several pounds of fresh meat for him; and this meat he carried into the hot-house every evening. But not the least remnant of any of this meat was ever found in the neighborhood of the hot-house.

What was he feeding? Was it some unknown and dangerous animal which he made it a special duty to nourish daily—some strange creature with whom he had resigned himself to live all alone, in the isolation of his scientific investigations? But, again, what was the great secret struggle going on—that struggle to which his mental revolt bore witness, above all in the hours of his nocturnal solitude?

Was he becoming insane?

This last thought pierced the tortured soul of Paula like the blade of a sword of ice.

She dared not interrogate him further; the more deeply his face became furrowed by strange anxieties, the more he kept himself away from Paula. And he wholly refused to seek repose at home, or to enjoy the relaxation of an affectionate conversation with her, during the intervals of his exhausting studies. Only at times she caught glimpses of him, wandering all alone behind the high shrubbery of the park walks, bareheaded, gesticulating as though talking to himself, and shaking his fists at the sky.

These and other strange facts Paula told me, and as she confided to me the history of her fears, I felt myself slightly reassured at last. After all, I thought, this change in Frederic is only a morbid condition—nervous over-excitement provoked by excessive mental labor. I had been his boy-friend, his fellow-student; afterward I had often listened to his ardent discourses, when, with a marvelous audacity, he plunged deeply into the abysses of Hypothesis. I knew him well; I was now a physician, and I had learned how to combat such troubles as his with success. Accordingly I reassured Paula as best I could; and feeling confident in my eloquence, and in my privileges, I went alone into the park in search of Frederic.

Night was approaching. But my former sense of fear had entirely passed away. I strode forward with a feeling of inexpressible pride in my mission of protection and salvation. And with each step I took in those crepuscular alleys, I felt the resolve of duty growing stronger within me.

Soon I perceived the hot-house of which Paula had spoken to me. It was an immense and admirably built conservatory—a series of interconnected pavilions of glass and iron, surmounted by rounded domes huddled close together, like the cupolas of a Turkish bath-house. Under the last faint gleams of daylight they glimmered like sheets of steel. The mystery was within. I was almost ready to laugh at my former fears. Ought I not to have remembered the exhausting, the torturing results of excessive scientific study.

Even as the thought came to my mind, I heard quick steps behind me, and turned hastily. In the deep penumbra of the shrubbery, I saw Frederic, or rather, I divined his presence, and I advanced boldly to meet him.

"Friend," I exclaimed, "do you not recognize me?"

He halted brusquely.

"Frederic," I continued, "don't you know me? I hold out my hand to you, and am astonished that I do not feel yours in it."

Then, as if guided rather by the sound of my voice rather than by the evidence of his eyes, he bent forward, looked at me, and said in hoarse broken tones, like the crackling of a great branch too roughly bent:

"You!—What do you want here? Begone!"

"Ah!—is this the way you receive me after so long an absence? Have you quite forgotten our old friendship?"

He seemed to hesitate—moved uneasily to and fro. I then noticed he was carrying a basket which seemed to contain something heavy.

"I can't stop now," he said. "Let me pass."

"Certainly," I replied, "you can pass; but you surely won't prevent me from accompanying you, so that we can have a pleasant little chat, like we used to have in the old days."

He laughed a strange, sneering laugh.

"You want to follow me, you!—ridiculous!"

"On my soul, you must be hiding something in that glass palace of yours—some creature that you are dreadfully jealous of."

With his free hand he caught me by the arm. And while I remained silent, he bent forward as if listening. I thought I could discern a strange sound, a sound like the creeping of a reptile.

"She is waiting for me!" he cried in a tone of ill-disguised terror, "I must go!"

"Hear me a moment," I prayed, "let us go together."

Yet another instant he hesitated. Then with a resolute gesture, he cried:

"Well, then, come! Perhaps after all you might be able to protect me, if—"

He did not finish the sentence. But as his hand touched mine, I felt it was cold as hardened snow.

Now it was he who was drawing me along. We reached the entrance of the hot-house. He took a key from his pocket and opened the glass door. And as I advanced, gropingly, unable to distinguish anything in the gloom, he suddenly pushed me back with violence.

"As your value your life," he whispered, "do not move."

In spite of my former confidence, I felt a strange terror creeping upon me. Again I heard the queer rustling noise which had fallen upon my ears a short while before. It was a sound of slow creeping—a sound as of paper moving over a marble surface.

And all of a sudden, without my having been able to perceive how it was done, a burst of blinding light filled the conservatory—and I shrunk back against the door, clinging to its iron framework, while every hair upon my head stood upright with horror.

In the center of the hall, all tapestried with fantastic plants, towered a creature, a nightmare, a hideous Thing—hydra, polyp, octopus—no man could have given it a name. It squatted there, enormous and horrible, upon the soil, in a sort of an immense basin filled with spongy mosses and vicious growths. It had the form of a colossal wineskin; and from the edges of it protruded huge and innumerable arms—at the end of each of which was a ball, a rotundity, green like a monster-eye. The body was green; the arms had a purplish tint, but as they became thinner to end in those atrocious green eyes, a sanguinolent red mingled with the green—a ghastly green as of corpses in putrefaction.

I shut my eyes, with a weird sickening at my heart.

But I still heard that creeping sound of which I spoke before; and I knew that it was the sound of all those arms being extended or contracted. And at last, surprised that I had not been seized by that Thing—so hideous, so mighty—I opened my eyes with a superhuman effort, and looked about me.

Frederic, livibly pale, had taken, from the basket he brought with him, a great piece of meat; and, with infinite precautions, straining himself on tiptoe, lest his hand might accidentally touch those hideous tentacles, he placed the flesh upon the extremity of those moving arms.

And suddenly, as if moved by a spring, the arms contracted, carrying the piece of meat backward to other and shorter arms which I then perceived for the first time, and which belonged to an inner circle of tentacles; and these again seizing the meat, handed it—(I can not use any other expression)—to other arms, still farther away, until it reached the center. Then all those arms folded themselves over the central spot to which the meat had been conveyed; and I beheld the morsel no more.

Quivering with terror, I looked at Frederic.

His brow streamed with sweat; his teeth chattered. The demoniac beast was now motionless, wholly absorbed in its monstrous work of deglutition.

"She eats!—she eats!" he cried. "The Titaness gorges herself!"

"Titaness!" I repeated with a sense of stupor.

"Ah! you know nothing!—you understand nothing!" he cried. "What—do you not recognize her? Look! look at her well! She is now tamed for the moment."

And in one sudden flash of comprehension, I perceived what that creature was.

It was a gigantic Drosera; it was the carnivorous plant cultivated to fabulous dimensions—a vegetable colossus—an unutterable creation; and I shrieked aloud its name!

"She will remain thus for an hour," said Frederic. "Ah! I know way you came to see me! They think I am mad—no; it is false! I mad—I! who by a miracle of perseverance, by a master work of selection, have succeeded in developing the Drosera to this awful size! Behold her—the monster! Soon she will again hold out her hungry arms to me; and I must nourish her—I must gorge her—or else—"

And he gazed about him in terror.

"Or else?" I queried.

"Listen," he said. "I will tell you my secret. You know with what ardor I studied the discoveries of Nitschke, of Warming, of Darwin, about those strange plants which are intermediary between the animal and the vegetable, which seize insects, entrap them, clutch them, beslime them, strangle them, and slowly digest them as food. Oh! I fully comprehended the consequences of these fantastic studies. I never doubted the truth for one single instant. I felt assured that the Drosera, the Dionæa, the Drosophyllum were neither more nor less than degenerate forms—you hear me well!—than degenerate forms of monstrous animals, whose frightful shapes lingered as traditions in the memory of primitive man—hydras, chimeras, dragons. All these forms have existed; human imagination never created anything; but partly by reason of climacteric adaptations of geological upheavals, these abominably hideous beings were deprived of their accustomed nourishment; and by virtue of a retrogressive atavism fell back into the condition of vegetables—immobilized, fettered to the soil by roots, because obliged to go back to earth for their nourishment, and thus become plants. But even as plants they still preserve that longing for carnivorous nourishment, that capacity for animal nutrition, which is the only vestige of their former life.

"Well, it was my ambition to reconstitute this atrophied being. I resolved that the plant should again be transformed into the beast. Oh! how many attempts I made in vain! But chance at last placed me in possession of an exceptionally huge Drosera; and I nourished it; I impregnated it with animal juices. Little by little it developed as I had hoped—a very triumph of deduction. The hydra, the dragon, lives again!

"Look at her now, my Titaness!—enormous, sublime! Behold her ferocious with a hunger which I can not satiate."

And at this moment he flung a new meal to a couple of enormous tentacles which were stretching toward him.

"But you do not know all," he continued in a lower voice. "If my Titaness were hungry (I guessed the fact long ago), at this stage of force and growth which she has reached, she would wrench herself free from the root which tethers her to the soil, below the mosses in that basin.

"And then, the execrable and victorious animal would escape from here—the monster would wander through the land, trailing her viscous enormity over the plain—and what is now the masterwork of my life would become my crime. And I should be accursed forever.

"She must never escape; I have resolved she shall remain in prison; and I am ever on the watch, fearful lest she might get hungry. Let me delay but a few seconds—let me arrive only a few minutes too late; and I know that she would break forth, and traverse the world like a monstrous octopus—devoring, destroying—threatening my wife, my child!

"Let her eat! let her eat! She must eat enormously in order that the desire to escape shall not come upon her."

And again I saw him drop whole quarters of meat. And through the fibres of the atrocious plant I could perceive the purple flow of blood digested in torrents.

Even at that instant, as I stood speechless, crushed by the intensity of my repulsion, the door of the conservatory, which I had imperfectly closed, suddenly opened.

And Paula appeared!

Her courage had proven stronger than her fear. Knowing that I was there, she had presumed to violate the secret of the hot-house.

"Frederic!" she screamed.

But a horrible cry responded to her appeal.

In a thoughtless backward movement, totally unconscious of his danger, Frederic had inadvertently laid his hand upon the tentacles of the Titaness.

And with ghastly quickness, all the hideous trunks of the monster had flung themselves upon that hand, seizing the wrist, drawing in the forearm.

Horror! I saw him caught by the irresistible suction; I flung my arms around his body; I strove with might and main to tear him from the frightful embrace of the Titaness, but the nameless creature was stronger than I.

My eye fell upon an axe lying near me on the ground.

"Strike at the foot! at the foot!" I screamed to Paula; "strike! hew! cut it through!"

I never knew whether she understood my words; but she obeyed them. Weak woman though she was, she used the steel weapon well, and struck so true that she severed the root of the plant below the mosses. The horrible thing seemed to make a supreme effort to rise up to fling itself upon us, and then, suddenly becoming powerless, it sank down heavily with a sound as of wet linen dropped on the ground. Simultaneously the tenacles loosed their grip, and I tore my poor friend from them.

And I saw (oh! hideous sight!) that his hand and wrist were only bloody pulp.

Paula had caught him in her arms.

He opened his eyes in a last spasm, fixed them upon me, and uttered only these words:

"Assassin! You have murdered the Titaness!"

And he fell back—dead!

I cared for Paula like a brother, and I adopted the child.

Negro Dialects on the South Carolina Coast.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Not wishing to shock anybody's acoustical arrangements, but wishing to illustrate as nearly as possible the enormities of the idiom in question, we take the liberty of here producing some fragments of conversation in which our Tom is supposed to figure, and which is arranged, both as to spelling and spacing, with a careful eye to the preservation of its native pronunciation and manner of deliverance.

Master (meeting Tom in the field)—Good morning, Tom.

Tom (uncovering and bowing very low)—Morn maus 'ow you—do sa.

Master—Quite well, and how are your family?

Tom—Fambly-bout, teng God sa, cep'n de chillen, him ain so-berry well wid de feber sa.

Master—Sorry to hear it; are you doing anything for them?

Tom—I ba gediem some ile-enting, sa.

Master—Oil is scarcely the thing, I fear, Tom; come to the house at noon, I will give you something better than oil.

Tom—Berwell—maus tengful, sa; I comin; tengful, sa, tengful.

Having come to the house at noon as directed, Tom would be apt to accost his patron thus: "I banlayferdefisca."

Master—Very good, Tom; now which of the children are sick, and what are their ages?

Tom—Oliber and Katrin, allboterlem, sa; but Katrin him de sickis.

Master—Katherina the sicker, and their ages?

Tom—I coulda tell, sa, but Katrin, him de clis.

Master—And you don't know their ages?

Tom—No, sa; enty you hab em een de big book?

Master—Oh, yes; I keep all the births and deaths on record, but it will take me a little while to hunt them up. However, I will do so, and send you the doses later. Good-day.

Tom—Bye maus; tengful-sa; Gob blesse, sa.

Saying which, with many a bow and many a scrape, Tom would most probably take himself off in the direction of the "quarters."

While the Gentlemen Were at Dinner.

[Albany Journal.]

Speaking about hats reminds me of an incident that happened several years ago, when I was living at a fashionable boarding-house upon Broadway. It was rather a high-toned place and contained among its members as fine a lot of young ladies and gentlemen as you would care to meet. Well, one day in midsummer—and it was a terribly hot day, too—while we were all down at dinner a man entered the hall door, which was standing open, and gathering up the hats on the rack in a pile—there were about thirty of them, and some fine ones, too—he started down the front steps.

Before he reached the sidewalk he met a salesman who was a little late for dinner, and who asked him what he was doing with all those hats. "Why," said the fellow, "I'm a hat dealer just around the corner, and I'm going to clean these hats while the gentlemen are at dinner." "All right," replied the salesman, "take mine along and clean it up, too." What? Get them again? Not much. There was the biggest crowd of bareheaded clerks in that house you ever saw. And the one who saw the rascal lugging them all off and helped him, too, by giving him his own hat—well, we nearly thumped the life out of him.

The Next Popular Craze.

[Chicago Journal.]

Word comes from New York that the next popular craze is to be over equestrianism. Horsemen say that not less than three or four score of fair riders have left New York this spring to open "riding academies" in towns through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

Die of the Franklin Cent.

The die from which the Franklin cent was made is now used as a paper weight in a hardware house in New Haven.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY.

The Wheatstone System and Its Ingenious and Practical Inventor.

Prof. Wheatstone, of King's College, London, was one of the several persons who in 1837 claimed the honor of having invented the electric telegraph. He first applied for a patent for making the electro-magnet act at long distances. In July, 1837, wires were laid down from Euston Square to Camden Town Station, in London, and Prof. Wheatstone sent the first message to Mr. Cooke, his coadjutor in the work, between the two stations. The invention was immediately patented, both in England and America, and it is stated as a curious fact that the American patent granted to Wheatstone & Cooke is earlier in date by just ten days than the first patent obtained by Morse. Prof. Wheatstone has made many inventions and improvements in electrical machines. In 1830 he constructed the first electrical machine for sending several messages at once. The telegraph apparatus now used throughout Great Britain was invented by Prof. Wheatstone. We can not give the full details of its construction, but may briefly outline it thus: It includes a punching machine for producing the perforated strips of paper, a transmitting apparatus through which these strips are rapidly passed, and a receiving device which marks on another strip dots and dashes in ink. The punching machine will make the holes in three or even four strips at a time, and in the hands of an experienced operator will punch at the rate of forty words a minute. When the paper is prepared, it is run through the transmitter, which operates to establish a current whenever certain moving rods can pass through the holes and establish a contact, the currents being alternately positive and negative. If a succession of currents in reverse directions are caused to pass upon the line, the receiver at the opposite end will record a series of dots. To make a dash, one reversal of the current is missed; and, in brief, the function of the paper is to regulate the motion of the transmitter so as to produce reversal or missing of reversal, of the current at the proper moments, and thus cause the current to form, in its movement, dots and dashes. The speed is determined by the rate at which the receiver can receive, because the apparatus contains a controlling electro-magnet, which takes time to be magnetized and demagnetized, and hence, if the current reverses too quickly, the marks will run together instead of being separate and distinct. The maximum useful speed is about 130 words a minute on a short line. One strip of punched ribbon will do for any number of circuits, so that from a central station a single strip disseminates news to many places.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DUTCH WIND-MILLS.

Structures That Seem to Sum Up the Whole Life of Holland.

In some way mills are among the most suggestive things in Holland; they seem to sum up the whole life of the country. It is hard to define the exact impression they produce; one almost unconsciously assigns to each mill an existence of its own, as if no mere machine could cause the swift rhythmical motion of the sails, that impetuous yet ordered cadence which seems to bring one into contact with the living forces of nature. It is perhaps this intimate association with nature which gives to the wind-mill its peculiar charm. The strong outline of the sails thrown up against a wind-swept sky carries the imagination from the city to the lonely fields, it suggests that poetry of solitude, even of desolation, which all painters since Rembrandt seem to have felt to be the distinctive note of the wind-mill. One of the most curious sights in Rotterdam are the wind-mills rising here and there out of the blocks of houses, standing like a countryman fresh from the field, and hedgerows in the midst of a crowded city. The Dutch mills almost reach the dignity of architecture. They seem to possess that curious happiness of design which is only reached by the conscious thought of a skillful architect, or else by the spontaneous working of nature. Every thing seems just right, just what it ought to be, no more and no less. The wind-mills at Dordt are used either for sawing timber or grinding corn, and the two types are very distinct. The timber mills start from a square staging, tapering upward, with gable wings at either end; at the top of this stage the four angles are chamfered back to receive the octagon of the mill itself and at this level a broad projecting gallery, upheld by timber struts, runs round the mill. The upper part is octagon, and usually covered with weather tiles or a soft velvety thatch, which sets off the sharply-defined lines of the sails and the great spars by which the top is moved. For some excellent reason the lines of the eight angles of the mill are not made straight but have a delicate concave curve. The Dutch builders always had a feeling for the value of a curved line in preference to a straight; the same instinct appears in the fleches to their churches, where the sides of the octagon spire usually have a slight curve on the face inward. The top of the mills which carries the sails is covered with thatch. It is more or less circular in plan, and of an indescribable but most effective form, such as only thatch could cover.—English Illustrated Magazine.

—A florist in England claims that a rose bush, which has been bearing white roses for more than thirty years, has suddenly changed, and now puts out only red roses. The only cause assigned for this is the enrichment of the surrounding earth.

DRESS IN FRANCE.

The Secret of French Ascendency in the Matter of Wearing Apparel.

Here lies the secret of French ascendency in the matters of dress; beyond all other nations France possesses the sense of the eternal fitness of things. Just run through the different grades of societies and note how the French adapt means to ends, how they understand the suitable. Here is a French peasant woman, with heavy stockings and wooden shoes or pattens, short skirt of some coarse material, loose blouse, a small flannel kerchief tightly pinned over the shoulders, and a handkerchief of some bright color holding her hair neatly in place. Look on that picture and then on this: Here is an English working-woman hampered in a large faded shawl, with a long, full skirt of thin, cheap material, edged at bottom with a flounce all tattered and torn, shod with a pair of cast-off boots, and to cap the climax, some lady's discarded bonnet trimmed with a faded flower or feather that have been dampened with fog till they look like the "fretful porcupine." A little higher, you get in England the factory and workshop girl with her ill-fitting coat reaching to the knee, with a dress that must have back drapery, though the quality of material may not run to more than one fold, with loud, broad-brimmed hat, shoes that are dirty and run down at the heel. In Paris you will see this "young person's" social equal tripping along in slippers suited to the weather, in plain full dress in tiny white cap and large spotless apron. Go up one wrung higher on the social ladder and you see in London small tradesmen's daughters or shop assistants, over dressed and tricked out in shabby finery. In France you find the same girl neatly dressed and with no head-covering in the street, for the beautiful real lace caps that have for generations passed from mother to daughter are not put on until years have crowned the head with gray. In short, the French know exactly what is suitable for any given occasion, for any given employment. They, unlike most other nations, with native instinct avoid what is mal a propos.—Philadelphia Times.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

A Relationship Which Many People Have Never Reflected Upon.

When I consider what the education of a doctor entails, what endless study and investigation, what patient labor; when I reflect upon the continual risks that he must take, the continual self-control that he must have, balanced by continual compassion; when I remember how he is ever contending in a face-to-face and hand-to-hand encounter with disease and death, I think that he should be an industrious and thoughtful, a brave and noble gentleman.

To the invalid he is more. He is the master-mechanic of what may be a very troublesome machine. He is the autocrat of the table and of the lodging, of raiment and exercise. His advent is the event of the day. His utterances are oracular, his nod Olympian. His learning is boundless, his wit irresistible, his goodness not to be disputed. He takes the responsibility of living off shoulders that tremble beneath it, assumes the battle with pain, and fights the sick man's duel for him. He condones the cowardice of shrinking nerves and puts them to sleep. He encourages and stimulates and bolsters the sufferer into shape again.

There is no relationship on earth like this between doctor and patient. He owns me, owns at least this arm he set when I was a boy, and these lungs whose every wheeze and sputter he recognizes as I do the voice of a familiar acquaintance. The mother who bore me has not so intimate a knowlege of my peculiarities, my penchants and antipathies; no friend, however faithful, is so tolerant of my faults or has such an easy way of curing them. He reconciles me to myself by a quieting powder, and starts me fair with the world once more.—Scribner's Magazine.

Why Oklahoma Is Coveted.

"I was down in that Oklahoma country three years ago," said an officer of General Miles' staff, speaking of the likelihood of a fight between the troops and the Oklahoma boomers. General Sheridan and General Miles went to Fort Reno to quiet a disturbance among the Cheyenne Indians, and I was in the party. It is certainly a beautiful region for the agriculturist, and it is no wonder the lands are coveted. The soil is rich and well watered, the country is a rolling prairie, the climate is mild and equable, the grass in summer is 'belly deep,' and two railroads are now built through the heart of the vast, unoccupied domain. Any thing can be grown there that will grow in Missouri or Arkansas. It would be the finest fruit country in the world. At Fort Reno peaches, pears and plums are raised which can not be equaled anywhere outside of California. The most magnificent corn I ever saw was raised in Oklahoma by the few half-breeds allowed to till the soil. There are splendid streams, the Canadian river and its north fork, which course through the land. There is no snow, very little frost and never a sign of a blizzard. It does seem a pity that such a superb agricultural region should be shut out from settlement and given over in perpetuity to a worthless lot of Indians, who can not use it even as a hunting ground."—San Francisco Examiner.

—"There ain't any blemishes about this animal?" asked the would-be purchaser of a cow. "No, she is all right; but I must tell you candidly that sometimes she kicks when she is being milked," replied the owner of the cow. "That's no consequence. My wife does the milkin'."

AN UNDERTAKER'S CHAT.

The Funny Side of an Otherwise Uncanny and Lugubrious Calling.

"There is a humorous side even to so solemn a calling as ours," said a city undertaker. "People rarely think of this phase of our work. The popular notion was, and to a large extent is, that our calling has something uncanny and grewsome about it. In a certain sense it has, but still it is replete with funny incidents and you will find few undertakers who have been long in the business who could not relate queer experiences.

"To begin with, we are constantly reminded in one way or another that we thrive on other people's misfortunes. As a matter of fact epidemics are a bane to us, for, while they mean busy times, they also mean more than the usual percentage of bad accounts. But still it is hard to rid a certain class of people of the notion that we weigh the probabilities of mortality, watch the weather prognostications, keep track of physicians' visits, are in league, or at least in sympathy, with quack doctors, bad plumbers and other public nuisances, and that we are opposed to improvements conducive to public welfare. If scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever or any other contagious disease breaks out you will hear people talking of the undertaker's quickened interest just as surely as you will hear plumbers mentioned in connection with severe weather. We really do hold an anomalous sort of position, but we do not—as I have often heard intimated—keep a list of the aged and consumptive, nor do contagions quicken our business instincts.

"And right here let me point out the popular fallacy. It is generally thought that contagious diseases are more prevalent and more fatal among the poor than among those who have comforts and good sanitary surroundings. A long business career in undertaking has convinced me that this is a mistake. The poor are more liable to such diseases only in the ratio of their larger families.

"Then the common idea that bereavement is a time when peculiarities and hobbies are laid aside is wrong. Personal whims and idiosyncrasies mingle in the strangest way with tender expressions of love and sorrow. Considerations of style, too, enter the minds of a large percentage of mourners. One thing is done on the basis of what people will think, another on the basis of what the deceased would have liked, and so on. Few undertakers, I think, would be so callous as to make light of any expression or request that is the outcome of genuine feeling, but nobody is more quick than we to detect the genuine from the forced or shammed. When we are supposed to pleasantly inquire after people's health with an ulterior purpose in mind, I don't know why we shouldn't have a little merriment over the humorous features of grave work.

"So far as people's follies and deference to fashion is concerned, it is a good thing for the undertaker that they exist. The profits of our business would be sadly interfered with if the masses were of more commonsense opinions and puritanic tastes. It is the non-essential and, if you please, the abnormal features of burials that give undertakers, and especially the manufacturers of undertakers' supplies, their leverage over the public. Trusts and extortionate prices would practically be out of the question were it not that people sought to perpetuate follies and carry style into the graveyard. Of course it isn't our place to dictate, and it would scarcely be businesslike to make suggestions against our own interest, but still I think that despite what has been done in the way of funeral reform many more steps could profitably be taken.

"There is another phase of our business that has a peculiar if not a positively humorous side. In pursuance of his work an undertaker will almost certainly become unnaturally solemn or in a measure a hypocrite. A certain deportment is deemed requisite, and that deportment isn't quite natural. Words of condolence are in order and expected, and they come. As might be expected they don't come spontaneously but in a more or less perfunctory way. The undertaker is not as solemn as he often looks. He has on hand a fund of condolence and a stock of well-approved phrases that is often positively grotesque, and upon the way in which he uses this stock in trade he soon learns depends much of his success."—Chicago News.

—An exchange asked if waltzing is wicked. Some waltzing is. When a man steps on his partner's dainty little feet every other second, does not keep time with the music, attempts to hop while his partner glides, digs his hand into the middle of her back, involves his extremities in such a maze of confusion that he can't tell his right foot from his left, bumps his knees into his companion, and collides with every couple that comes near him, it must be admitted that waltzing is wicked. How fortunate it is for some men that they are not born quadrupeds. If they have so much difficulty managing two legs, how much more fearful and wonderful would their dancing be with four legs to absorb their attention.—Waterbury Republican.

—It is now given out in Boston that the cremationists have lost 15 per cent. of their strength in the last year, and it is believed that another year or two will finish them.

—A Chicago man claims to be living on eight cents a week. Nothing is said of the father-in-law he is probably living on also.—Buffalo Express.

TRAINING WILD BIRDS.

How It Can Be Done Without Caging the Feathered Beauties.

Some years ago I lived with my family in a suburb, a home where birds of many species abounded. The house was surrounded with forest trees, and the birds built nests and reared their young unmolested. My daughter, who was then a girl of ten years, took special enjoyment in feeding the birds by casting out crumbs from the table. She never frightened them, but always moved slowly, and manifested great gentleness and kindness toward them. By the walk from the front door to the street was an evergreen bush. In this a pair of robins built their nest about four feet from the ground. By this nest I daily passed and repassed, taking care not to disturb the bird which was hatching out her young. Many times a day my daughter approached the nest, but cautiously avoided disturbing the bird. So familiar had her presence become that the robin would sit on her nest till almost touched by my daughter's hand. When the young were hatched, then her delight was unbounded, and she began to feed them crumbs from the table and worms which she searched for in the yard and garden. Between the care of the parent birds and that of my daughter, the nestlings fattened and grew with rapidity. Soon the little ones recognized my daughter's presence, and opened wide their voracious mouths for the dainty bits she had provided for them. When they were full-fledged and ready to leave the nest they submitted to being handled and caressed without resistance, and would follow her around the yard as chickens follow the mother hen. If the pair, there were two of them, were up in the trees, she would call, "Robie! Robie! Robie!" and they would fly to her as readily as chickens. Not only would they follow my daughter, but they soon became attached to me, and would often come at my call and perch on my hand or knees, and swallow the earthworms which I had dug for them. They continued with us on terms of perfect friendship for about six weeks. Cold weather came on, and they left for a warmer clime and we saw them no more.—William D. Butler, in the Swiss Cross.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The man who lends his influence rarely gets it back.

—Politeness is the most efficient aid in the world to strengthen a good name or to supply the want of one.

—If we did but know how little some enjoy the greatest things they possess, there would not be so much envy in the world.

—It is in love as it is in religion; the man with a new goddess is ready to offer up the old idol as the first burnt offering.—Once a Week.

—Prejudice is the conjurer of imaginary wrongs—strangling truth, overpowering reason, making strong men weak and weak men weaker.

—There is nothing in the world so toilsome as the pursuit of fame; life concludes before you have so much as sketched your work.—Bruyere.

—It is not always the man who looks the wisest that knows the most, but most people don't know this, so that it will pay you to look just as wise as you possibly can.—Somerville Journal.

—Really there is much to be thankful for in this country that has food in abundance, enough of material comforts, and, in the main, freedom from pestilence and the horrors of war.

—Don't think that a man is a genius because he wears long hair. True genius brings plenty of work to both tonsorial and editorial shears, for the much-quoted man can always afford to be clipped.—Puck.

—A faithful and true friend is a living treasure, inestimable in possssion, and deeply to be lamented when gone. Nothing is more common than to talk of a friend; nothing more difficult than to find one; nothing more rare than to improve by one as we ought.—Lavater.

—I have never been in a hurry; I have always taken a plenty of exercise; I have always tried to be cheerful, and I have taken all the sleep that I needed. These were the rules followed by the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and he outlived and outworked most of those who began life with him.

—Irresolution is a worse vice than rashness. He that shoots best may sometimes miss the mark, but he that shoots not at all can never hit it. Irresolution loosens all the joints of a State; like an ague, it shakes not this nor that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit. The irresolute man is lifted from one place to another, so hatcheth nothing, but addles all his actions.—Anon.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY MAY 25, ...1889

The attempt made by Ben. Butler to fasten the charge of cowardice up on Admiral Porter excites some surprise and a good deal of contempt for Ben. in the minds of men who saw the courage of the brave old sailor put to the test on several occasions. Several instances have already been related by men who served with Admiral Porter during the war, all of which could be told only of a brave man. Here is another incident: It will be remembered that in the summer of 1862 Admiral Farragut made an attack on Vicksburg and carried a portion of the fleet up the river past the city. The other part of the fleet was under the command of Porter and the duty assigned to that part was to engage the Confederate batteries and keep their fire from the vessels that were passing up the river. Admiral Porter was on board the Octorara; the writer was on the same vessel and an eye witness of his conduct during the engagement. The fleet got under way before daybreak and at once a terrific fire was opened on both sides. For a distance of three or four miles a stream of fire poured from the high bank a short distance back from the river and the guns from the fleet sent back a torrent of shot and shell. The air was filled with lead and iron till it seemed as if a hat could not be thrown up without being hit with some kind of missile. The Octorara was a gunboat of the double end pattern. Admiral Porter took his stand on the hurricane deck when the fleet began to move. When the fire opened he ordered the vessel into the thickest of it and kept her there until Farragut had got above Vicksburg with his ships and out of range of the Confederate batteries. Soon after daylight, and when the fire was heaviest, Admiral Porter asked for a cup of coffee; it was brought to him where he stood on the hurricane deck; he took the saucer and cup in his hands and stood as calmly sipping the coffee as though it were rose leaves instead of bullets, shot and shell with which the air was filled. Men who saw Admiral Porter under such circumstances though at first they may feel a little indignant, will in the end laugh at Butler when he says Porter is a coward.

Corporal Tanner recently made a speech in Tennessee in which he urged that all the States that passed the ordinance of Secession should make provision for the men who were led into the war against the Union, and who are now old and poor. This is just and reasonable; when States bring the calamities of war upon their citizens those who are disabled by wounds or by sickness contracted in service should be provided with food, clothing and shelter.

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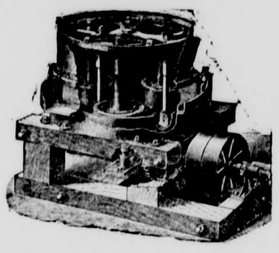

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" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
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Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 12th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	11 00 a. m	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	1:25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	7:35 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
Belleville.....	8:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9 20 p. m	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	8 10 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11:40 a. m.	1:25 p. m
Bishop Creek	1:50p. m.	12:00 a. m.
Alvord.....	2.35 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar. 5 40 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. & R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
for California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.....1889

DIED.

MOREHOUSE—At Bishop, May 16, 1889, Stephen G. Morehouse, aged 15 years, 11 mos. and 9 days.

Given & Ingalls are always ready to buy farm produce at market rates.

Mr. C. A. Levy came down from Bishop last Monday and is staying in town.

Mr. J. J. Gunn came in from Darwin on Wednesday and is staying in town a few days.

Miss May McAfee arrived at Independence last Monday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Eldred.

Miss May Shepherd expects to start for Los Angeles in a few days to visit relatives there.

Miss Jennie Yandell, of Bishop, was visiting friends at Camp Independence during the week.

Schobers' team passed through Independence last Saturday with a load of freight for parties at Bishop.

The *News*, published at Hawthorne, is defunct. The editor, in the last issue of paper, says he quit because of dull times.

Mr. P. W. Forbes was down from Bishop early in the week on Superior Court business connected with the will of the late Joel H. Smith.

Mr. Raymond, of Coyote Holes, has gone to Boston. His father died recently and left some property and he went to look after the matter.

Heavy or light harness made to order or repaired promptly. Saddles of all styles. A large stock always on hand. Send to J. E. Dunlap, at Bishop.

Mr. L. F. J. Wrinkle went down to the Soda Works at Keeler last Wednesday. He had with him a number of men who are engaged to work there.

Messrs. W. A. and J. B. Lamar were up from Cottonwood at the end of the week. They are steadily going ahead with improvements at Cottonwood.

Mrs. Diaz, Manuel Diaz and Miss Delfina Diaz arrived home at Lone Pine at the end of last week. They had been visiting with relatives at San Jose for some months past.

At Lone Pine Angelo Rossi has some young olive trees planted; they are making good growth and give promise of doing well. These are the first olive trees planted in Owens Valley.

Los Angeles people are highly jubilant over the assured extension of the Utah Central railroad to a connection with their city. This extension will be of immense benefit to Los Angeles.

As the result of Sheriff Eldred's persistent rustling among the sheep men the amount of sheep license tax collected up to Thursday noon was $3,400. The entire amount collected last year was $2,600.

The people of San Diego are hugely tickled because sardines have been discovered in the sea near their city. We would like to send them a sample lot from Owens Valley, and we don't brag about them, either.

In 1860 the number of cattle in the United States for each 1,000 inhabitants was 814. Now the proportion is about 700 head to each 1,000 people. It is evident that the price of meat, and consequently of cattle, must increase.

An abundant supply of oil is found at Puente, near Los Angeles. Many wells have already been bored and in every case oil in good paying quantity has been found. This is of vast importance to the city, as the oil makes cheap fuel.

Vast quantities of orange seeds have been planted by orchardists in Los Angeles county to get young trees enough to supply the demand. A remedy has been found for the destructive white scale and orange orchards will be extended as rapidly as possible.

Last Monday evening a farewell party was given at Mairs' Hall to Mrs. Blair and her daughter, Miss Maud Cook, who are about to start on a trip to England. The affair was a complete social success. The attendance was large and everybody had a pleasant time.

The winter term of the Camp Independence school has closed. The teacher, Miss Annie Kohler, of Napa, has given excellent satisfaction. Miss Kohler intends returning to Napa, and anticipating her departure a farewell social is tendered her by her many friends.

Fresno will offer a purse of $20,000 for a horse race, to come off in November. The winner will get $15,000, second horse $3,000 and third $2,000. The entrance fee will be 10 per cent. It is supposed that the race will be free for all and the amount offered will be certain to attract many of the best horses in the country.

D. W. Wyles, of Kearney St., San Francisco, is in the valley with a large assortment of improved pebble spectacles and eye-glasses, with pereoscopic convex ground lenses. He will guarantee satisfaction in all cases and fit all ages and conditions of eyes. Mr. Wyles has gone to Menache and will visit the towns of the valley about the first week in June.

A Chicago paper says that within the present year a shipment of Angora goats was made to that city and slaughtered for meat. It was very favorably received, the meat from the young animals being pronounced excellent mutton, with a suggestion of venison flavor. Chicago will be a big market for the meat.

Dr. Woodin has planted three thousand California walnut trees on new ground near Independence Station, on the line of the Eastside canal. He intends to graft or bud these with other varieties of walnuts. He has also set out a great many grape vines, mostly for raisins. So far all are doing well.

Dr. L. W. Allingham, formerly of Ontario, Canada, arrived at Independence last Sunday. The Doctor has filled several positions of much importance in the medical profession. He has a number of diplomas from leading colleges where he studied medicine and surgery. He intends to locate and practice his profession at Bishop Creek.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles.

A map has been received showing the proposed route of the Utah Central road from Pioche toward Los Angeles. After leaving Pioche the road, as shown by this map, will run southwest until it crosses a low range of mountains and enters Paranagat Valley. It runs down this valley to a gap in another range of hills, where it passes into Ash Meadows. At the head of the Meadows the road runs close to Mormon Well; and from there to Panamint Valley, passing through the upper end of Death Valley. At the nearest point, in Panamint Valley, the road would be about forty-five miles distant from Darwin. The route passes down Panamint Valley and out on the Mojave desert near Granite Spring, Grapevine and El Paso, and thence direct to Mojave. The men at the head of this concern assert very positively that the road will be pushed to Pioche next fall and then through to Mojave without loss of time. They understand that if they come within forty or fifty miles of Keeler the Darson and Colorado road will be extended to connect with their road. As this concern is really the Union Pacific nothing better for our country could be done in the way of a railroad. Such connection would open the way for us, not only to San Diego and Los Angeles, but also to Chicago, St. Louis and the whole East. It would also give us the best possible route to San Francisco. There is sufficient reason to believe that the Union Pacific Company mean business, and will push the road through; it is also tolerably certain that the C. & C. road will connect with this road as soon as it reaches a suitable point.

A Real Statesman.

Senator Stewart is pushing hard to have a school for Indians built by the National Government in Nevada. He has got the matter so far ahead that as soon as the District Attorney reports on the title to the land where the school will be located advertisements for bids for the erection of the buildings will be at once published. This is but one of many projects the Nevada Senator is pushing ahead; and all of his measures are worthy of a great statesmen. His plan for the irrigation and reclamation of desert lands is one of the grandest and most beneficial ever proposed. If carried out as he intends it will add to the population of the Pacific Coast more people than we now have in the entire United States. Compared to such public service as this the showy triumphs of the leaders of armies sink into utter insignificance. The greatest Generals "Leave many a sweet babe fatherless, and many a widow mourning." But the work of such men as Senator Stewart multiplies happy homes and extends all the blessings of civilization to countless numbers of people. The ambition that prompts such work is truly noble and is deserving of the blessings, not the curses, of mankind.

Mining Notes.

Nothing is being done at the mill at Panamint. A few men are taking out ore in the neighborhood on their own account but the Surprise Mining Company is doing nothing.

Mr. C. Anthony has several men at work over at Riley taking out ore.

Fitzgerald & Gunn are getting out ore right along from the Minnietta and other mines at Lookout. They are also shipping ore steadily from the old dumps of those mines. The process of concentrating the ores from the dumps is quite successful; on an average seven tons from the dumps are reduced to one and this pays well for labor and transportation. The process of reduction is on the same plan as the old rockers used by gold miners in the early days.

Four or five men are employed at the Lucky Jim mine, at Darwin. They are taking out ore right along. Mr. J. A. McKenzie, owner of the mine, is at San Francisco.

Mr. J. Wilson has several tributers taking out ore in Lee District. Some of the ore is very rich, running up into the thousands of dollars per ton.

The ore body lately found by Dunphy & O'Keefe at Cerro Gordo is developing the features of a bonanza. Appearances indicate that it may turn out as big an ore body as that found in the Union mine, of which this is an extension. If it should yield even a quarter of the product of the Union mine it will make millionaires of its fortunate owners.

Successful.

While our farmers are constantly complaining of dull time and want of market it is in order to remind them frequently that last year one of our farmers realized $1,200 from six acres of orchard. This man takes good care of his fruit trees and sends his fruit to market neatly packed and in good condition. He never ships any but perfect fruit. Every year he has orders far beyond what he can fill. He has lately set out twenty-five acres of young orchard, most peach and apple trees. If farmers would succeed they must raise what people want to buy. First class fruit land with water can be bought in Owens Valley at prices ranging from twenty to thirty dollars per acre; in any other part of the State such land could not be bought for less than five times these prices; and here all kinds of fruit sell for far higher prices than anywhere else in the State.

Wigginses.

When the Conklin Brothers exchanged their cattle for horses plenty of comment was not wanting that they had made a poor bargain. It was said that "the horses are as wild as deer; they can't be kept inside of any fence; they will leave the pasture the first day and go back to the range," and a thousand other other troubles were predicted. None of these troubles have been experienced; the animals give not the least trouble and show no disposition to leave their new pasture. The commonest kind of fence is enough to keep them enclosed; they are fat, hearty and contented. Already forty colts have been dropped since the mares were moved to Blackrock and all are doing well. A horse of three years old is worth three times as much as a steer of the same age and costs no more to raise. The horse can be taken to market at any time but the steer can not, and often his owner can't sell him at any price. Then it is a fact that Owens Valley is much better suited to horses than to cattle.

A Live City.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, a banker, says that building is going on more extensively than ever. The writer says: "If you could drive about the city to-day you would think a fresh boom had struck us. Everywhere new buildings are going up; many of these are being built by our shrewdest and most conservative men A great deal of capital is being invested by Eastern people. I confess I am astonished myself at the enterprise and energy evident everywhere; and what confidence this shows in the permanent prosperity of the city." The Chamber of Commerce is doing grand work for Los Angeles, and consequently for all Southern California. Several new railroad enterprises are in hand and with good prospect of success for all of them.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John John A. Hannah, Judge.
TUESDAY, May 21.

Estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased—Horace M. Smith appointed Executor. Appraisers—J. B. Chamberlain, James Shaw and W. H. Powers.

Dangerous Predicament.

Sheriff Eldred was out collecting sheep license and last Tuesday stayed over night at the residence Mr. James R. Moffatt, at Georges Creek. His saddle horse was picketed near the house and during the night got frightened. Mr. Moffatt heard the animal making a commotion and got up to look after him. The horse was running around with the picket rope dragging on the ground and Mr. Moffatt made a leap to catch it; he alighted with one of his feet in the loop at the end of the rope and at the same instant the horse bounded away again, dragging Mr. Moffatt after him. The ground was plowed and after running a short distance the animal stopped an instant and snorted. Quick as thought Mr. Moffatt got his foot clear of the rope; though bruised and abraded severely he was not dangerously hurt. The horse went through several wire fences and came to Independence; he is badly cut by the wire.

Something must have hugely tickled old Mother Earth last Sunday morning down about San Francisco; she shook as though bursting with laughter. Perhaps she was laughing at the good people who imagine that the City can be freed from the rule of Boss Buckley.

Young men are in big luck—that is all of them who were not at that church festival in Connecticut where thirty-four persons were poisoned and killed by eating ice-cream. Should any fellow's girl now dare to hint that she likes ice-cream he can at once silence her, at least on that subject, by this awful example. As the darkey said "It's an ill wind that blows nowhar."

In June a line of steamers will be established between Yokohama and San Diego. The arrangement has been made between the Atchison Railroad Company and the Oriental Steamship Company. This is one of the many great enterprises now under way that will make all the wonderful progress in the past of Southern California seem but as a faint beginning of its far more wonderful future.

Another auction sale of land belonging to the Haggin ranch, in Kern county, was held last week. About 5,600 acres have been sold. Prices ranged from $17.50 to $65 per acre. The average price was $31.18 per acre. Including town lots the sales so far have realized $174,648.75. Most of the buyers were strangers in Kern county. Many thousand acres more wil be offered for sale.

The marble quarry is opening out better with every advance made. Mr. Luce writes as follows: "We are getting along slowly here having been short handed for a month or more. But we are opening one of the finest ledges that was ever uncovered. It is taking longer to get uncovered than we anticipated, but it will be all I ever expected it to be when it is opened. No limit to size, quantity and quality of blocks."

East from Mojave an artesian well is being bored. A young man who was employed hauling water to the well had his leg broken by a kick from a horse. Doctor Allingham had just arrived at Mojave when word was brough of the mishap. He went and put the broken leg in proper condition for healing. The case was of more than usual difficulty as a piece of bone was knocked out by the blow and in bandaging the leg an opening had to be left over this place. At last report the young man was getting alon, all right.

Nearly a year ago Mr. Danley Coffer with his family passed through Independence on his way to Ensenada, in Lower California, where he expected to go into business and stay. Last week he got back here with his family. He does not give a favorable report of the country. He says Owens Valley is the best country he found since leaving Lassen county, where he formerly lived, and intends to make his home here. At present he is staying with his brother-in-law, Mr. S. A. Dunsmore

The Kern county *Californian* of recen date contains an interesting article on olive culture. It is stated that one thousand dollars per acre is the average return for every year. It requires less care, less drudgery and less skill than do any of the fruits that are even half so profitable. The crop is almost an absolute certainty and each tree produces abundantly. The great hindrance to olive culture is that it requires ten years to get a tree in bearing from a cutting. Any land and climate suitable for grapes will produce olives profitably, though they will thrive on land that will neither support grapes nor anything else, often enriching it wonderfully.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Union School District, of Inyo county, State of California, until June 17, 1889, for the material and erection of a Frame school House at or near the Half-Way House in said school district and in accordance with the plans and specifications in the hands of the clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Bids will be opened at the Half-Way House at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, June 18, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids received.

The party or parties to whom the above contract is let will be required to give a good and sufficient bond to be approved by said Board in the sum of $500, conditional on the faithful compliance with the terms thereof.

JOHN KISPERT,
FRED ALBERS,
W. L. HUNTER,
Trustees of Union School District.
Georges Creek, May 23, 1889.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL) P. H. MACK, Clerk.

(ENDORSED.)

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of HENRY JAMES HARTSHORNE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence at the Bishop Creek Hotel, on the east side of Main street, in the town of Bishop Creek, Inyo county, California.

HERBERT C. HARTSHORNE,
Administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated March 20th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN B. WHITE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John B. White deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

A. N. BELL,
Administrator of the estate of John B. White, deceased.
A. R. Conklin, Attorney for Administrator.
Dated at Independence, March 23, 1889.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the twentieth day of May A. D. 1889, at five o'clock p. m. of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Joel H. Smith, deceased and for hearing the application of Horace M. Smith for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Petitioner
Dated May 1, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

(ENDORSED.)

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o-4

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL
Bishop Creek.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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Respectfully,
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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
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JOHN B. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Nonant, Ills., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer. I bought instead of Christmas. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. Yes, We have had good dinners on Monday ever since the day. Yes, If you run short, you can not buy more for glass."
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VIVID WRITING.

A little descriptive piece entitled "Over the Guns," from the Detroit *Free Press*, of which we give a paragraph, reminds us that great advertisers, like H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's celebrated Safe Cure, might get a hint from it.

Here is the paragraph:

"Shoot to the right or left, over the guns or under them. Strike where you will, but strike to destroy. Now the hell surges down, even to the windows of the old farm-house—now back under the apple trees and beyond them. Dead men are under the ponderous wheels of the guns, mad devils are slashing and shooting across the barrels. No one seems to know friend from foe. Shoot, slash, kill and—

"But the hell is dissolved. The smoke is lifting, shrieks and screams grow fainter, and twenty or thirty living men pull the dead bodies away from the guns. Three hundred dead and wounded on the single acre. They tell of war and glory. Look over this hell's acre and find the latter." And in just as deadly a strife, though noiseless, are men falling at our right and left to-day. Is it war? Yes, war of the blood. Blood loaded with poison through imperfect kidney action. And is there no power to stop this awful slaughter? Yes, Warner's Safe Cure, a tried specific, a panacea that has brought life and hope to hundreds of thousands of dying men and women.

Be enlisted therefore, in the great army of living men and women who have been rescued from disease and premature death, and be eternally grateful that the means of life can so easily be yours.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

What a Well-Known Agricultural Editor Has to Say About It.

At the recent farmers' institute in Albany, Dr. Hexamer, an expert gardener of long experience, now editor of the Agriculturist, gave a grand talk on the "Farmer's Garden." Here are some of his good points: To the mind of the average farmers the garden is a nuisance, and on most farms, this is true. A small plot inclosed by a fence or wall, too small to do any of the work of cultivation by horse-power the only work ever done there is on rainy days, when it's too wet to work in the field. The average value of all the field crops in the country is not much above fifteen dollars per acre. But who can begin to estimate the value of a good garden where all variety of fruits and vegetable are grown? And the home market of the family table will take them all at highest prices. To the old chestnut of so many farmers that "the press of more important work on the farm" makes it impossible for them to have a good garden, the Doctor replied: "Take an acre of your best land, and devote it to garden purposes; plan the planting so that the horse and cultivator can be made to do most of the work, and then hire a man just to take care of the garden. Those of its products that are used in the family will more than pay his wages, any surplus can be sold and be turned to a clear profit, while fully two-thirds of the man's time can be devoted to general farm work, thus giving extra labor without cost."

I am satisfied the doctor is right, for a friend of mine having a half-acre city lot bought his fertilizers, hired the land plowed, and planted thereon twenty-six dollars' worth of plants and seeds. He kept an account of all money paid out for labor, plants, seeds, manure, etc., for five years, and charged his family at market rates for all fruits and vegetables consumed. He told me that this half-acre paid him a profit of $150 annually. And such a half-acre should be on every farm. The family will appreciate it, and it will help largely to reduce the butchers' and grocers' bills.

Ask the busy, hard-working farmer who has a very poor garden or none at all, simply because he has so much else to attend to, what he is working so hard for, and the answer will be, "to make a living;" that is, producing crops to sell, that he may have cash to pay his taxes with, keep up ordinary repairs, and purchase food for self and family—which, of course, is right and proper. Yet, when he can be made to realize that three acres of ordinary farm crops will have to be grown and sold to bring money enough to purchase food products equal in value for his family table to what he can purchase in one half-acre garden, the complete garden will find its place on every farm, even if other things must be neglected. What a mistake to grow and sell crops at wholesale and then turn around and take the cash and buy at retail for our family when so much can be produced at home.

—Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit, who succeeds Father Hecker as Superior-General of the Paulist Fathers, was born in Connecticut sixty-eight years ago. He is of a literary turn of mind, and has written many books. Associated with him is Father Deshon, who was at one time looked upon as Father Hecker's probable successor.

—When "Our Mutual Friend" appeared it was enthusiastically reviewed in the London Times by the late Mr. Dallas. Dickens was so pleased with the article that he gave to Dallas the MS. of the story, the critic metaphorically clasping it to his heart and protesting that he would never part with the precious thing. A little while after he sold it to Mr. Childs for twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

—Gladstone was invited by a Western editor to contribute an article on "Washington." The English statesman declined in the following words written on a post-card: "I am much honored by your letter. But I can not act upon it. Washington is a noble subject. I studied him forty years ago with love and admiration. But it is not in my power now to renew the study, and I should not like to profane the theme by thin and slovenly work."

—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the London preacher, receives an average of 500 letters a day, and he employs three secretaries to answer the communications which come to him from all parts of the world. The enormous revenues of his church, or "Tabernacle," are entirely devoted to the various philanthropic movements in which the reverend gentleman is interested, as the ample income derived from his books and sermons is more than sufficient for the needs of himself and family.

ALLEN GRAY

— OR, —

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

CHAPTER XVI.

A DESPERATE DETERMINATION.

Allen smiled. The man from Billy's Creek had cultivated his ill-temper until he was enabled to fly into a passion on the slightest notice. Some men do this, apparently, for no other reason than to make themselves miserable.

Growing tired of the silly fellow's antics, the editor turned to his desk and tried to bury himself in his business. But notwithstanding the many exciting and ludicrous events, his mind was not wholly won away from the mystery which seemed to be really blighting his life, and kept his thoughts from business. In his busiest moments, amid the most exciting events, the cry: "In Heaven's name spare him!" rang on his ear. The sweet, sad face of the mystic girl, whom he could not but love, seemed always before him, pleading with her large blue eyes for relief.

"Who are you? Who are you?" he asked himself again and again as the vision rose before his mind. Ten thousand tormenting fiends seemed constantly aggravating him with their doubts and fears.

"I will know the worst," he declared to himself. "If I have to beard the lion in his den, I will know all."

The stranger from Billy's Creek was forgotten, so wholly was Allen absorbed with thoughts of the stone house on the hill. The rustic bully had grown weary with cursing and striking the air, and, as no one seemed to dispute his title to be "the best man on dirt," he left the village, to carry to his friends a wonderful story of how he had made the editor quail.

The editor, meantime, sat in oblivion of his existence, when he was startled by a sob. Looking around, he was not a little surprised to see Miss Lecthy Hopkins standing just within the door.

"Why, Miss Hopkins, are you here?" the wondering editor asked.

"Ah, are you hurt?" she sobbed, hysterically.

"No," he answered, in astonishment.

"Oh, I—that is—sir—I was afraid that violence had been done you," gasped Miss Hopkins, sinking into a chair.

"I assure you that I am uninjured."

"But he looked so furious!"

"There is little danger in looks."

"And I had such a dread of him."

"He is gone now, and can do you no injury," said the editor, misinterpreting the old maid.

"Oh, Mr. Gray, I—I would not have had him injure you for the world, and we were talking so pleasantly, too, when he came in."

"So we were," returned Allen. "I believe we were talking about the mystery of Turley's Point, were we not?"

"No, no—oh, you rogue, you know about what we were talking," said Miss Leethy, wiping her eyes and blushing profusely behind her handkerchief.

If he comprehended Miss Hopkins he did not pretend to, but in a cool, even voice said:

"I was going to ask you something about that old house on the hill."

"Don't you know it is a forbidden topic?"

"Yes, generally it is," he answered, with a sigh. "It is not every one that I would talk with on this subject, but as we have occasionally exchanged confidence on other subjects, we might on this."

"Oh, of course." She managed to blush quite profusely now, and coyly pinching at the folds of her dress, gathered them down into narrow plaits.

"I thought you would be willing to tell me all you knew about the matter."

"Oh, yes."

She sighed and gave him a glance from the corner of her eyes.

"What is the name of the man who lives in the stone house?" Allen asked, without noticing her look or making an effort to translate it.

"Some say it's Collins, but he has a great, big French name, something like De Collieur, which they say is his real name, and that he took the name of Collins in place of it, because it is easier to pronounce."

"How many have they in family at the rock house?"

"That is very difficult to ascertain. Some say there are several, others that there are not many. They have a good many servants, but, as all talk French, no one can find out any thing from them."

"Did it never strike you that there is a great deal of romance about this singularly mysterious old house on the hill?"

"Yes, sir, it has," she answered; "and I believe that it would be an excellent theme for a story."

"It might. What do you know of it?"

"Oh, not much."

"How long have you known that tall, dark-whiskered man?"

"I don't know him at all."

"You mean you have no formal acquaintance?"

"No, sir."

"How long since you first saw him?"

"Three or four years ago."

"Had he been here before that time?"

"I have heard that he had. He has been living at the old stone house on the hill, at short periods, for several years."

"I believe you said that a young lady was once seen within those walls?"

"Yes, sir; that was only a few months ago. I have heard that she was seen again within the last few days. Some one discovered her sitting on a rustic seat beneath an old oak, at a spring on the hillside, between the village and the rock house."

"Who is she?"

"No one knows. She seems to be an additional mystery. It is generally supposed that she is the daughter of the dark-whiskered master of the stone house."

"She has no resemblance to him whatever," interposed Allen.

"You have seen her then."

"From the description I have had of her, she has no resemblance to him."

"No; yet parents and children are sometimes very dissimilar."

"Do you think she has lived there long?"

"No, sir, she can not have been there more than a few months at most," answered Miss Hopkins. "She was never seen about the place until recently."

"Have you ever heard of any children being seen or heard there?"

"No, sir."

"Do you think there are any?"

"There are none. They would find it impossible to keep a child within those great walls so quiet and silent that it would not be seen or heard by some one," answered the school-teacher.

"Does that dark-whiskered man make frequent trips away?"

"I suppose he does—it is seldom, however, that any one ever sees him go away or come back. For weeks at a time he is not seen, and then we know he is away from the old house on the hill. Then all of a sudden he is discovered walking about the big house, or even coming to the village, but making the acquaintance of no one. Some people think that he is the chief of a banditti and goes away to his rendezvous occasionally. Then there is an old mother Tiffin who believes in witchcraft. She says he is a wizard, and that the strange sights seen and strange voices heard there so often are the result of his wild incantations and invocations of the evil spirit. I have heard people say that they have heard screams, shrieks and wild, demoniac laughter from within that old house, which almost froze the blood in their veins."

Allen, having witnessed some of those strange sights and heard some of those mysterious noises, did not think that she was exaggerating them in the least. But his strong common sense told him that there was nothing supernatural in all he had seen and heard. It could all be very easily accounted for if properly understood. He was not so much interested in the house and the mysterious sights and sounds emanating from it as in the beautiful, mysterious Bertha.

"Do you know any thing of the young lady?" he asked.

"No, sir," she answered, curtly, while an expression flitted over her face which he could not understand, unless it was a tinge of jealous fear.

"Did you ever hear any thing about her?"

"Only what I have told you," she answered. "She has never been seen but twice."

He could have told much more of the great stone house on the hill than any one knew had he chose to do so, but he determined to keep his counsel to himself.

The conversation began to drag, and as was growing late, and she considered the young editor free from any further danger at present, Miss Leethy Hopkins left the office. Allen's face was convulsed with mental anguish, and, striking his desk with his fist, he said:

"This has gone far enough. Be it life or death, misery or happiness, Heaven or hell, I will probe that mystery—I will know all before another sun rises. I will go to the tall stranger and demand an explanation, even if he shoots me dead on his doorstep. Death is preferable to another night of misery and doubt."

With this desperate resolve fresh on his lips and engraven in his heart he seized his hat, and leaving Toby to close the office, left the village and hurried up the old disused road to the great stone house on the hill.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW TURLEY'S POINT DEFEATED HERSELF.

When Allen Gray reached the house on the hill, instead of going around it as he had done on former occasions, he walked directly up to the great front gate and tried to enter it; but it was locked.

His first thought was to scale the wall, which he could have done by going to the rear, but seeing a servant in the front yard he called to him.

"I want to see your master," he said.

The servant, who understood some English, shook his head, saying:

"Ze monsieur gone—ze monsieur gone. Mons eur no come—no come *bon jour* monsieur!" And turning about, went away.

Allen waited a long while at the gate, hoping he would see some one else to whom he could appeal. Darkness came over the earth, and he was at last forced to leave. Slowly and sadly he turned about and went down the hill, his head bowed in thought.

"After all, am I not a fool?" he said. "Why need I care? What can she be to me?" But it was folly for him to attempt to drive her image from his mind; it had been indelibly stamped upon his heart and could never be effaced. She had been no coquette seeking conquests; she had made no advance nor evinced any boldness, even when visiting him by night, to have him take the little boy to Frenchtown.

She seemed to have been reared in seclusion and taught to look upon every one as an enemy. It was only the direst necessity that induced her to trust him on that occasion.

"I will banish her from my mind," he resolved, and for weeks made heroic efforts to do so. He was partially aided by the petty annoyances, which, like the sting of hornets, tended to divert his mind from greater suffering.

It was only a week after his unsuccessful visit to the great stone house that he was interrupted one morning by the abrupt entrance of Mr. Tom Simmons.

"I want to know the truth from you!" cried the excited Simmons.

"Do you mean to insinuate that I have been telling you falsehoods?" demanded Allen, angrily.

"No—no—I don't; but I want to know all of it now."

"Tell me what it is you want to know,

"I WANT TO SEE YOUR MASTER."

and you shall know all of it?" said Allen with considerable spirit.

"Do you intend supportin' me for the Legislatur'?"

"I have signed, sealed and delivered a contract to do so, and I certainly will."

"Are you goin' to support Gen. Strong?"

"Not for Representative."

"For any office?"

"Yes."

"What?" roared Tom Simmons.

"For sheriff."

"Is he runnin' for sheriff?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't you tell me sooner? Have ye published my announcement yit?"

"It is set up, and will appear with the next issue?"

"Change it. Put me in for sheriff. I wouldn't hev the Legislatur' if I could get it. I'm goin' to run fur sheriff."

"But remember your contract—you were to run for the Legislature."

"I tell ye I don't want it. I've got ye pledged in writin' to support me, an' I'm agoin' to run fur sheriff an' bust him up or die."

"But look at your contract and see if you can. Don't you see that if you refuse to run for Representative and declare yourself a candidate for any other office, that you forfeit to me the sum of one thousand dollars?"

"It's a trick; ye've set up a job on me," cried Tom Simmons, furiously. "I'll not stand it."

"You have signed the agreement."

"But you wasn't to work for Strong."

"Nothing was said about whom I should or should not support for any other office. With my paper and influence I was to support you for the Legislature, and that was all."

Tom Simmons, the ambitious politician Turley's Point, left the office scratching his head in perplexity and wondering how he was to get even with his enemy, Strong. He was not so anxious to be elected himself as he was to beat Strong. He had only got one block from the printing office when he saw his enemy entering it.

"There, now he's goin' in there to lay plans to bust me up; I know it," said Simmons.

Allen had scarce got rid of one of the Turley's Point politicians, and turned again to his desk, when the door of his sanctum opened and Mr. Strong burst in.

"I swar, things hev got to come to a focus!" he roared, in a fury.

"Very well, sir, let them focus," said Allen, somewhat spiritedly. "What is wrong?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* declares that the colored people of the South have a mania for going to the Postoffice 365 days in every year, except leap year, when they go 366 days, and inquiring for a letter without ever getting one.

—A Todd County (Ky.) couple were recently married after having been engaged a quarter of a century. During twenty-two years of the time the gentleman never once missed calling to see his bride-elect Sunday.

—A gentleman in Craig County, Va., named Brickey, has three children whose names are, respectively, Jailey Green Bird Mayflower Brickey, Oregon Texas Georgiana Brickey and Molina Truxilla Eutaw Sebilia Tootater Brickey.

—While William Jackson, a Chicago roofer was sliding down a roof a distance of forty-five feet, he had time to tell a fellow workman that he owed three debts and had the money in his trunk to pay them. Then he reached the eave and went to his death on the frozen earth.

IN GREAT LUCK.

How Geo. Lowber and Four Friends Struck it Rich in The Louisiana State Lottery.

The *Item* reporter found George Lowber at his home, 1936 Bainbridge St., last evening, and said: "I understand you were one of the fortunate ones last month."

"Yes," answered Mr. Lowber, who is a good sized young man and a good humored one, too. "We had a one-tenth of ticket No. 2,887 in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery."

"And you got a prize?" interrogated the reporter.

"Yes, sir; it drew $30,000."

"Have you gotten the money yet?"

"Oh, yes, we got that very promptly without any trouble. We just gave our ticket to the express company for collection and got a draft on New York."

"How did you come to go into the lottery, Mr. Lowber?" asked the repoiter

"Oh, I don't know," was the answer, smilingly given. "We knew about it, and thought, I suppose, that we might just as well try it for fun, but, of course, we believed that we might win something, too."

"I notice you always say 'we,' Mr. Lowber. Was there any one in with you on this ticket?"

"Oh, yes, there were five of us in it. We are all old associates, companions and friends; all young men and all hard working men. We each had an equal share in the ticket. My brother was one of us."

"Going to buy a house now, I suppose?"

"No, I don't think any of us will buy houses. Nearly all are working men. One is a carpenter, another a plumber, and so on. These two, the carpenter and plumber, are talking of using the money to start themselves up in business. I think that a good idea.

"We first saw that our ticket had won a prize in the *Item* the day after the drawing. Of course, we were a happy crowd that night. It was a great piece of good luck."—*Philo.* (Pa.) *Item*, March 29.

AN OLD LAND MARK.

Among the old land marks of San Francisco, and around which nothing but pleasant memories cling, is the PACIFIC BANK. No depositors can say they have lost money in this staunch institution. It stands at the head of all that is just and right, and has become a synonym through twenty-five years of continued prosperity, of all that is solid, substantial and reliable in a financial sense.

A Connecticut man appointed to office would be a *persona grata* to the state at large.—Hartford paper. A kind of a wooden nutmeg grata rather, eh?—Washington Critic.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes.*

No remedy for sexual debility has ever been found that equals Dujardin's Life Essence. It restores feeble powers and invigorates the whole system. A simple trial will convince the most sceptical. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

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The unthinking are prone to make game of nervousness. Yet this is a very real and serious affliction, the harassing symptoms of which are rendered all the more poignant by ridicule. The stomach is usually responsible for these symptoms—its weakness and disorder find a reflex in the brain, which is the headquarters of the nervous system. As a nerve tonic and tranquillizer, we believe that not one can be pointed out so effective as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In renewing vigorous digestion, it strikes the key note of recovery of strength and quietude by the nerves. Headaches, tremors in quiet sleep, abnormal sensitiveness to unexpected noises—all these modify and ultimately disappear as the system gains strength from the great tonic. Dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, constipation and kidney complaints are subdued by the Bitters.

Indiana sleeping-car companies are taxed 4 per cent of their gross earnings.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromaticcards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Russian tea at $4 a pound is the kind used at afternoon receptions in New York.

HAPPY RECOVERY.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout N. Y., at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my kidneys, from which I never expected to recover. My physicians said I had Bright's disease. Later I had a bad attack of Gravel. Six years ago last June—how well I remember that day—I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of the disease, and though I am over sixty years of age I am vigorous and strong, as I was in my prime. What physicians and the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made me a well woman.—Mrs. Emiline P. Mazner, Burg Hill, O.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

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It is claimed that Pittsburg is now the cleanest of all the large Western cities.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will sent free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

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PRICE 50 CENTS.
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AFTERNOON TEA.

Said Mrs. G. to Mrs. D.
('Twas o'er a cup of fine Bohea):
"Our pretty hostess yonder,
Has gained in looks surprisingly;
She seems as well as well can be!
What is the cause, I wonder?"

Said Mrs. D. to Mrs. G.
"She's changed indeed, but then, you see,
She put aside objection,
And tried that famous remedy,
Which did so much for you and me—
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
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A REAL GHOST.

It was during one of my annual business trips to the west that I had occasion to stop over a few hours at Loderville, where two or three small customers needed attention. My business with them was somewhat delayed, so that I had a few minutes to reach the station, only to learn that the train had just gone. The last car, in fact, was disappearing around the curve, and winked a red eye at me from the rear platform, while from between the distant hills the locomotive shrieked back its derision at my discomfiture. I was out of breath and out of temper, and there was no train until 10 o'clock the next morning. So I picked up my valise, and got into a shabby stage, inscribed with tarnished gilt letters, "Loderville House."

The supper was good. But this adjective, though applying well enough to the main body of the repast, does but scant justice to the desert. This crown and glory of the meal was a pie, a mince pie, compounded by the landlady herself. When I think of the worse than worthless immitation of this noble American dish that flaunt at every railroad restaurant, and appears unabashed at first-class hotel tables, invading even the sacred domain of home, to impose upon the digestion of the very elect, and then recall the memory of this magnificent pie with its delecious depths and delicately blended flavors, I do not wonder that my prudence forsook me. Forgetting that pie at night never agreed with me, and that mince pie never did, I swallowed section after section, regardless of consequences.

After supper I looked over the local newspaper, and examined the county map hanging on the wall, and then sat down before the fireplace and listened to the gossip of the idlers who are the invariable attaches of every village tavern. There was much discussion concerning "crops," and the coming election, together with the doctrinal unsoundness of Parson Wobley, and the worldly-mindedness of Mrs. Parson Wobley. Then the misdeeds of certain moonshiners was an absorbing theme.

By and by, a long and melancholy-featured young man made his way in between the chairs. His brow was dark, as were his eyes, and his hair was also dark and long. Though scarcely speaking a word, I recognized him at once as the village genius. He did not come in from outside, but apparently lived in the house. Then a dozen greetings went up from the circle, and another familiar apparition was framed in the doorway. Sam Lawson, I may as well call him, Sam at any rate was his name, village historian, annalist, and authority for every local happening twenty miles around. Without care, and without hurry, he slouched leisurely in, and stretched his long limbs in the seat which was promptly made for him before the blaze. It took him a long time to answer, in his slow, deliberate fashion, all the questions which were put to him. He had been up the milk-crik way a helpen' Widder Baker for a spell. Pulling a little package from his pocket, he said: "Gentlemen, there's some articles in this paper which many of you well remember, though its nigh on to thirty years sence the owner of them was amongst us. I allude to the late Judge Jedwood."

"Judge Jedwood!" chorused twenty voices at once. "What about him? Tell us!"

"You all well know, gentleman," continued Sam, unheeding the clamor, "how the judge stopped three days at this hotel before proceedin' on his last journey to the other side of Ball's mountain. Nobody, excepting them as hadn't ought, knew that he carried $500 in gold sewed up in his clothes when he set out on hossback. Old Daddy Appleton was the last who seen him ride into Baker's Notch. Not a soul ever see him ride out."

Here a sunburnt farmer broke in. "Why, that there Notch has been haunted ever sence. I don't care as how Parson Wobley says it's onscriptural to believe in ghosts. Don't ketch me round that there again after dark, I can tell ye," he pursued, with much energy. "I knowed I see a spook the night I druv home from Cap'n Beasley's."

"Guess it was some of Cap. Beasley's sperrits then," retorted one of the younger skeptics.

"Sperrits or spooks, I don't want to see no more of 'em. Didn't Jim Safford, who was tuk up on suspicion, move away from the Notch because he never could look out of his window nights without a seein' a white figger of the judge, swallow-tail coat, brass buttons, and all, a standin' out in the woods."

Here a curious light appeared in the eye of the Genius, and I was relieved to see him almost disappear behind the chimney jamb.

"Gentleman," resumed Sam, impressively, "allusion has been made to the blue coat with the brass buttons which the judge always wore. Them ten buttons with the American eagles on 'em—you all remember 'em, I dare say."

Everybody who was old enough did.

"Them ten buttons," Sam continued, "were always polished up bright, and looked like gold pieces. They don't look so any more, for here they are," and he unrolled the paper.

The excitement following this disclosure was quite indescribable, and the ten mildewed, rusty disks of metal were eagerly passed from hand to hand amid questions and exclamations. The faint outlines of an eagle were imperfectly traced on each one. Everybody implored Sam to explain, which he did, as soon as they gave him a chance.

"Waal, you see, Widow Baker's grandsons were a stoppin' up at the Notch farm, and I tell ye, when it comes to raisin' the devil generally, it would be putty hard to find the beat of them ere two youngsters. Yesterday they was a-playin' down at the crik, and all to wanst they set up a screech, and up they cum through the brush yellin' and howlin' as if a tribe of injuns were behind 'em. I was a choppin' wood, and I looked up and see the boys runnin' like mad, and smoke comin' up from the Hollow.

"'What have you been up to now, you young varmits,' says I, 'a settin' fire to the wood again?'

"'Oh, it's wusser nor fire,' blubbered little Pete, and then howled again.

"'Waal, come along then,' said I, shoulderin' the axe; 'anything wusser than fire and Injuns must be putty bad.'

"I walked down to the little crik that runs through the Notch, and there, sure enough, at the end of a big tree that lays across it the boys had kindled a fire. Waal, gentlemen, my knees did knock together a bit, when I see, right in the middle of that fire, a skull grinnin' at me through the flames. Then I see that the tree, where it was burned away, was all holler, and inside was full of the bones of a skeleton. All to wunst I remembered Judge Jedwood and the brass buttons on his coat, and I scraped around till I found every one of them ere ten buttons jess as you see 'em."

It took a long time for the company to settle down after this, and then every incident of the great Baker Notch mystery was recalled, and every theory regarding it was reviewed, proved, and disproved many times over. After all the bones and the buttons were not likely after thirty years to bring the murderers to justice. It was growing late; some of the company were already moving, so I concluded to go upstairs to bed. Out of the warmth and light, I passed through the dark hallway, and heard the moaning wind through the distant trees, and thought once more of the musty sheets on the bed. My room, a sort of cavern, in a distant wing of the building, with its one dim kerosene-lamp, was anything but cheerful. Alone in the stillness my conscience awoke and reminded me of those wedges of mince pie. And then the story of the skeleton in the flames began to assume grotesque forms in my imagination. Fumbling in my vest-pocket for my watch key, I drew out not the key, but something hard and rough which sent a thrill through every nerve in my right arm. It was only one of the judge's buttons which I must have absently thrust into my pocket. My watch had run down—an ominous incident—and it had stopped at the very hour when they said the judge had left the hotel. These gloomy fancies made me anxious to get under the bedclothes; if only I had not eaten the pie. There was my brandy-flask, but, unluckily, it was empty. It was too late to stumble downstairs through the dark, to replenish it at the bar; everybody was certainly in bed by this time. I rummaged in my valise for something to read, but finding only a pack of cards, and sat down and played two games of solitaire on the bed. Then a strong odor filled the room. My lamp was going out, and there was nothing for it but to throw off my clothes and jump into bed.

I can not say how long I had been asleep—it might have been two hours, perhaps—when I became conscious that somebody was in the room. It was too dark to see anything distinctly, and I only knew that the door was open on account of the strong draught which blew from that direction. Positive as I was that somebody was approaching the bedside, I felt powerless to stir, though remembering with horror that the murdered official had passed in this hotel, perhaps in this very room, his last night on earth. With a great effort, however, I rolled over, and to my unspeakable terror, beheld the white and vapory form of a man, of about fifty years of age, it seemed, bald-headed, chin-whiskered, and wearing an antique dress-coat, with ten button-holes, but no buttons. My ghostly visitor did not, at first, seem to regard me with any ill-will, until his attention became fixed upon something lying in the corner. It was one of his own buttons. With a threatening gesture the apparition advanced to the spot where I lay, and though fear had nearly paralyzed me, I made a mighty effort for the ghostly conflict. There was a shudder and a shock, and then—then I found myself on the floor, not in my own room at all, but outside in the hall. Mince-pie, somnambulism, nightmare, I said to myself, as I groped along to my room, with that feeling of relief which one has when awakening from a bad dream, and almost ready to laugh over my combat with a ghost in a dress-coat. Outside, in the night, the elements were at war; the hosts of wind and rain which I had heard from afar in the evening were sweeping around the house. After much groping about, and trying of many doors, I at length found a knob which yielded, and turned it quickly. Now I could sleep in peace until morning, was my consoling thought, when I looked up, and there, in the farthest corner of the room which I had entered, it stood, not distinct, as before, but barely defined in the darkness. Then came a crash which shook the earth and sky, and the room blazed for an instant, and was black again. A great wind smote me in the face, and the apparition itself seemed suddenly to advance. This was no dream I very well knew, as I slammed the door, hearing a crash behind it, and ran wildly down the hall, and through the first open door that I came to. Providentially, the room was mine, and, leaping into bed, I dived into its very bowels, as it were, where I slept until morning.

It was late when I awoke. A warm square or morning sunlight lay on my coverlid, while earth and air, cleansed and freshened by the rain seemed to laugh at my gloomy nocturnal visions. A rusty old brass button lay harmlessly in the corner. I dressed myself and went down-stairs, where everything wore a commonplace and every-day aspect. I began to suspect my senses. Perhaps the second specter, like the first, was only a dream, and had no other foundation than the pie-dish; but no, this could not be. The landlord was not about, and Lawson had disappeared. I heard one of the hostlers laughing at the mention of Sam's stories. I ate my breakfast alone—an excellent one—and grew more doubtful concerning my apparitions. The whole thing was only a nightmare. I would worry myself no more about it. And with this comfortable after-breakfast skepticism, concerning all spirit-world manifestations whatever, I was met in the passage-way leading from the dining-room by the sallow, long-haired Genius of the night before, who beckoned me mysteriously aside into the parlor.

"What do you want?" I demanded impatiently, sitting down on a hair-cloth sofa, under a large steel-engraving of Washington crossing the Delaware. The Genius closed the door behind him.

"You have beheld it," he said, in a sepulchral voice.

"Beheld what?"

"A vision, a similitude of the great and mighty dead," and the genius glared at me rather fiercely.

"Yes, I have," said I, sharply, a good deal startled in spite of myself. "I laid it to the mince pie."

"Mince pie! Oh, what has that gross compound in common with spiritual creations?" And the Genius wrung his hands.

"The pie was good," said I, stoutly. "But look here Mr. Raphael——"

"Smith," said the artist.

"Well, Raphael Smith, then, you seem to be posted in this matter; tell me about the ghost I saw last night, the second one I mean, when I got into the wrong room?"

"Impious man! the first to venture unbidden into the presence of my creations," and Raphael scowled again.

"Well, I didn't stay long," said I, deprecatingly.

"Long enough to complete the work of ruin. Look you," he grasped, clutching my arm. "By your foolhardiness, to use ordinary language, you involved me in great pecuniary loss, and I now claim, as a slight compensation, the sum of $5,000."

"And will you," said I, with considerable astonishment, "be kind enough to explain, in very ordinary language, the meaning of this very extraordinary demand?"

"Know then," said Raphael, "that I am a sculptor, and live in this hotel. In one of the rooms above is my studio."

"Good."

"I had just completed a plaster model for a statue of the late Judge Jedwood, which was intended to adorn the public square of this town. My price was to have been $5,000. Last night, you, ill-starred man, dared to burst open my studio-door, and the strong draught of wind caused thereby blew over my work, and completely destroyed all my work of months."

"Oh, what I saw, then, was a real ghost, after all. Well, I own to being pretty well scared. Your art affected me very powerfully."

"Don't jest," replied Raphael, grimly, "nor yet delay the paltry pecuniary compensation."

I was not without experience in dealing with geniuses. Had the statue been ordered by the town, or anybody in it? Well no, not exactly. He couldn't say that it had, and he further was obliged to admit that no disinterested parties had seen the work to judge its merits. Then he reluctantly allowed that the landlord might come in and arbitrate between us; and so the upshot of the whole matter was, that the $5,000 was whittled down to $500, and the $500 melted into $50, and finally a $5 bill, with the promise of a future order, should my native hamlet ever conclude to erect an effigy to her most distinguished citizen, proved sufficient to mollify the injured artist.

A barrow-load of the late Judge Jedwood's remains, in plaster, was being wheeled out the back way when I left. On top of the heap of arms, legs, fingers, etc., lay a round bald head, with a nose and one plaster eye attached. I thought for a moment, as I passed, that a chalky smile overspread the fragmentary features at the terror which they had inspired the night before.—J. C. Joy in Tid-Bits.

A More Practical Interpretation.

A young negro in the south had been converted and at once wanted to preach. His elders thought he was not fitted for the important work; but he well-nigh staggered them by relating a vision in which he had plainly seen the letters "G. P. C.," which could mean only: "Go Preach Christ." A white-haired negro preacher slowly arose and told the ambitious young brother that while he had, no doubt, seen the letters in a vision, he had failed in the interpretation. They probably meant: "Go pick cotton," or "Go plant corn." This settled the matter. A preacher in the New York conference, when the story was told a few days ago, remarked to a friend sitting near: "I wish we had men in our white conferences sharp enough to explain away as satisfactorily the arguments by which our young incompetents try to convince the committee that they have been called to preach the gospel."—New York Tribune.

A Disregard of Sanitary Rules.

The Southern California Practitioner does not consider the Chinaman a healthful element in society. It says: "Chinamen, with their opium joints, their universal habit of using tobacco excessively, their intemperance, their contagious diseases, their leprosy, their parsimonious ways of crowding together in small sleeping appartments, their lack of the good influence on health that is exerted by wife and home, their filth, their utter disregard of all sanitary and hygienic rules, their cold-blooded, heartless neglect of each other when sick or wounded, and their continuous nightly round of dissipation, have long been a serious menace to the health of every city on the Pacific coast."

The New York Medical Journal adds that about the same thing can be said of the lower class of Italians and of Russian and Polish Jews which are now being poured upon the eastern shores.—Chicago News.

How to Strengthen the Memory.

To cultivate the memory, Mr. F. W. E. Green, an English physiologist, recommends: "Concentrate your attention, classify and condense, make associations, substitute letters for figures, and localize your ideas."

The Much Dreaded Grizzly Bear.

Of all the known plantigrades (flat footed beasts) the grizzly is the most savage and the most dreaded, and he is the largest of all, saving the presence of his cousin the polar bear, for which, nevertheless, he is more than a match in strength and courage. Some specimens measure 7 feet from tip of nose to root of tail. The distinctive marks of the species are its great size; the shortness of the tail as compared with the ears; the huge flat paws, the sole of the hind foot sometimes measuring 7 1-2 by 5 inches in a large male; the length of the hind legs as compared with the fore legs, which gives the beast his awkward, shambling gait; the long claws of the forefoot, sometimes 7 inches in length, while those of the hind foot measure only 3 or 4; the erect, bristling mane of stiff hair, often 6 inches long; the coarse hair of the body, sometimes 3 inches long, dark at the base, but with light tips.

He has a dark stripe along the back, and one along each side, the hair on his body being, as a rule, a brownish yellow, the region around the ears dusky, the legs nearly black and the muzzle pale. Color, however, is not a distinctive mark, for female grizzlies have been killed in company with two cubs, of which one was brown, the other gray, or one dark, the other light; and the supposed species of "cinnamon" and "brown" bears are merely color variations of Ursus horribilis himself.—G. O. Shields in Harper's Magazine.

The Chinese Empress' Pastime.

The empress regent of China is one of the most remarkable women of the age. Not content with directing the intricate policy of the most populous empire in the world with wonderful cleverness and sagacity, she has now entered the ranks of competitors for the light weight championship of the Celestial empire. Attired in a sort of bloomer costume, she takes daily lessons in boxing from an old cunuch. Her appearance at the age of 50, in short skirt, hitting out at her venerable preceptor, and occasionally receiving punishment herself, must be comical to the last degree, and the reports on the matter form the subject of a most disrespectful merriment on the part of the almond eyed denizens of the Chinese metropolis. The empress regent was a concubine of the Emperor Hien-Fung, on whose death she was appointed to act as co-regent with the dowager empress during the minority of her son, the late Emperor Tung-Chi.

With unusual ability she has guided the policy of the empire through the troublous times which have resulted from the opening up of the country to foreign trade, and has so conducted affairs as to have brought the nation to an infinitely higher degree of prosperity and tranquility than it enjoyed when she took up the reins.—Hong Kong Times.

No Inspiration of the Bottle.

"In a conversation with Read," said Mr. Grafton to the writer, "I once ventured to say, 'Read, did you take nothing but a pot of black tea into your room when you invoked the muse for "Sheridan's Ride?"' To my surprise, in a most placid, unexpected manner, he said: 'I took nothing else but that. Let me confess to you a fact: I can do nothing with the pen unless I am clear headed. I know,' he continued, 'that poem, with its faults, came from no inspiration of the bottle. I would like, however, to have corrected some of those faults, but Bayard Taylor advised me not to allow the least change or emendation, but to let it stand as written.' The wisdom of this advice insured its acceptance, and, if I mistake not, it now stands word for word as the muse gave it, nothing to add or subtract.

"Mr. Read also said this to me: 'They may talk what they choose about Byron, Burns, Poe and others writing so finely under the influence of drink, but I don't believe a word of it. If the tongue does wag, the brain will lag when much drink has been indulged in, for then I have discovered I am just about as dumb as a Princess bay oyster.'"—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Hay Fever an Aristocratic Malady.

The oldest note of national, personal and sexual superiority I ever heard of is susceptibility to hay fever. In Dr. Morell Mackenzie's admirable monograph on this complaint and its treatment, I find that among races, the English and American; among classes, the upper and cultivated; and of the sexes, the male sex, are especially susceptible to hay fever. In the north of Europe it is almost unknown. It is rare in France, Germany, Italy and Spain; whereas in England it is frequent, and in America prevalent. Again, 99 per cent. of its martyrs are of the upper class, while agricultural laborers, who are most exposed to the causes of the complaint, are least subject to its attacks. Lastly, the male sex is more liable to it than the female, in the ratio of three to one. Wherefore our susceptibility to hay fever "in reality affords matter for self congratulation, as indicating our superiority to less favored peoples in culture and civilization."—London Truth.

A Pretty Indian Legend.

A pretty Indian legend is current here this season. Chautauqua means "the place of easy death," and report says this is how the lake secured its name. An Indian maiden, mourning over the death of her lover, wandered away from her people seeking a poisonous root. In a secluded spot on the lake shore she found it, partook freely and lay down to await death. The poison created delirium and a burning thirst. Her lover seemed to come to her and offer fresh, cool water, yet when she reached out her hands for the grateful draught he vanished. She dragged herself to the edge of the lake, and stooping over to cool her parched lips in the waves, she saw her lover beneath the water holding up his arms to her. Joyfully she threw herself into the water and was never seen again.—Chautauqua Cor. New York Tribune.

It was supposed that the flagship Cumberland, when she was sunk by the Merrimac, had $100,000 in coin in her safe for the payment of the fleet. Many attempts have been made to recover the safe, and as much as $60,000 has been expended in the effort, it is said. Lately a New Haven wrecker succeeded in raising the safe, but on opening it only $49 in coin was found. The paper money it may have contained had dissolved or disappeared.

THE APACHE.

From the awful desolation of the Llano Estacado
I have traced my red dominions with your blood upon the sand;
You may see its current tinging through the tawny Colorado—
Are you mad that you imagine I shall stay my lifted hand?
I defy you and I hate you! Do you threaten me with death!—
Me, whose fervid spirit surges with the centuries' hot breath?
Turn and ask this flaming desert, it has lain forever so;
It has scorched the helpless mesa with its seething overflow;
Molten, pitiless, remorseless—ask it if I fear to die!
I am one with this—immortal—and the bloodshot suns of years
Burn with my soul, as ages they have burned this alkali;
I shall be again the desert—what have I to do with fears?
You shall die, I shall clasp you to my heart with hot embrace,
Whispering words of awful vengeance in your pallid, speechless face.
—Lippincott's Magazine.

HANDSOME CHILDREN AS MODELS.

A Metropolitan Photographer Tells About One of the Tricks of the Trade.

"The latest catch is in advertising for handsome children as models. Every mother naturally thinks that her baby is the prettiest one alive. When the idea is presented to her mind of not only having her beautiful baby pictured as a model, to the envy of all other mothers, but of actually being paid for that joy, it fascinates her. In less time than a cow could turn a hand spring she has fixed upon the large sum she will demand, and of course receive, for permitting her baby to be photographed, and has even settled how the money shall be expended for baby's further adornment and comfort. Then she goes to the photographer who wants models, and his fine work begins. Mothers have to be treated in various ways, but the operator is a chump who can not take a picture of any decent looking baby so that, with a frame of judicious 'taffy,' its mother will be pleased.

"If the subject has got a little beyond babyhood his job, that far, is all the easier, for all children are graceful and unconsciously put themselves in pretty attitudes. It is only the mother's attitude that has to be changed. From one who has come to get money, she must be transformed to one who has come to leave money. So the model market is already supplied fully, greatly to the operator's regret, because a more beautiful child he never, etc., etc., or the proprietor of the gallery unfortunately out and the operator has no authority, to his infinite sorrow, for a more charming infant he never, etc., etc.; or it will be a question that must be carefully considered before decision between another baby and this one, but there can be little doubt that such a lovely baby as this, etc., etc.; or if the mother is one that seems to require rough medicine, her baby, though a good average, will not do for a model, owing to certain imperfections, slight, perhaps, but nevertheless apparent to an artist's eye. All the while there is the negative, a very good presentment of the blessed baby, making its own appeal with mute eloquence to the mother.

"The end of it all is, of course, that, whether from hope or pride or cunning expectation of influencing selection, or spite, or just because she wants them anyway, the mother orders a dozen of baby's pictures. The fact is that no photographer really wants child models. Very few children of actual value for such service—like the little Fernandez, who was thoroughly trained for it—are obtainable, and there is no such demand for their pictures as used to exist. And it is very hard to take children's pictures—particularly those of babies—unless the operator has a peculiar talent for it, combining with a natural love for children and patience with them, a rare magnetism for controlling them and exceptional skill in instantaneous photography. When he possesses all those qualifications he has as much of that sort of work as he can do, and needn't advertise for child models.—New York Sun.

Pictures by Electric Light.

The taking of pictures by the electric light caught a good many curious customers while it was fresh, but the novelty soon wore off. Besides, even at the best, it was a very considerably more expensive process than operating by sunlight and did not leave the margin of profit that would be necessary to make it profitable. You see, the person who has a picture taken pays not only for that picture but for the time the photographer has to wait for somebody to come and have a picture taken. So, to make business better, either the profit upon each picture must be greater, or the number of pictures taken must be increased. Photography by the electric light, as a matter of popular service, helped in neither way, unless in very exceptional cases. Those who patronized that method would have had pictures taken anyway, and simply chose that for curiosity's sake, and, the cost of production being greater, the operator was little, if any, bettered, except, perhaps, by the advertising notoriety he got.—New York Sun Interview.

A Punishment for His Audacity.

The American dies from overwork and anxiety. When he is 5 years old he begins school with the determination to be at the head of the class. He will outrun, outjump, and lick any boy of his size. He enters upon a condition to strain that is perpetual. As he goes on it gets worse. He must be in politics at 20, rich at 30, great at 40, and if he measurably succeeds he is decaying at 50, and dead at 60. He ought to be dead. It is a fitting punishment for his audacity and his steady violation of the laws of nature.—Chicago Times.

Ireland's Supply of Workable Coal.

The explored coal beds of Ireland, according to the latest bluebook, contain about 200,000,000 tons of workable coal, chiefly anthracite.

COLORED GLASS.

How Costly Tints Are Produced in the Process of Its Manufacture.

The church, in calling the arts to its aid, has not neglected the painter. Poet-poets have supplied requiem and mass, canticle and chant; architects have planned temples which it has taken centuries to complete and whose stately columns and pinnacles represent millions of money; but not at all behind this display of genius comes the work of the magicians in colors. In fact, it would be easier perhaps to replace any cathedral in Europe than the masterpieces of painting which some of them contain. A large share of this sensuous adjunct of church adornment is found in the windows. Coloring glass was a few years ago almost reckoned one of the lost arts. But within the last three decades such improvements have been made that experts declare the modern glass equal in beauty to the antique. And not only to the purpose of church adornment is colored glass relegated at present. On the contrary, the great æsthetic wave which has carried taste and beauty into the adornment of the modern home has borne colored glass upon its crest. The jugglery of art has conjured it into all sorts of lovely shapes and combinations, until one might search New York over and not discover a fine house without colored glass. It is really a misnomer to speak of painted or stained glass. For all the colors, save yellow, are produced in glass while in the process of manufacture. The oxide of chloride of silver applied in the proper way to colorless glass will produce its different shades of yellow. The cheaper windows are made of "rolled cathedral glass." The process of making a window of colored glass is apparently simple enough, but the artist will appreciate the many difficulties in the way. First the "cartoon" is drawn. From this the "cutting pattern" is made, giving the outlines for the various pieces of colored glass. These sections of glass are at first pinned in their places, and the "leading" is laid around them to hold them firmly where they should remain. To give the exact shade, one color is laid upon another, sometimes two or even three tints being necessary, and, as the light passes through them, the blending of the hues gives the desired color. In former years what were termed "massive-colored" glasses were generally used. At present hues are often conveyed by covering a body of pure flint glass with one or more thin coatings of intensely colored glass. To produce the different colors, various minerals are employed. Ruby red, for instance, is created by a fusion of oxide of gold, and "ancient red" by protoxide of copper. The art of making these colors was revived by Englehart, of Zinsweiler, in 1828. Azure blue is secured by the use of copper. The addition of oxide of cobalt gives cobalt blue. To obtain amethyst or purple, it is necessary to use oxide of manganese and a little nitre. Common yellow topaz arises from the employment of powdered charcoal. Gold topaz requires the use of oxide of uranium. Other tints are procured as follows: Common orange, iron ore and manganese; dark violet, peroxide of manganese; brown violet, add a little oxide of iron; increase the iron, it will become a fine yellow, used for gold thread in woven glass; green, protoxide of chrome, or a mixture of antimony, glass and oxide of cobalt; emerald, copper scales and iron ore, or the oxides of nickel and uranium; black, peroxide of manganese, oxide of copper and of cobalt; soft white enamel, opaque, arsenic and antimony; hard white, tin and lead putty. Hyalith is a black glass so hard that it may be used to contain boiling liquids. It is made by the use of slag of forges and charcoal dust. It is brilliant and susceptible of high polish. The Romans made glass of transparent colors—blue, green, purple, amber, brown and rose; of opaque, white, black, red, blue, yellow, green and orange. The blue shades were extremely rich and varied. Their green, purple and crimson are often very fine, and, in their combinations, imitations of onyx, porphyry, granite and agate are frequently produced which far surpass anything made at present in the opinion of connoisseurs. The analysis of this glass, as given by Von Minntoli, show the use of the oxides of lead, copper or iron in combination with silica, alumina and lime, these materials alone in different proportions forming opaque red, green or transparent blue. They also used cobalt sparingly for blue, gold for rose color, manganese for violet, and oxides of tin for white and orange.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Editors in Russia.

A fact highly characteristic of the Russian press will be found in the social position of the 272 responsible editors who form the press staff of the two Russian chief cities, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Of these 272, no fewer than 51 per cent. are military or civil officers, 36 of whom rank very high in the social world, being Generals, privy councillors, and even State councillors; 65 editors are field officers or civil service officers of the same high rank; 37 are superior officers in the military or civil service, and 23 are noblemen, but not in the services.—*N. Y. Star.*

—A new coloring in nature is the "toboggan complexion," consisting of deep red on the cheeks and carmine on the ears and nose.—*Chicago News.*

—Brown—"Hello, Jones! How's your wife?" Jones (a little deaf)—"Very blustering and disagreeable again this morning.—*Peck's Sun.*

CELTIC NAMES.

Macs, O's, Murphys and Sullivans Residing in Our Four Principal Cities.

The relative numbers of Celtic inhabitants in the four principal cities of the Union must be a matter of interest to every Irish nationalist. To find out such a matter with absolute certainty would be well nigh impossible; but by means of the directories of the cities, about the Celtic population of which we desire to speak, a very close approximation can be made as to the Irish element they contain. We had recently an opportunity of examining the directories of the four principal American cities—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston—and took the trouble to count the number of columns of each directory that contained the most common and numerous Irish names, and the results are very interesting. It will invariably be found that whenever there are the most O's and Macs, and the most Murphys and Sullivans, there is the largest Irish population; for the names Murphy and Sullivan, and names which begin with O and Mac, are the most numerous among the Celtic race. The prefix O should, by right, be retained before the names Sullivan and Murphy, but in most cases it has been discarded.

The number of names in the columns of the directories of the four cities mentioned is very nearly the same and will average about eighty. The following table gives the number of O's and Macs, Sullivan and Murphys in the four cities mentioned:

	Columns.
NEW YORK.	
Names beginning with O	42
Names beginning with Mac	138
Sullivans and Murphys combined	24
Total columns	204
PHILADELPHIA.	
Names beginning with O	28
Names beginning with Mac	176
Sullivans and Murphys combined	15
Total columns	219
CHICAGO.	
Names beginning with O	13
Names beginning with Mac	71
Sullivans and Murphys combined	28
Total columns	112
BOSTON.	
Names beginning with O	30
Names beginning with Mac	91
Sullivans and Murphys combined	31
Total columns	153

From the foregoing it will be seen, contrary to the general belief, that Philadelphia is absolutely and that Boston is relatively the most Celtic of American cities. The population of New York is, in round numbers, 1,300,000, Philadelphia 900,000, Chicago 700,000, and Boston 400,000. Philadelphia, about one-third less in population than New York, has fifteen more columns of Celtic names; but Boston, in proportion to its population, is the most Celtic of all. If New York were as Celtic as Boston its directory would have about 550 columns of O's, Macs, Sullivans and Murphys, instead of 204; and if it were as proportionately Celtic as Philadelphia its directory would contain about 300 instead of 204 columns of the Celtic names mentioned. Chicago is relatively and absolutely the least Celtic of the four cities. It is about as populous and a half as Boston, but its directory contains only 112 columns of the prominent Celtic name against 152 in the Boston directory. We use the term Celtic instead of Irish, because a considerable minority of the names beginning with Mac are Scotch rather than Irish. Boston, then, is in proportion to its population the most Celtic and the most Irish city in America.

The case of Philadelphia is curious. It is said to contain a smaller foreign-born population than any of the great cities of America, and this is probably so; yet, with the exception of Boston, it is relatively the most Celtic of the four cities. This is explained by the fact that long ago—as far back as the time when what are now known as the United States were British colonies—there was a vast tide of emigration from Ireland to this country, and the greater part of it was directed to Pennsylvania. The difference between the Irish element in Boston and Philadelphia is that in the former city it is new and in the latter it is old.

When one remembers that the prefixes O and Mac have been dropped in very nearly half the names that originally had them, and also that about fifty per cent. of Irish names have been either translated or so changed that it takes some one even more trained than a savant to recognize them in their mutilated American forms, he is astonished at the immensity of the Irish element in America, and marvels how it came to pass that the million and a quarter of people that Ireland contained only two hundred years ago have grown to an inconceivable multitude that have spread absolutely over half the earth.—*Chicago Citizen.*

—Doctor—What ails you, sir? Patient—I don't know, doctor. I have such a buzzing sound in my ears all the time. Would you like to look at my tongue? Doctor—No, never mind. Bring your wife around some day. I'd like to look at hers.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A new metalloid called "Germanium" has been added to the lists of elements, making the sixty-seventh.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 1 1889

The action of the English Government in building forts on Puget Sound is not a matter in which the people of the United States can afford to be indifferent. The polite language used in State papers and by diplomatists means nothing; the talk about similarity of language, literature and religion is very nice at dinner parties, but that is all it is worth. England is a mighty power and its strength is due to commerce and manufactures. It has become an instinct with the English people to fear and hate all nations that interfere with their trade and commerce. Englishmen who are unable to read, and who have no more idea what political economy means than a dweller in Central Africa who had never been out of his native jungle, know enough to hate most heartily all other nations who are building up manufactures such as they are engaged in. From the days of Alfred the Great, when England first began to build up a navy, till the present hour England has never let slip an opportunity to deal a blow at all commercial rivals. Protestant England united with Catholic Spain to destroy the commerce of Protestant Holland. The deadly hatred of England against Spain was not caused by difference of language or religion but had its origin in the commercial rivalry of the two nations. The centuries of horrible misrule in Ireland was the necessary consequence of the fact known to the English people that if let alone Ireland would soon become a great manufacturing and commercial nation. The Catholic noblemen of England have ever been as bitter enemies to Ireland as their Protestant brethren. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes thousand of Frenchmen were welcomed in England, not because they were Protestants, but because they were skilled manufacturers and could teach Englishmen their arts. Long before that time the Catholic Flemings had been just as cordially welcomed in England when they went there to establish the manufacture of woolen goods. It was the determined efforts of England to prevent the American Colonies from building up manufactures and a commerce that led to the Revolution. The same cause brought on the war of 1812. It was the hope of destroying the commerce of the United States that moved England to cordial sympathy and support of the rebellion. When there is not a chance to destroy the commerce of other nations by war English Statesmen levy the last penny of tax the people can bear to subsidize steamships and railroads and enable English companies to drive their rivals out of business. At the very first opportunity England would cover the sea with armed ships to destroy the commerce of America; and there is not a strait in all the seas of the world through which an American vessel might pass but England would, if she could, build a fortress there to sink her. It is not a question of race; of language, literature, or religion; it is with England purely a matter of business to destroy or inflict all manner of possible damage on commercial rivals. The policy and habits of a thousand years become instincts with men. There is no flag but the stars and stripes against which the guns of the new fort on Puget Sound would ever be fired; and the the people of the United States have a right, the right of self protection, to enquire why they are built.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed which determines that fruit trees and vines are "growing crops" and therefore exempt from taxation. In violation of this law Assessors in some, if not all the counties of the State, are now assessing fruit trees and vines. For this violation the Assessors are not to blame but the State Board of Equalization. That body assumes to be superior to the Legislature and has ordered the Assessors to disregard the law. To tax fruit trees and vines is illegal and payment of the tax should be resisted. The Board of Equalization is a legacy from the Sandlot and Dennis Kearney. It was instituted to "cinch corporations" and became their tool from the hour it was organized.

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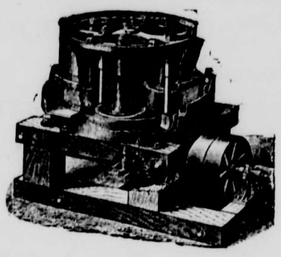

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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELUICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

Independence Hotel.
Independence, Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Free Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments,
Italian and American
Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & Co.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.

S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS

☞If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m.	
Inyoton	11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.	
Wabuska	1 25 a m		3 10 p. m.	
Hawthorne	5 05 p m.		11 25 a. m.	
Luning	6:25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.	
Soda Springs	7:05 p m.		9:05 a. m.	
Belleville	8 45 p. m.		7:40 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar.	9.20 p. m	Lv.	7:20 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—	
Belleville	8 10 a. m		5:25 p. m.	
Benton	11:40 a m		1:35 p. m	
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.	
Alvord	2:05 p. m		10:00 a. m.	
Independence	4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m		7:40 a. m	
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Loudy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1 1889

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—WAFATON—At Bishop, May 18, 1889, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Mr. Wm. E. Thompson and Miss Annie L. Wheaton.

BORN.

VARNEY—At Round Valley, May 6, 1889, to Mr. and E. C. Varney, a son.

ROBERTS—At Round Valley, May 15, 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Roberts, a daughter.

BUNNEY—At Bishop, May 22, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bunney, a daughter.

Sheriff Eldred has collected $4,000 sheep license tax.

Mr. C. Anthony was up from Darwin at the beginning of the week.

Farmers about Independence are cutting their first crop of alfalfa.

Matlack has reduced the price of horse shoeing. See his advertisement.

School Superintendent J. H. Shannon was in town a couple of days this week.

Mr. W. A. Bolinger of Chrysopolis spent a few days this week at Levys Hotel in town.

Fresh drugs and medicines of all kinds; send your prescription to H. E. Wright, Bishop.

V. G. Thompson sold out his business at Mojave recently and returned to Independence.

Miss Addie Lewis arrived home last Friday evening from a visit of several months at San Francisco.

The school at Independence will reopen on Monday for a short term of one month. Miss Kohler will teach.

The Elliott case was argued and submitted some two weeks ago. The Supreme Court has 90 days to decide.

Mr. Israel Luce, of the marble quarry, has gone to Sacramento. He intends returning about two weeks hence

Mrs. L. Wood and her children have gone on a visit to San Francisco, where they will stay several weeks.

Copies of the plans and specifications for the proposed new school house in Union school district can be seen at the County Clerk's office.

Mrs. Olds and her daughter, Miss Nettie Olds returned to their home in Round Valley at the end of last week, after a visit of several months in Michigan.

A. R. Conklin, Esq., got home last Monday evening from a visit to San Francisco. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss M. Conklin, who had spent the winter in the City.

H. M. Yerington, D. A. Bender, Archie Farrington and State Senators Williams and Boyle, of Nevada, were at Keeler at the end of last week. They were looking after mining interests.

Enos & Mairs have sent their cattle to Menache. Along with their own are a few small lots belonging to other parties, making the whole band number about two thousand head.

Last Thursday night Inyo Lodge No. 301 I. O. O. F. elected the following officers for the ensuing term: J. W. Murphy, N. G., E. Robinson V. G.; P. H. Mack, Secretary and J. D. Blair Treasurer.

Sam Chalmers says he has located a mill site in Deep Spring valley and also water enough to run a two thousand stamp mill. He has built a dam and ditch and now nothing is wanting but the mill.

Mrs. Sallie M. Bell has sold her place at Big Pine; the buyer is Mr. R. H. James, at present a citizen of Arkansas. Mrs. Bell will keep possession of the place til next winter, when Mr. James expects to arrive.

Three or four Corsicans got into a row at Darwin recently. They used knives and shooting irons but nobody was hurt. Probably they were too drunk to shoot or cut straight. The principal actors in the fracas have left the county.

The Enterprise says Paley invented crockery glazing. The Editor has got glazing and theology badly mixed. Paley was an Englishman and a good theologian, and a judge of "puddins." Palissy was the crockery man and a Frenchman.

Report is current that a large building will soon be erected at Citrus to be occupied as a store for general merchandise. Every body expected that sooner or later a store would be opened for the accomodation of settlers along the Eastside Canal.

Three months ago there were plenty of empty houses in Pioche, Nevada. Now every house is occupied and rents are high. So says the local paper. Doubtless the change is chiefly due to the fact that the Utah Central road will soon be built to Pioche.

Mulberry trees planted by W. L. Hunter at Georges Creek three years ago have a crop of berries this year. The trees make a good shade and wind-break and are very easily raised. A young vineyard of raisin grapes is doing well; Mr. Hunter obtained the cuttings from Fresno.

Gus. McGovern got to Independence on Monday with a big load of freight. Part of the goods were for each town from Lone Pine to Bishop. The teaming business is now thoroughly organized and teams leave and arrive the different towns regularly. Small lots of freight will receive just as careful attention as large ones.

The party given last Friday evening in honor of Miss Kohler was attended by very many friends. Miss Kohler made friends of all who met her during her stay at the Fort. At midnight the company were treated to supper at the Norman House and Landlord Mairs had everything good that could be obtained.

The Reno *Gazette* stated that Senator Steward with the Senatorial Committee on Commercial relations with Canada were coming on a tour along the Carson & Colorado road to take a look at the country. If the Senators would come down into Owens Valley they would see such mountain scenery as they will not find elsewhere on their trip.

A Vast Enterprise.

A leading citizen of Utah, whom the editor of this paper met at Los Angeles, writes as follows:

MR. C. MULHOLLAND. *Dear Sir:*—Agents of two railroad Companies visited me here and a third wrote me a very encouraging letter, inviting me to come to Salt Lake and confer with eastern capitalists; they were already organized and incorporated to build west from Salt Lake City. The first was called the Sioux City & Los Angeles Railroad Company. Last week another was incorporated called the Utah, Nevada & California Railroad Company. These companies have consolidated. I gave both companies my views of the country I had passed over between here and Los Angeles and told them of the connection you desired to make with Owens Valley and the reasons you gave for it before the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles. In their incorporation papers they set forth that they will take the route I have marked out in Utah and Nevada and pass through Inyo county, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and on to San Diego. They stated that they would begin surveying from this point immediately; I believe they intend building your "connecting link," and I will encourage them all I can. Two weeks ago the Utah Central, with Charles F. Adams at its head, filed its incorporation papers to extend the Utah Central through this place via Pioche, Nevada; Ash Meadows, and thence through Inyo and San Bernardino counties to Los Angeles. They were down here to see my coal and pronounced it the best of any opened up in this section. They said they would begin work on their road within two months. The coal field in this region is about twenty miles wide and probably one hundred miles long. Much of it will be very difficult of access and some of it may be inaccessible. On the southeast the coal lies within forty feet of the surface. The coal improves in quality as we penetrate the vein. Analysis gives now 54 per cent. fixed carbon while on the upper part of the dip it does not carry more than 40 per cent., and this is the average quality of the coal used in Utah, and as near as I could judge about the same quality as that imported into California. I have secured the best point on the vein from which to build a branch to the main railroad; this branch will be about seven miles in length. I own rails sufficient to build twenty miles of road, two locomotives, flat cars, dump cars, scales for weighing loaded cars, buildings, turn-tables, tools, &c. &c. There is plenty of good land here but water is limited a the season when it is most needed. No attempt has yet been made to find artesian water. It is generally believed here that there are at least two veins of coal in this region, one over the other. One vein is nine feet thick and the other six. We have not yet opened both veins near enough together to prove their separate character. The nine foot vein, so far as we have worked into it, shows well. In one section of 640 acres this vein would yield about 8,000,000 tons of coal. If taken out at the rate of 1,000 tons per day, and working 300 days each year, twenty-six years would be necessary to exhaust one section. If there is another vein of six feet, and as I believe, a third of three feet, a section would last over fifty years and then there would be plenty more adjoining. The President of the Chamber of Commerce has informed me that Los Angeles uses about half a million tons of coal each year. This is over 1,500 tons per day. Then there would be other places to supply; San Bernardino, San Diego, and your own Inyo county. Over 1,000 tons of coal per day are taken from Wyoming through Utah to San Francisco. Our coal is 800 miles from San Francisco by way of the new railroad and the Southern Pacific; the Wyoming coal is carried over 1,000 miles. This would give us the San Francisco market. The Southern Pacific uses about 700,000 tons each year. No other producers could compete with us in supplying that demand. Our coal trade will be immense. * * *

Yours sincerely,

The foregoing will give some idea of what will follow the building of the new railroad. One result in particular is certain; Los Angeles will rapidly grow into a great manufacturing city and all places connected with it will share its prosperity.

Another New Road.

The Utah Central is not to have undisputed control of the trade of Los Angeles. The *Herald* says still another railroad company has been incorporated in Salt Lake to build to Los Angeles. It is to be known as the Utah, Nevada and California Railroad. The capital stock is $20,000,000 of which $650,000 has been subscribed, and ten per cent. of this has been paid into the Treasurer's hands. The subscribers are Francis Tiernan, W. S. McWilliams, F. E. Goodlander, all of Fort Scott, Kansas; R. L. Walker, A. B. De Bost, Chas D. Moore, all of Topeka, Kansas; and J. G. Jacobs, of St. Paul, Minnesota. It is quite time to do something at this end of the line. The beginning of a new transcontinental railroad is all that is needed here to put a full stop to quiet times and to usher in an era of real progress and prosperity. The work can be begun if our people will go about it like business men.

The Right Way.

In reply to an article in the INDEPENDENT the editor of the Carson *Tribune* admits that he never was in Inyo county and that he formed his opinions of the state of affairs here from the report of others. He says he will now study to get all the facts for himself direct, and then comment on those facts. This is just what we want; when an honest and intelligent man shall fairly and carefully study the affairs of our county, and will without bias or prejudice give his opinion of the country and people we may be much gainer thereby. No offense should be taken if errors are discovered in our ways of doing business, and those errors pointed out in plain language. If we are wrong the sooner we are set right the better, and no more valuable service can be done us than to set our mistakes clearly before us and tell us the remedy. We sincerely hope the editor of the *Tribune* may do this for us and he will find that the people of Inyo county will aid him freely in getting at all the facts necessary to a thorough understanding of the whole case.

Among the blessings that science has bestowed upon mankind, not the least valuable is that which supplements the failing powers of the eyes. A pair of good spectacles is of more value than diamonds or pearls to one whose sight is failing. Mr. D. W. Wiles of San Francisco is now in the Valley and has a large stock of the latest improved spectacles and eye glasses. He has the necessay apparatus for fitting all eyes and conditions of sight. A novelty in spectacles is slightly tinted lenses, that afford a most agreeable relief to those who have much reading and writing to do. Mr. Wiles can arrange lenses to suit those peculiar unfortunates whose eyes are not matched, one eye needing a lense of much greater magnifying power than the other. He will be at Big Pine today, and at Bishop on Monday.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, May 25th.

Hoffman vs. Hoffman—Clerk's entry of Defendant's default.

WEDNESDAY, May 28th.

Estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased—Letters testamentary therein issued to Horace M. Smith.

The Owens River Canal

For some three years past work has been going forward on the Owens River Canal. The extent of this enterprise is not generally known and the magnitude of the undertaking can only be understood by an examination of the work and the country to be irrigated. In company with Mr H. H. Spear, the Superintendent, a trip was recently made to the head of the canal, the entire line of the ditch being followed. The water will be taken from the river at a point about ten miles west by north from Bishop, where the stream runs through a deep, narrow canyon. For a distance of several miles the work has been exceedingly hard. The canal is taken along a side-hill so steep that the detritus is barely at rest and covered with huge boulders and rocks, what little soil there is being in many places of cement so hard that blasts were necessary to move the ground at all. It was only by exceedingly hard labor and an unusual amount of pluck that the work has been accomplished. Mr. Spear has a contract for completing the canal to the Claussen ranch, a distance of nine mile from the headgate. The hardest portion of the work has already been completed and the finishing will be comparatively easy. Of the ultimate value of the work there can be no question. The ditch is taken out at the highest practicable point in the Valley and consequently will cover all the land now watered by other ditches. It is now generally conceded that the most valuable land lies closest to the foothills because of its adaptability to grape culture. All experiments in grape growing have been most successful and this will in time become our staple crop. The canal stock is owned by citizens of Bishop. The success of the undertaking is purely a question of labor and energy; there is no syndicate, the owners being comparatively poor men who wish to make homes for themselves. The Owens River Canal Company offers exceptionally good inducements to settlers, as stock can now be had at the actual cost already expended, as shown by the Secretary's books. Stock will not be sold, however, in sufficient quantity to enable any syndicate to obtain control of the work, as the enterprise is not intended for speculative purposes but to give intending settlers an opportunity to secure homes. Mr. Spear is an energetic, persevering man and the success of the enterprise is completely assured.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, syrup of figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting upon the liver, kidneys and bowels.

The people of Pioche recently held a public meeting and adopted resolutions against the illegal importation of lead ores from Mexico. These ores are now brought into the country free of and compete with our own ores. Mexican miners are paid about three bits a day and if our own miners are willing to work for such pay we need not object to the importation of Mexican ore.

The people of Bishop turned out like good neighbors to attend the Odd Fellows' celebration at Independence. Now the people of Independence are determined to show equal good feeling by attending the Fourth of July celebration at Bishop. Preparation is being made to have two days fun for everybody and all who attend will have a good time.

Last fall Mr. W. L. Hunter sowed a few acres of rye near his house at Georges Creek. Chickens frequented the ground all winter; early in the spring the grain came up thick and excellent pasture for brood mares; now there is a heavy crop of rye nearly ripe. This grain should be more extensively grown; it is valuable feed for horses and makes the earliest green food for brood mares.

Mr. F. McIver brought a lot of African buckthorns and planted them along the Eastside Canal this spring. They are making fine growth and appear to be admirably suited to the soil and climate. This buckthorn makes a first rate fence, is easily and cheaply grown and makes a good windbrake. Mr McIver intends to grow large quantities of the plants for sale.

Memorial day appears to be changing from an occasion of honoring the memory of the Union, and becoming a day when the graves of departed friends or relatives are decorated with tributes of affection and respect. In many cemeteries where no soldiers are buried many graves on that day now bear those tokens of remembrance that were alone bestowed upon the last resting places of soldiers when Memorial day was first instituted.

Reno had a $250,009 fire last Sunday afternoon. The insurance is reported at $125,000. The fire broke out in the old Theatre, south from the Depot Hotel. That building was destroyed. The principal business row fronting on the Central Pacific railroad was saved. It is asserted that the fire was caused by some one starting a fire in a stove with kerosene. No one but an idiot or a criminal will use kerosene for kindling a fire; and if these only could be the victims the more fires kindled the better.

Everybody who wants to know the history of the great Comstock lode should send to F. Boegle, Virginia City, for a copy of the book just issued. The author is the well known Dan De Quille and his history gives all the important facts of the discovery and working of the great ledge, as well as a good deal of useful information about the State of Nevada and adjoining parts of California. An error appears in the book where the population of Bishop, Inyo county, is given at 250. It is really five times that figure and is the largest town in Inyo county.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.

Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 25 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of (SEAL) the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff o 51

Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Union School District, of Inyo county, State of California, until June 17, 1889, for the material and erection of a Frame School House at or near the Half-Way House in said school district and in accordance with the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Bids will be opened at the Half-Way House at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, June 18, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids received.

The party or parties to whom the above contract is let will be required to give a good and sufficient bond to be approved by said Board in the sum of $5,000 conditional on the faithful compliance with the terms thereof.

JOHN KISPERT,
FRED ALBERS,
W. L. HUNTER,
Trustees of Union School District.

Georges Creek, May 23, 1889.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o-4

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.

Apply to ROBERT O'NEAL, Bishop Creek.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor. feb12tf

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Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 250 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal

GENERAL MERCHAND

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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A small stock of fresh groceries & canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockbridge, Mo., writes: "I used up and above that a Washer saved more hard labor and money in a large family of any Rocker and Mover that ever was put on any farm with less than more in calculation. If you will put up any instrument that will take much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and move as money as it does and cost as much, I could sell one at every house. If I had had to take the leathers from under their wife and holler for the."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., Jeweler, Norman, Ind., writes: "You inform me I think of the Washer I bought last summer. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Yes. We have just as good chance on Monday as any other day. Yes. If you can place you can not beg one for $10."

I will ship a sample to the first ordering an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best selling article in the world for saving labor, clothes and money. Papers have agents bite money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1715 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

LOST IN THE STORM.

One of our local editors clipped from a leading magazine extracts from a vivid description of a western blizzard which we have taken the liberty to publish and at the same time suggest to H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors of the celebrated Warner's Safe Cure, the feasibility of taking therefrom an extract for the introduction of one of their telling advertisements. The following is the description:

"At the close of a dark day in January a solitary horseman wends his way across the open prairie in one of our western territories. He passes at long intervals the lone cabin of the hardy frontiersman. Two or three old settlers, of whom he has inquired the way, have warned him that a storm is approaching, and one of them, with true western hospitality, urges him to find shelter in his cabin for the night. But he declines the proffered kindness and urges his tired horse forward. * * * The sky grows suddenly dark. * * * He decides to seek shelter. * * * The storm increases in its fury. * * * The rider dismounts to warm his fast chilling limbs. * * * Can scarcely breathe. Blindness comes on. Drowsiness steals over him. The end is near. * * * He is lost in the blizzard."

There is no doubt that the terror which seizes the bewildered traveler is similar to that which overcomes one when he learns that he is suffering from an advanced Kidney Disease, and is informed that he is in the last stages of Bright's disease. At first he is informed that he has a slight kidney affection. Later he begins to feel tired. Slight headache. Fickle appetite. Failure of the eyesight. Cramp in the calf of the legs. Wakefulness. Distressing nervousness. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains. Occasionally pain in the back. Scanty, dark colored fluids, with scalding sensation. Gradual failure of strength.

Any of the above symptoms signify Kidney Affection, but he is told that he is all right. His physician treats him for symptoms and calls it a disease, when in reality it is but a symptom of Kidney trouble. He may be treated for Rheumatic or Neuralgic pains, heart affection, or any other disease which he is most susceptible to. Finally the patient has puffing under the eyes, slight bloating of the ankles and legs. His physician may inform him that it is but the accumulation of blood in his ankles for want of proper exercise.

The bloat continues and reaches his body.

Then he is informed he has dropsical troubles, and is tapped once or twice. He notices it is difficult to breathe owing to irregular action of the heart, and finally is informed that he has a slight attack of Bright's Disease. Soon his friends are notified that his is an advanced case of Bright's Disease, and that he can live but a short time. His honorable and dignified physician asks for counsel. It is too late. Still he sticks to the old family physician, and the physician knows and has known from the beginning that the patient has been stricken with death for months, for he knows full well that the profession acknowledge they have no remedies for the cure of Kidney Disease.

At last the patient suffocates—is smothered—and dies from dropsical trouble. Or perhaps the disease may not take the form of a dropsical tendency, and the patient dies from apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia or heart trouble. Or it may take the form of blood poisoning. In each form the end is the same. And yet he and his friends were warned by the proprietors of the celebrated remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, of the lurking dangers of a slight Kidney affection.

The newspapers have published the dangers. Columns of facts have been printed of men dying from advanced Kidney Disease or Bright's Disease. His friends and physician look around with horror and regret for seeming neglect, but he is lost. He did not heed the warning that a storm was approaching. He declined the proffered hospitality, and recklessly went forward into danger. He struggled manfully for a time, but his strength failed, he grew gradually weaker and he was lost to the world. Not in a blizzard, but from the terrible malady which is almost daily occurring in every community, and which is doctored as a symptom instead of what it is,—a mortal disease unless properly treated.

Human Bones and Gold.

An old prospector went over on the Smith river late last fall, starting from Drain. While there he was hurt in the hand by an elk, and, during a short search for a place of refuge among some rocks on the side of a canyon, he found an opening behind a thick bunch of brush, which he entered and lit a little fire to make some tea. Imagine his surprise on looking around to find the bones of three men and an old rusty pick, the handle of which had rotted away. The pick suggested they had been mining. The old prospector took some earth from the floor and found, after panning out, considerable gold, but as there seemed to be none in other parts of the cave, it must have belonged to one of the men. No clothing or other thing was found. "Then," said the narrator, "I tried panning out the earth in the creek near by, and got about seventy-five cents, but as my grub was giving out and winter set in, I returned up the river to Scottsburg, and then to Drain, but will go back again next summer.—Portland Oregonian.

—A little Moslem child accounted for the preference for the Christian religion by saying: "I like your Jesus because He loves little girls." With unerring instinct she had seized upon at least one of the great differences between the two religions.

—By educating our daughters they will get more out of life, have broader views; it is not how long we live, but how well life is; it should not be reckoned by the number of days and years we live, but in the manner we improve what we have.—Mrs. Watson.

—If you want to have good companions about you, don't be afraid to count good stories among those good companions. They can teach you some thing, can turn your heart toward better things and induce you to a nobler and truer life.—Robert Collyer.

—The American Missionary Association supports 17 schools with 38 teachers among the Chinese. Of the 1,131 pupils 136 are professing Christians. They have 5 churches among the Indians, with 397 members, with 1,091 children in the Sabbath-school. They have 18 day-schools, with 580 scholars.

—A resident of Santa Cruz, Cal., recently found a two-headed snake about a foot long. The heads were distinctly separate and both were perfect. The heads were little over an inch in length. When aroused the snake would throw a forked tongue out of each head simultaneously, as if they were one.

ALLEN GRAY

—— OR, ——

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

"I've heerd yer gwine to support Simmons."

"I am."

"What, arter ye obligated yerself to me?"

"I support you for sheriff, and him for the Legislature."

"Is he running for the Legislatoor?"

"Yes."

"Hev ye published my announcement yet?"

"It will appear this week."

"Change it."

"Why?"

"I'm not gwine to run for sheriff. I'm gwine to run for the Legislatoor."

"But remember your contract."

"What contract?"

Allen drew the written agreement from his pigeon-hole in his desk and read it to he angry Mr. Strong.

"But, then, I didn't know he was gwine to run fur the Legislatoor," persisted Strong. "Now thet he is, I'm gwine to beat him, I don't keer a cent what it costs me."

"If you run for any other office than sheriff, you will forfeit to me one thousand dollars," said Allen, very earnestly.

"Thunderation!"

"Your contract says so," and he called his special attention to it.

"It's a trick, ye two hev set up a trick on me, that's all thar is o' it."

"No, it's me ye set up a job on," said Tom Simmons, at this moment entering the office somewhat abruptly. Mr. Strong wheeled about and glared furiously at him. Allen, now quite thankful that the two men were together to vent their spleen upon each other, stood with folded arms and a smile on his face to see what would be the result of the meeting.

"You heah!" roared Strong.

"You here?" yelled Simmons.

"Yes, an' I'm agwine to beat you."

"I'm agoin' to see ye laid in the shade ef it busts me to do it."

"Ye've allers been a crossin' me, Tom Simmons. Yer one o' the kind t' allers be in a feller's track. It war a mighty sorry piece o' timber they made ye out ov any way."

"Jest say what ye please, I'm agoin' to beat ye, George Strong, ef it runs me fur the Legislatur' to do it."

Then Strong swore that he would beat Simmons, and vowed that he would rather be defeated any day than see his enemy elected.

"Gentlemen," said Allen, coolly, as he stood leaning against his desk watching the angry men, "my support has been promised to both of you and you shall have it. It would be a feather in our cap to have both Sheriff and Representative from our village. I come here in the interest of Turley's Point, and to that end I am working."

"D'ye think ye kin help Turley's Pint, by sendin' him to the Legislatoor?" asked Strong.

"I do."

"Then sink Turley's Pint."

"Would it help our town by electin' him sheriff?" roared Simmons.

"Of course."

"Then let 'er bust."

"Gentlemen, so long as you entertain such hostile feelings there will be little hope for the advancement of our town. If you wish to effect any thing here, and to build up a thriving commercial center, you must stop this combatting each other; put your shoulders to the wheel and go to work in earnest for yourselves, for each other and for Turley's Point."

"Me work for him! Never!" roared Simmons.

"Think I'm agwine to gin him a boost! Not much," said Mr. Strong.

"But I shall hold each of you to a strict observance of the contracts you have signed. You shall each of you run for the offices to which you were selected in the beginning, and I will support both."

"I'd rather be beat a thousand times than see him elected," cried Strong, as he left the office. In language equally as forcible Simmons gave vent to his feelings, as he retired also.

"I think I begin to see the cause of some of the trouble with Turley's Point," said Allen, as he stood on the front porch of the building gazing after the two receding figures going in different directions. "The town is made up of antagonistic rings and cliques. Every man here would rather die himself than see some one else prosper. They have taken prosperity by the throat and are throttling her."

The sun beamed lazily down upon the sloping roofs of the houses scattered along the narrow valley and hillsides. The store buildings were distinguished by their square fronts and painted signs. The usual crowd of loafers were gathered about the stores and saloons and were sitting on the porches or counters. The floors were well-worn and rotting, while from the damp warerooms at the rear one could inhale the damp air issuing from decaying vegetables. There was an air of dullness about the little village, as if it had been stifled by the thick atmosphere of hate.

"No wonder that Turley's Point is on the downward road," said Allen. "With such a class of citizens as these there is little or no hope of it ever reviving."

Summer passed, and as the time for the election drew near the heated contest among candidates became greater all over the country. Unkind words were uttered by men who should have been friends. Hopes rose and fell as the tide of political conflict went on. Allen pursued his established course of independence, supporting the Republican for the Legislature and the Democrat for sheriff. He became the mark for many sharp retorts from other newspapers, and was accused of riding two horses at once—horses that were certainly going in different directions. As the contest became more heated many came to him to induce him to give up one of the candidates, but he stated he was pledged to both, and, having the interests of Turley's Point at heart, could not be swerved from his course.

His determination alone prevented Simmons and Strong from withdrawing to defeat each other. Candidates from other parts of the country were nominated, a Democrat from Bentonsville was put in nomination for Representative, and a Republican from another village put in nomination by his party for sheriff, against Mr. Strong.

The fight waxed hot. No slander was too vile, low or unreasonable for Simmons to fall upon his fellow townsman, Mr. Strong, nor could Mr. Strong conjure up in his fertile imagination any thing too base to fall on his fellow townsman, Simmons.

Allen appealed in vain to their reason, assuring them that they were ruining each other, and destroying all the hopes of Turley's Point. Each swore he would sink Turley's Point to beat his opponent.

It was useless for Allen to advocate the interests of the Turley's Point candidates when they were doing all in their power to ruin each other. Every good word he spoke for them was flatly denied. The local hatred which had blighted Turley's Point seemed to culminate in wild rage on election day. At ten o'clock in the forenoon it had became dangerous to be out.

Drunken, burly ruffians were parading the streets to the terror of all good citizens. Half a dozen brawls raged during the day, and black eyes and bloody noses became a common sight before evening.

The young editor, disgusted with the people, the town and the election, remained in his office all day. When returns came in from all the townships he was not surprised to learn that both the Turley's Point candidates were badly defeated.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"THAT CAN NEVER BE."

Simmons and Strong found the bitterness of personal defeat somewhat sweetened by the knowledge that their enemy had gone down with them. Morose, gloomy and ill-natured, each went moping about the streets, cursing his own ill-luck, and wondering what blight had come over their town that it could not be saved from inevitable ruin. Allen Gray had come at last to realize that Turley's Point was doomed, and all his endeavors to save it were worse than useless.

"I will give it up," he said to himself, as he sat at his desk one day. "It is no use to try to do any thing for these foolish people while they are so blindly jealous and envious of each other. If a stranger comes here to purchase property or engage in business he is discouraged. I will sell out the paper and go to other fields where I shall have more favorable surroundings."

But property in Turley's Point was not a ready sale, and he could find no one bold enough to venture to take the editorial helm of the *Western Republic*.

During the summer just passed Allen continually hoped amid the heat of political conflict and a failing business to entirely forget all about the stone house on the hill. But as the weeks rolled on he found the image of one of the inmates of that mysterious building becoming daily more fixed in his mind and more and more a part of himself. Try as he would it was impossible to efface that image from his memory.

He had taken frequent strolls to the stone house, but not a soul was to be seen. It seemed as utterly deserted as if on an island which had been uninhabited for ages. The fountains were dried up, and weeds were growing in the garden.

"They are all gone, taking that blighting, withering mystery with them!" said Allen, a few days after the election, having returned from a stroll to the top of the hill. "I will forget her—I will leave the neighborhood, and, in other fields, amid different scenes and people, begin life anew."

As autumn advanced he made vigorous efforts to dispose of the paper, but without avail. Summer seemed to linger in the lap of winter, and those days of ripening fruit and golden harvest were continued longer than usual.

One evening when the moon shone brightly from a cloudless sky, and the landscape seemed more lovely than by day, Allen decided to take one more stroll. His many afflictions had taught him to love solitude. Miss Leethy Hopkins, in her efforts to capture the young editor, was growing desperate, frequently driving her victim to the solitude of the forests where, free from her sickening nonsense, he could commune with nature at his own sweet will.

SHE WANDERED DOWN TO THE OLD DESERTED ROAD.

In no place was he more secure from intrusion than on the quiet hill-top where the old mansion, like some vast castle, was set up as a guard for the village. Allen went straight up the hill to the front gate, intending to sit down on the stone steps and enjoy a few moments' reflection free from the cares and annoyances of the world.

But when he reached the gate and glanced through the iron bars, he was astonished at the transformation. The moon was bathing the scene in a flood of mellow light. All signs of neglect were removed, and flowers were blooming and fountains so long dry and silent had found their voices again and were laughingly gushing out the brightest sparkling water. The air seemed full of life and gladness.

From an open window came the strains of a piano. Allen was entranced at the French air that floated on the evening breeze from the window of the house. Even as he listened enraptured the music ceased, the door opened, and a slight form, with a light shawl thrown over her shoulders, came down the white-pebbled walk to the gate. Allen instinctively shrunk back so as not to be seen.

Crouched in the shadow of the wall he was again thrilled at sight of that angelic being who had seemed to become a part of himself. Bertha opened the gate, and, drawing the silk shawl about her shoulders, passed down the old turnpike humming a plaintive air. Her head was uncovered, and, her wealth of golden hair hung loosely about her shoulders, was made the sport of the breeze.

"Where is she going?" he asked himself. Slowly he rose, following her. He could not give any reason for his course, save that he was impelled by some inward impulse.

Had he conquered his heart? Certainly not, for now that he was near her again those same strange wild emotions which had so completely taken possession of him before were all revived with ten-fold power.

Still humming the plaintive French air, she wandered down the old long-deserted road, until she came to the path which led to the spring. Following, Allen soon saw her seated upon the old rustic seat. Behind a large square stone, which ages ago had tumbled down from the bluff above, he stood and gazed at the lovely creature who seemed to be a domesticated dryad, that had stolen away for a few moments to her native haunts.

This was an opportunity not to be neglected, something seemed to whisper in his ear, and he felt at the same time a wild, almost irresistible, desire to rush from his concealment, cast himself at her feet, and vow that he would never rise until his love was returned. He waited long enough to get full control over his feelings, when he went boldly forward to her side.

She rose with a little exclamation of surprise, and said:

"Mr. Gray, are you here? I had almost lost hope of ever seeing you again."

"Did you wish to see me?" he asked.

"I did. I wish to thank you for your noble act—for so kindly obeying my request."

"Say nothing about it. It was a simple service I rendered you, and one which should be forgotten."

"Yet one I will never forget, Mr. Gray. I would be ungrateful indeed were I to forget that, at my request and for me, you risked your life."

"Have you any objections to me sitting here at your side?" said Allen.

"None whatever. There is no other seat, and you must have become weary climbing the hill."

"How is the little boy?" he asked, sitting himself at her side.

"He is well."

"Does he like to stay there?"

"He can be happy nowhere else."

For several moments Allen sat thinking that he was fully repaid for all he had endured on that journey.

"Was I pursued?" he at last asked.

"No, sir, you were not."

(To be Continued.)

—Yee Hing was recently buried in a Pittsburgh (Pa.) cemetery as a Christian. He was probably the first Celestial in America whose funeral rites were unaccompanied by the peculiar formalities of a strictly Chinese burial. —*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Henry Gwaltney dug into a mound near Wakulla, Fla., recently and found a skull that must have belonged to a giant. The under jaw was particularly large, being twice the size of an ordinary man's, and none of the teeth was missing from either jaw, and but one showed any signs of decay.

—George Boss, of Baltimore, Md., and Justus Rose, of Granville, Mass., were both heroes of the war of 1812. The first was a fifer in the Columbia artillery at the battle of North Point. He died a few days ago, aged ninety-three years. The latter served all through the war as a drum major, and recently, when he died, was also ninety-three years old.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—Fifty years ago Isaiah Hoyt became superintendent of repairs at the Boston & Providence railroad shops at Rumford. He married Miss Bishop very soon after. He has held the place with the railroad ever since, and on the fiftieth anniversary of his superintendency the company gave him a check for five hundred dollars and his employes gave him a gold watch. A few days later he and Mrs. Hoyt celebrated their golden wedding, and then the presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. Hoyt does his work to-day apparently as well as ever.—*Boston Herald.*

—A six-year-old girl in Cincinnati inadvertently drank a quantity of concentrated lye, which caused a stricture of the throat. No nourishment could be taken by the child in a natural manner. As a *dernier resort* the family physician performed the operation of gastrotomy, a very rare surgical operation, and one seldom successful. An opening was cut in the stomach of the child through which food was placed. The operation was successful, and the child had almost recovered when she had an attack of measles and died.—

TWO LUCKY MEN.

How a Printer Tried to Dodge a Small Fortune.

Some time before the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Wellington A. Griffin of the *Guide* newspaper, 5:1 Clay street, San Francisco, contracted with an agent for a ticket. The coupon was not forthcoming at the appointed time, and he procured one from another source.

On the morning of the drawing Griffin was walking toward his office. The rain was falling in torrents. As he approached Montgomery street he espied the agent of whom he had promised to buy a ticket. Griffin, however, being short of money, pretended not to see him, and continued on his way.

"Hi, there," shouted the agent.

Griffin hoisted his umbrella on the lee side and still plodded on, deaf to salutation. The agent then ran after him, and asked if he did not want the ticket.

"I have no money," said Griffin.

"Well, you asked me to keep a ticke for you, and it will be thrown on my hands," said the agent.

"If you'll trust me till Saturday," said Griffin, "I'll take it."

The ticket was taken at 11 o'clock, and by 3 in the afternoon Griffin found himself in the possession of a fortune, having won $15,000. The agent wishes now he had not met Griffin.

Hans M. C. Mangels, who owns a half interest in the grocery, on the corner of Railroad avenue and Manitoba street, like many others in this city purchases Louisiana State Lottery tickets occasionally, and when an agent came to him a few days before the last drawing, on March 12th, he bought a coupon of No. 2887.

On the evening of the 12th the agent again appeared and asked him if he had his coupon safe. On being answered in the affirmative, the agent said:

"Well, keep it safe, for it is worth $15,000."

Mr. Mangels whi'e naturally very much elated over the matter, takes it quietly, and will be careful with his suddenly acquired wealth.

"I expect to enlarge this business," he said, "and then my wife and I will take a trip to the old country and about Europe. She wants to see Germany, for she has never been there, and I shall gratify her wish. That was the best investment of a dollar I ever saw."—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call* March 30.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

The free public libraries of Iowa are one of the notable marks of the State's development.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

Are you feeble in health? Try Dujardin's Life Essence. You will find your strength restored, and instead of depression of spirit, you will feel the energy of youth. It will act well in both old and young. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

The creation of the monkey shows that Nature, in spite of earthquakes, seal, glaciers and other evidences of a serious disposition, is not wholly without the sense of humor.—[Puck.

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

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Beware of imitations, and do not be decieved by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

New religions are to be judged, not so much by the men who make them, as by the men they make. —[Joseph Cook.

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Palestine, Texas, July, 24, '88.

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While there's life there's hope, 'tis said;
Sicker persons often mend;
Time to give up when you're dead."

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Strength and tone your system give;
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Bowser Speaks Slightingly of His Wife's Business Methods, but——

I wanted to send off for a lady's fashion magazine, and on a dozen different occasions I begged of Mr. Bowser to write the letter and send off the money. He kept promising and neglecting, man like, but one evening he said:

"Give me the name of that magazine and I will get a letter off to-morrow."

"It's gone," I answered.

"Who sent it?"

"I did."

"Humph! Do you mean to tell me that you wrote a business letter?"

"I do. I ordered the magazine and sent in a year's subscription."

"What did you write?"

"Oh, in the usual form."

"And chucked the $2 into the letter, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's about what I should expect of you. You'll never see either money or magazine again."

"I won't! Why?"

"Because, in the first place, it stood just as good a chance of going to some machine shop as to a magazine office, with your style of directing an envelope; and because, secondly, if some postoffice official doesn't steal the money, they will gobble it at the end of the route and swear they never got it. Mrs. Bowser, you are as simple as a child."

"But it may come all right."

"Yes, and we may discover a box of gold in the back yard. There's but one way to do business."

"How's that?"

"See this P. O. money order for $33? I am going to send that to Boston to-morrow, It will go straighter than a crow, and there is no cause for worry. However, it's useless to try to learn a woman how to do business."

Three or four days went by, and then he suddenly inquired:

"Have you heard from that magazine, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Not yet."

"I suppose not. When you do hear please let me know. After forty or fifty experiences of this sort you may learn how to do business."

Two days later he asked me again, and I was then able to show him a letter acknowledging receipt of the money, and a copy of the magazine.

"It seems to have gone through," he said as he handed the letter back, "but that was owing to Providence. Probably the parties had heard of me and hesitated to defraud you for fear I'd raise a row."

"What about the order you sent off, Mr. Bowser?"

He jumped out of his chair and turned pale and gasped:

"By gum! but I'd forgotten about that! I ought to have had an acknowledgment three days ago.'

"Can't have been lost, eh?"

"N-no."

"It was the only proper way to do business, wasn't it?"

"Of course it was, and of course it got there all right. I'll probably get a letter to-morrow."

When the morrow came I asked him if he had heard from his order.

"Not exactly," he replied, "but I am certain that it got there safe."

"But they ought to acknowledge it."

"Y-e-s."

"There is but one way of doing business, Mr. Bowser. When I send off money I receive an acknowledgment of its arrival. You are sure you sent it?"

"Sure I sent it? Do you take me for a lunatic, Mrs. Bowser?"

"But it's so queer."

"I don't see anything so queer about it. I wrote again two days ago, and I shall have a letter to-morrow begging my pardon for the delay."

A letter arrived next day. I saw by Mr. Bowser's perturbation when he came home that something was wrong, and he finally handed me the letter. It read:

"No postoffice order has been received from you. Please do not try any more chestnuts on us."

"But you did send it," I protested.

"Of course I did."

"Directed your letter all right?"

"Certainly."

"Stamped and posted it?"

"Look here, Mrs. Bowser, you talk as if I didn't know enough to get aboard a street car and pay my fare!"

"But it's so queer. There is but one business way of doing business, Mr. Bowser. After forty or fifty experiences of this sort you may learn how to do business."

He glared at me and was too insulted to reply. He went to the postoffice and made complaint, and for the next two weeks that lost order was the topic of conversation. The officials sought to trace the letter, and Mr. Bowser made affidavits to this and that, and the hunt was still going on when, in dusting off his secretary and straightening up his loose papers, I found a letter sealed and addressed to the Boston firm. I had no doubt it contained the missing order. I quietly handed it to Mr. Bowser as he came up to dinner, and his face turned all colors before he could open it.

"Mr. Bowser," I said, "you men folks have curious ways of doing business. It is sing"——

"I'd like to know how this letter got here!" he demanded.

"You left it here, of course."

"Never! Because I scolded you about your careless way of sending off money, and because you wanted to get even with me for it, you took this letter from my pocket and detained it. Mrs. Bowser, this is the last straw to the camel's load! Do you want alimony or a lump sum?"

Next day he was all right again, and he even stopped at the sale and brought me up half a dozen pairs of gloves.—Detroit Free Press.

He Betrayed Himself.

Manager—I'm very sorry, Mr. Clark, but I'm afraid you won't do as my stage manager. I can't have a man who's had no experience.

The New Stage Manager—What makes you think I've had no experience, sir?

Manager—Why, I noticed that you took off your hat to the leading lady when you came on the stage this morning. [He left at the end of the week.]—Judy.

"I AM TOO OLD."

A Protest Against the Tendency of People to Surrender Activity.

In every human being we have the successive phases of growth, maturity and decadence of the powers of the body. Older writers divided the different ages of man after the following manner: Infancy, including the first five years of age; youth, from five to twenty-five; adult age, extending from twenty-five to thirty-five; middle life to fifty; old age to the sixtieth year, after which the individual entered upon extreme old age. From this physiological division of life into its various eras has arisen a tendency to an arbitrary regulation of the affairs of life, which tends to lessen the sum total of work accomplished and results in detriment to the individual.

It is within the memory of not a few of us when public opinion put a cap and spectacles on a woman and knitting in her hands and retired her to a corner by the fireside as soon as she had won the honorable title of "grandmother." The change that has taken place is abundantly illustrated in a recent novel, which makes "Baby's Grandmother" a most interesting, captivating and charming heroine. There is, however, need for a still greater change in this respect. Many cripple their forces and reduce their physical power by withdrawing from various forms of mental and physical activity with the oft-repeated excuse, "I am too old." The old proverb, "Never too old to learn," should be taken literally.

Mothers who have been kept from intellectual enjoyments because of the care of large families should, when the young birds have flown from the nest and left them with a lonely leisure, turn their thought to the acquaintance of languages, the study of art, history, science or literature. It will seem strange to those who have not kept up the habit of study after leaving school to begin again, but after a little perseverance there will come a greater interest and delight than that experienced in the careless school days, when study was only accomplished because every body else studied, and it was a matter of routine. The life of the mind is not to be measured by years. Time is a false standard of measure for it.

A grief which comes upon one in a moment will contain the crushing agony of centuries. One week for one person is crowded with experiences which would not come to another were he to live cycles of centuries. Ask the soul its record of events, find out its gamut of feeling, and you will know whether its possessor is in youth, adult life, middle aged or old and decrepit. It is within the power of every one to keep the mind young and active; the law of evolution is applicable to it, but the law of dissolution will not so surely hold sway unless you continually say "too old, too old," and consent that—

"The soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon it with a weight
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life!"

—Home Maker

PRESIDENT BARNARD.

A Man Who Won a High Place by His High Qualities.

The story of President Barnard, of Columbia College, who retires after a long life spent in the noblest labors, furnishes one more proof that the cause of men's weal or woe is not in their stars, but in themselves.

Is there no such thing, then, as good luck? Oh, yes, and President Barnard has had his share of it; but the good luck that is best worth having waits until the right man for it comes along.

When the war broke out in 1861, he was the honored president of the University of Mississippi, an institution of much promise, in which he was deeply interested, and in whose service he expected to spend his life. A native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale, he had been for twenty-four years a resident of the South, always employed in her colleges as professor or president, and always enjoying, in a high degree, the esteem and confidence of the communities in which he dwelt.

The guns that fired upon Sumter emptied the University of Mississippi of all its students and most of its teachers. The president of the institution, known to be a Union man, was left, not merely without occupation, but without a safe abiding-place, such was the frenzy of excitement that prevailed, and he was strongly advised by his friends to withdraw from the State until better times. With much difficulty and some danger he and his wife made their way to Washington.

He was then fifty-two years of age, and his possessions were chiefly of the kind that a man stows away under his hat and buttons up under his coat. He had a head full of knowledge and a heart full of goodness, but no great amount of money in his pocket. He found employment in the office of the Coast Survey, having a rare gift in mathematics, and he set up his frugal house-keeping in a house much of which he could scarcely furnish.

Before the war closed he was chosen President of Columbia College, in the city of New York, an office which he has held with eminent success for twenty-four years. It made no difference his being a stranger to almost every Northern circle and coterie. The native qualities of the man appeared at once, and his upward pathway was smoothed for him by friendly hands.

"I am a clerk in the Coast Survey," he said to Mr. McCulloch in 1861; but he was the same urbane, friendly and accomplished man as in 1864, when he signed himself President of Columbia College, and it was the high quality of the man that gave him the high place.—Youth's Companion.

—A man may foot a bill without kicking.—Boston Courier.

THE EUCALYPTUS.

Some of the Remarkable Properties of a Beautiful Australian Tree.

Some years ago, when a mail steamship line was established between San Francisco and the Australian Islands, enterprising persons sought to transfer some of the wild products of the latter region to California soil. One thing attracted the attention of the admirers of nature, and that was the eucalyptus tree, which formed 99 per cent. of the forest vegetation of Australia. This tree grows very rapidly in that country, with a straight stem reaching commonly 250 feet in height, and having a circumference of several feet at the base. It was believed that as this tree produced a great mass of leaves, it could be utilized for shade as well as ornamentation, if the soil of the Pacific States should be found suitable to its growth. The experiment was tried, and slips of the Australian forest giant transferred to California, where they soon took root and thrived in the prolific soil of the Golden State. The tree was found to furnish honey to bees and in this way alone the foreigner was soon ascertained to be a valuable addition to the honey-giving products of that now extensive honey-producing State. It was ascertained that the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum, could be further utilized as a remedy for marsh and other fevers. So valuable, indeed, is it that it will destroy and feed upon the animalcules of marshy regions and help to eradicate mosquitoes by destroying the food on which they exist. Its value by being efficacious in such fevers has given to the tree among many persons, especially the Spanish-Americans, the name of the "fever tree," and it is, therefore, somewhat revered by the natives of the Spanish-American countries along the Pacific coast. The tree produces an essential oil which is valuable, and a resin like the resin of cinchona. An extract made from the tree yields a substance capable of neutralizing strong acids and forming crystalline salts. The leaves, dried and powdered, have been found useful as a medicine for certain maladies, and the bark and wood have been utilized for the same purpose. But the discovery of the most remarkable use to which this tree can be put was the result of an accident a couple of years ago. The eucalyptus tree had flourished on California soil, and had been employed as an ornament and shade tree in many of the cities and settlements along the Pacific coast. It will be remembered that for a long time past engineers all over the country suffered from scale forming in their boilers and from corrosion. About a couple of years ago Mr. George Downie, the proprietor of a flouring mill at Salinos City, Cal., was in the habit of filtering water in an oil heater, in order to free it, as far as possible, from the mineral qualities that formed scale in his boiler. Chemical compounds supposed to prevent the formation of scale had been used without effect, and Mr. Downie resorted to the filtering of water as a partial preventative. His process was to run the water through the heater and let it drain through straw. One day he happened to be out of straw, but as the leaves from one of the eucalyptus trees which stood near the mill were handy, he employed them instead. To Mr. Downie's surprise, the formation of scale in the boiler stopped and that which was already there began to be removed. He thought it well to continue his experience with the eucalyptus leaves, and, on proving the result, informed others what he had discovered. In a very short time the leaves of the eucalyptus tree fell into general use among the engineers on the Pacific Coast for removing scale from all boilers and for preventing corrosion.—*American Analyst.*

FUNCTION OF CITIES.

Great Municipalities as Representatives of National Life and Characteristics.

Great cities are essential to the development of any important or influential national life. They gather into themselves the resources of the nation, and so organize its stores of wealth, its enterprise and the results of its genius and culture, as to render each efficient in promoting the common good. They are the centers of power. Without the facilities which through them are afforded for commerce and manufactures, without their aggregations of capital, their business systems and institutions, and their fostering care of art, science and literature, it would seem impossible that there could be any civilization or progress.

These great municipalities are the exponents of the national advancement in mineral wealth, in commercial importance and influence, and in all forms of intellectual and moral culture. In times past they have been the agencies through which civil and intellectual freedom have been conserved, even if they may not be credited with having been the nursery in which liberty was cradled. They constitute the medium through which we must study many of the most important and interesting phases of history, and are the sources of all the greatest enterprises of the world.

So thoroughly do cities become representative of national life and characteristics, that it is frequently said that London is England, Rome is Italy and Paris is France. In a less comprehensive but nevertheless very important sense it might properly be said that New York represents America, Boston stands for New England and Chicago for the great West. A thorough acquaintance with either of these great cities is equivalent to knowing well the people by whom they are surrounded.—*F. P. Crandon in Popular Science Monthly.*

TOASTMASTER HARKER.

HE HAS HEARD MORE AFTER DINNER SPEECHES THAN ANY OTHER MAN.

His Reminiscences of Distinguished Diners. Charles Dickens Was a Ready Speaker. Brought Out the Prince of Wales—Dining 5,000 Doctors.

"Are you still the city toastmaster?"

"No. I gave up my post some time ago, but I am the queen's bailiff at the central criminal court, and am one of the oldest servants of the corporation."

"How many dinners have you put through in your official capacity?"

"Four thousand and ninety."

"Most of the great speakers you have heard take something to keep their voice in trim?"

"Well, Disraeli, for instance, always had his butler behind him with a bottle of egg and sherry, which he had ready mixed. Mr. Gladstone, I have noticed, takes sherry, but no egg. The Prince of Wales, he likes hock and champagne. The Duke of Edinburgh, his servant always brings his special brand with him—a Russian champagne."

ALL THE CROWNED HEADS.

"Well, Mr. Harker, you have certainly heard more after dinner speeches than any man living. Will you offer some criticisms?"

"Well, I suppose Charles Dickens was as ready a speaker as I ever heard. The words flowed out like a stream, but he was not what I call a good after dinner speaker, because he was so interesting that you wished he would go on forever. Now, that don't do for me, you know, for I have to stand by with the watch."

"The 'stop' watch, eh?"

"Yes; I've stopped Mr. Gladstone before today." This in a confidential whisper.

"You don't say so."

"A fact. When he is too long I have spoken into his ear, 'T-i-m-e, sir! t-i-m-e,' and then he slacks up. With ordinary men I say it to the 'chair,' not to let the room hear me, you know. I never stop a man at a charity dinner. It doesn't do."

"Is the Prince of Wales a good speaker?"

"A glorious fellow. If I had only a sovereign in the world and he wanted it, he should have it. Why, I brought him out in '63, and stood behind him many a time and oft. Does he speak from notes? Not in speaking of himself, never. He has a slip of paper to show the order of the toasts, that's all. What's his favorite dish? Well, he likes dainties en caisse, en papillot, larks, lobsters, oysters. He is very fond of those."

"Well, now, who are the most famous people you have attended?" Mr. Harker looked hurt and his fingers fumbled irritably with his white tie as he proceeded:

"Why, nearly all the crowned heads in Europe. The queen, to begin with. Then I brought out the Prince of Wales in 1863, and all his brothers and his sons, the emperor of Austria, the late czar and the present czar, the late Emperor Frederick, the Emperor Napoleon—why, I remember swearing in the late emperor of the French as a special juryman at the Old Bailey when he was nobody. Did he serve? Just like anybody else. He had to serve by the law of the land.

COACHING THE PRINCESS.

"Then I claim to be the person who first induced the Princess of Wales to make a speech in public. I was standing behind her, a good many years ago, it was at a charity dinner or luncheon, and her speech was going to be read by her secretary. I ventured to say: 'If your royal highness would only say a word yourself it would make all the difference,' and she did. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, too, I induced to speak when she opened Columbia market."

"Well, you heard about your successor who couldn't pronounce Massachusetts? What is the most difficult name you ever had to tackle?"

"The Madagascar envoy's. They were cautious. 'Riandriandrianivo,' as near as I can remember it," said Mr. Harker. 'Rain and rain and dry again,' as Punch called it. The biggest number I think I ever did was 5,000 foreign doctors who dined at the Guildhall, and they said I didn't make one mistake."

"What preparation had you for your onerous duties?"

"In 1844 I shipped with Sir John Ross for the Antarctic expedition. We wintered twice in 76 degs. south; then we went to China, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, getting remounts for the regiments engaged in the Indian mutiny. I had joined the commissariat then. I came home in the fifties, and served through the Crimean war."

"Any wounds?"

"A bullet in my leg, a gun carriage crushed my ribs, and a slice of my chin cut off with a saber. Pretty tough, eh? I have twenty-six medals and orders, and my collection of autographs is not to be beaten, I think, for I have 600 cabinet portraits of all the famous men and women for thirty years past, with autographs attached."

"By the way, what are your fees?"

"Two guineas for a city dinner and ten guineas if I travel."

"And your uniform?"

"Well, evening dress as often as not now. In the good old days I wore a beautiful velvet dress, with knee breeches and silver decorations, which cost £200. But the city can't spend money like they used to do. They are watched by the newspapers."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Some Curious Misnomers.

Arabic figures were invented by the Indians, not by the Arabs.

Dutch clocks are not of Dutch, but German (deutsch) manufacture.

Irish stew is a dish unknown in Ireland.

Baffin's bay is no bay at all.

Catgut is the gut of sheep, not of cats.

Down is used instead of a-down and utterly perverts its meaning. The Saxon dun is a hill, and a-dun is its opposite, a descent. Going down stairs really means going up stairs. We ought properly to say "going a-down."—Detroit Free Press.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Great Improvements in Them During the Past Thirty Years.

Among the other titles to distinction which the Nineteenth century is hereafter to enjoy, one will be found in the fact that in that age agriculture first began to be pursued in a systematic manner with the aid of scientific research. Manuring with the products of the barnyard is a very ancient art, but the resort to the mine for fertilizers is substantially an invention of our own times. Chemists first told the farmer the cause of the frequent speedy exhaustion in the grain producing powers of the soil; it has fallen to the geologist to show whence may be obtained the phosphatic element which is the most quickly exhausted of all the elements of plant food in process of cropping.

Although artificial fertilizers are practically the invention of the last thirty years, the industries connected with their manufacture now demand a capital of about $100,000,000, with an annual product of about that amount, and the volume of the industries is increasing more rapidly, perhaps, than any other art which pertains to mining. The use of artificial fertilizers grew out of the trade in guano. These heaps of bird dung were first made use of by the Peruvians. The account of Garcilasco de la Vega, published in 1604, relates that the Peruvians in the Twelfth century used guano beds as a source of fertilizers. Of such importance did they esteem the material of these beds that the penalty of death was imposed by the early Incas upon any one found killing the birds which made these precious deposits.

For many years the guano beds of the western coast of South America and other similar deposits within the tropical region supplied the demands of our gardens. As the supply of these guanos approached exhaustion and the price increased, the skill of chemists and geologists showed the manufacturers where to find and how to treat deposits of mineral phosphates in such a manner that they might substantially serve to replace the manures of animal origin. In bulletin No. 46, of the United States geological survey, Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., now assistant state geologist of Texas, has given an important treatise on phosphate deposits, and although his report mainly concerns the phosphates of North America, it gives a synoptic account of the known beds of this nature in all parts of the world. The report makes it plain that only a small part of the deposits of this nature are yet known to us.

The process of discovery of these valuable resources is now, and for a long time will be, slow, and this for the reason that the material occurs in forms which are unfamiliar to the public or even to the ordinarily trained prospector who seeks for mineral resources. In most cases the material appears either in the form of greenish crystals or in the shape of nodular masses looking much like claystones. In neither of these shapes is it likely to attract general attention. In fact the great deposits at Charleston, S. C., had been in view for a century or more. Concretions of cerne phosphate were dug up in the ditches of the rice fields and condemned as worthless until after the war, when a native chemist, once a man of fortune, but brought to need by the havoc wrought upon that country during the rebellion, groping about to find some means of mending his resources, analyzed the rejected stones. As the result of his inquiry they became the very foundation of the commercial prosperity in his state.—N. S. Shaler in Boston Herald.

Curiosities of Natural Gas.

One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous substance called by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by vacuums created by the outflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, affect the motion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to lose its place among the heavenly bodies, and falls in pieces.

Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever."

Still another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telephones and delicate thermometers and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Findlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degs. This scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rocky floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant. Such are some of the theories gravely propounded in respect to this new fuel.—Professor Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Appropriately Named.

A physician of this city received the following letter recently: "Dear Sir—Today is Wednesday. I have freckles, and am going to a party Saturday. Send me something that will remove them by then, and oblige, Miss Mary Gall." The doctor thought the signature corresponded well with the request, and sent the young lady his regrets, "to be taken before meals three times a day."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Fruit or Meat.

The food which is most enjoyed is the food we call bread and fruit. In all my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have many times been called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, that the most natural diet for the young, after the natural milk diet, is fruit and whole meal bread, with milk and water for drink.

The desire for this same mode of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artificial feeding, which required long and persistent habit to establish its permanency as a part of the system of every day life. How strongly this preference taste for fruit over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the retention of these foods in the mouth. Fruit is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retention of animal substance. One further fact which I have observed—and that too often to discard it, as a fact of great moment—is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food in favor of vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is soon so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty.

Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who were the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who, gone over from a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food to a pure vegetable diet, speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in consequence; but I have found even these (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, as it seemed to them, more natural, food plucked from the prime source of food—untainted by its passage through another animal body.—Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

Oiling the Shears.

Standing in a prominent hardware store the other day, the Stroller watched a lady purchase a pair of shears. She decided upon the size and style desired and tried four or five pairs, rejecting them all because, she said, they "squeaked." But she was finally suited with a pair that didn't "squeak" and went her way. As the accepted pair happened to be one of those first refused, the salesman was asked how the metamorphosis was effected. "That," said he, "is one of the very simplest secrets of the man who sells shears. Observe this." He picked up a pair of scissors which "squeaked" wofully when worked. Then he ran his thumb and forefinger thoughtfully down the side of his nose and rubbed them over the scissors, which came together as gently and noiselessly as though saturated with oil.

"That's all there is of it," he said. "You see, there is always a little oil collected in the corners on the outside of your nostrils. Scrub your nose as hard as you will, the oil will be back there in five minutes. So when a customer comes in, tries a pair of shears and complains that they squeak and come together hard, we can oil them up and make them run smooth without exciting suspicion. What was the oil put on the nose for? To help the hardware man out, I suppose. But then what I have told you is a good thing for all nervous people who don't like squeaky shears to know."—Chicago Journal.

At the North Cape.

At Tromsoe, the sheltered capital of northern Norway, our steamer remained just long enough to allow us to visit an interesting encampment of Lapps, and their reindeer in the neighborhood. The company we visited had pitched their tents on the side of the mountain, and about a dozen or more seemed to live comfortably enough in a space we might portion off for so many hens and chickens. Both men and women were remarkably short, seldom more than four feet high, with eyes wide apart, and flat, expressionless faces.

They wore reindeer garments, with leather boots up to the knee, and bright colored hats in form of sou'westers on their tangled locks. At our request the men called loudly to the Lapp-in-chief, who was waiting for a summons upon the hills to bring down his herd of reindeer, and very soon the cries of the dogs and the rattling of the horns of the deer were to be heard, as the beautiful creatures answered to the call of their master and bounded down the hillsides toward us. The patriarchal Lapp, after we had made a few vain attempts at exchanging courtesies, signified he expected a handsome donation for his trouble, and on saying "good by," we noticed that the Norwegian sailors who accompanied us each gave his coin in turn, it being considered unlucky to part with a Lapp without offering some small gift.—Temple Bar.

Oil of Birch Costs Money.

Recently there was sent from Norwich to New York five two gallon tin cans filled with oil of black birch, which was manufactured in Bozrah by John Miner. It is worth $80 a gallon, and the five cans contained 158 pounds of oil, valued at $800, or a little over $5 a pound.

Black birch trees do not yield oil as the maple trees run sap. There is work in getting the tender twigs, and labor in the process of extracting the oil. One ton of twigs yields just three pounds of oil, and it took nearly fifty-three tons of twigs to yield the ten gallons. This oil is used in giving the wintergreen flavor to confections of all kinds.—New London Telegraph.

—"Old Mr. Skinner is a very charitable man, isn't he?" "Oh, yes; of course. But if he ever casts his bread upon the waters you bet he expects it to come back a sardine sandwich."—The Hatchet.

—Managing Editor—"I think we can stand another minion editorial." Writing Editor—"What, minion yet? Well, I'll write you a daisy." Managing Editor (faintly)—"No bouquets, please."—Washington Critic.

—Farmer—"I didn't have any money for the paper, so I thought I would bring you in a load of turnips." Editor—"Yes; that's as good to me as the money. Er—before you go, Mr. Hayseed, there's a little matter I'd like to speak to you about." Farmer—"Well, what is it?" Editor—"You don't want to buy a load of turnips, do you?"—Judge.

—Mrs. Bullion—"I'm afraid, Mary Ann, that you are inclined to be extravagant." Mary Ann—"Me, extravagant, is it? Sure yez are mistaken." Mrs. Bullion—"You burn too many candles." Mary Ann—"Me, burnin' candles? Divil a wan!" Mrs. Bullion—"That's very odd. As I passed the kitchen door, when the butcher's young man was here last night, I am sure I heard him speak to you about your taper waste."—America.

—Napier's famous dispatch from India announced his victory in one word: "Peccavi"—which is, by interpretation, "I have Scinde." Very much of the same kind was General de Bourmont's message to the French War Minister in 1830, when the Dey of Algiers escaped him after being taken: "Perdidi Diem"—"I have lost a Dey." It is said that Drake, when the ships of the Armada turned their sails sent to Elizabeth the word "Cantharides"—that is, "The Spanish fly." This last is probably a fable.—Temple Bar.

—Clara—"Oh, mother, we had such fun at the party! Young Smith proposed that he and I should go through a mock marriage ceremony—just in fun, you know; and it was too funny for any thing. Afterward, some of the older people who heard of it said we were really married; but we're not, are we?" Doting Mother—"Of course not. Besides, young Smith couldn't support a wife if he had one." "Oh, it wasn't that Smith. It was the other Smith, from Gold City, the one who owns a bonanza mine, you know." "Eh? That Smith! My dear, a marriage like that before witnesses is binding."—N. Y. Weekly.

Stepping-Stones to Success.

Learn your business thoroughly. Keep at one thing; in nowise change. Always be in haste, but never in a hurry. Observe system in all you do and undertake. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. One to-day is worth two to-morrows. Be self-reliant; do not take too much advice, but rather depend on yourself. Never fail to keep your appointments, nor to be punctual to the minute. Never be idle, but keep your hands or mind usefully employed, except when sleeping. Use charity with all; be ever generous in thought and deed; help others along life's thorny paths. Make no haste to be rich; remember that small and steady gains give competency and tranquillity of mind. He that ascends a ladder must take the lowest round. All who are above were once below.—N. Y. Ledger.

Swindling "Saints."

In a suit recently entered in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah in chancery the fact was developed that one of the infamous practices of a corporation in existence until March, 1887, under the title of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," was to impose upon the credulity of unsophisticated foreigners and obtain from them such money and valuables as they possessed, ostensibly to be held in trust, and keep it for the private use of the so-called saints of the church. In the above suit the petitioner, one Carl P. Carlson, through his attorney, was allowed his full claim, some five thousand dollars with interest thereon, and an order was made upon the receiver of the defunct corporation for the amount.

He Disappointed His Friends.

There were a dozen men on the car who saw Mr. Blank waiting on the crossing ahead, and one of them remarked:

"Now you see if he don't lead right off by saying what an open winter this is."

Blank stepped aboard, entered and greeted half a dozen people, and, while all were holding their breaths, he said:

"Gentlemen, what a cool summer we had last year!"—Detroit Free Press.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 8 1889

The calamity that has fallen upon Pennsylvania is dreadful beyond all power of words to describe. The loss of life has been fearful; Governor Beaver telegraphed the President that from five to ten thousand people had been swept into eternity. Such awful loss of life makes loss of property seem a trifling matter, though millions of dollars worth of all kinds of property were destroyed in this terrible visitation. The storm that worked all this destruction raged over parts of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The greatest loss of life and property at any particular locality was caused by the bursting of a large reservoir near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Now that it is proposed to build large reservoirs for water storage in our own State and in Nevada a lesson should be learned from these fearful misfortunes in other States and the utmost care should be taken to build the dams in the most substantial and approved manner; and not only so, but they should be located with a special view to escape liability to injury by sudden and great rushes of water, because it is just such rushes that in nearly every instance causes the bursting of dams. While pitying our afflicted fellow citizens we should feel thankful that we live in a country where such awful visitations are unknown.

If any proof is needed that some changes should be made in our laws regulating immigration it is furnished in Pennsylvania. Wretches going about the ruins of homes caused by the terrible calamity stealing everything they could carry away is enough to fill with indignation the mind of every American citizen. But when to this is added the still greater crime, that these brutes robbed the bodies of the dead, and even cut off the fingers from the hands of dead women to secure rings on the rigid fingers, disgust and abhorrence are then added to anger against such monsters. It is some consolation to know that such barbarous work was done only by men who are not of the English speaking races. We would not permit vermin or disease infected animals to be brought into the United States; surely there is still better reason for excluding all such ferocious, cruel and greedy wretches as these robbers of the dead in Pennsylvania.

An Important Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1, 1889.

To the Medical Profession:—The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh Census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census Office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the Census Office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh Census.

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and with the Register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh Census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT P. PORTER
Superintendent of Census.

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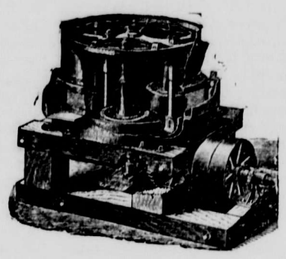

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Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - - Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Free Bus To and From The Cars.
Free

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

CATTON, BELL & CO
Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
No. 406 California Street, and Wool Agency warehouse, 6th and Townsend Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to

JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.

S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

sep1-tf *CROCKER BROS., Props.*

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS

☞ If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m.
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		6 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a m		3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6:25 p. m.		10:55 a. m.
Soda Springs.....		7:35 p m.		9 05 a. m.
Belleville.....		8:45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar.	9.20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....		8 10 a. m		5:25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a m		1:35 p. m
Basalt Creek		1 500, m.		12:00 a. m.
Alvord.....		2:35 p. m.		10 00 . m.
Independence.....		4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep1 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free.Ut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8 1889

BORN.

KEOUGH—At Bishop, May 27, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Keough, a son.

CHAPMAN—At Bishop, May 29, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Chapman, a son.

Mr. A. Diaz was up from Lone Pine on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz has returned from San Francisco.

A. Cohn & Co. Bishop, will fill all orders for ground feed or grain.

Mr. T. J. Goodale of Fish Spring was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. N. Rhine has gone to San Francisco on a business trip.

Al. Staudinger came up from the marble quarry Thursday morning.

District Attorney Gill has been in Bishop during the week on legal business.

The State fair of Nevada will begin at Reno Sept mber 30th and continue five days.

Harness of all kinds; saddles of every style; repairs promptly done. Send orders to J. E. Dunlap, Bishop.

Several families from George's Creek and Lone Pine will go up into the Sierras next week to camp and fish.

P. H. Mack, County Clerk, left town last Tuesday for San Francisco. He is expected home early next week.

Max Skinner brings ten tons of ore to Keeler at each trip from Lookout. Five days are required to make the trip.

Mrs. Rafael Diaz, of Lone Pine, was in town during the week on business connected with the final settlement of the estate of her deceased husband.

Sheriff Eldred made quite a long trip this week into the heart of the Sierras hunting up bands of sheep. He was accompanied by a guide.

Mr. Israel Luce has returned to the Marble Works. He employed a number of marble workers while in San Francisco and they are now at the quarry.

All kinds of drugs and medicines, prescriptions of all kinds carefully filled. Toilet and fancy articles. All goods, drugs and medicines best quality; send orders to H. E. Wright Bishop.

After thorough trial we can confidently recommend the spectacles offered by Mr. D. W. Wiles. His give the clearest and best vision of any we have tried, and are the easiest on the eyes for steady use.

A lot of ore was worked at the Maxim Mill this week for M. Dooley. It was taken out near Bishop and netted about forty dollars per ton in gold. Dooley was well pleased with the way his ore was worked.

The Stevens canal is now proving its value. The life-giving water is making fields of grain and alfalfa along the line of the canal. An abundance of water can be supplied as fast as land can be prepared for its use.

On Friday of last week two witnesses in a suit to establish title to land were examined in the United States Court at Los Angeles. One of these witnesses was aged 110 years and the other 120 years. They were both Mission Indians.

Gus. McGovern brought in the biggest load of freight yet hauled since the teams started. He had on twenty two thousand pounds, with fourteen animals in the team. Ad Smith got in last Saturday with a big load of freight from Mojave.

H. M. Yerington and wife, Colonel Frye and wife, D. O. Mills, Senator John P. Jones and several others have gone on a trip to Alaska. They intend to visit most places of interest along the coast, and will probably be gone about six weeks.

Messrs. R. B. Taylor, R. W. Beckerton and W. C. Morton, of South Riverside, San Bernardino county, have located ten mines in Death Valley. The notices were recorded this week. Mr. Taylor is President of the Citizen's Bank at South Riverside.

An election for School Directors was held here last Tuesday. There were many candidates, several of them self appointed. O. I. Mairs and J. D. Blair were elected. Doctor Blair had already served one term; he took much interest in the school, gave a good deal of time to the care of the building and ground, and though he did not seek the office yet his re-election was a well deserved compliment.

J. W. Murphy has just bought a new stock of goods in the blacksmithing line. He is prepared to do all kinds of work in the way of repairs on wagons and carriages of every variety. Every kind of farm implement or machinery repaired on short notice. He has reduced the price of horse shoeing to two dollars per set. He is still at the old stand on Edwards street, opposite the Court House. See his advertisement.

A recent issue of the *Mining and Scientific Press* contains a long article on cancer. It asserts very positively that a practitioner in San Francisco is now curing, and has already cured thoroughly many cases of this dreadful disease. It is stated in the article that the use of the knife in cancer is worse than useless, and hastens the death instead of prolonging the life of the patient.

The Supreme Court by a recent decision has established two points of importance to farmers. One point is that a farmer is not bound to protect his land by fence. Consequently damage can be recovered for injury done to unfenced crops by stock. The other point is that if a barb wire fence is made and stock injured by coming in contact with it, the owner of the fence is liable for the damages unless the fence is constructed as the law requires.

The northern part of California, Oregon and Washington Territory are increasing rapidly in population and wealth. The vast resources of that region in lumber, coal, and wheat and the vast fishing resources lately discovered; the furs and mining resources being rapidly developed in Alaska, all these sources of wealth are being rapidly developed, and a great stream of population is setting steadily in that direction. Any two of the resources named would make a country rich and prosperous; but when all are found the growth of the country can not fail to be rapid.

The Modern Moses' Rod.

Producing something to sell is the first essential of prosperous growth in any community. Food enough to sustain life may be got by the lowest class of savages; but for maintaining civilized communities there must be a surplus of commodities produced by one part of the people that another part wants. It is on the exchanging of products, whether grown, manufactured or mined, that all modern civilization rests, and civilization progresses or is retarded as the facilities for this exchange are good or bad. At or near great seaports and along the lines of railroads wealth rapidly increases and with wealth comes schools and colleges and all the arts and refinements that raise numan beings to higher conditions of life, and lifts them out of the brutal habits and cruel practices of the barbarian. It is true that wealth suddenly acquired often proves a curse to the possessor by giving him the power to wallow in sensuality, to indulge in senseless extravagance, or to gratify other impulses of a mean or brutal nature. But such result is due to the uncivilized character of the possessor alone. In the hands of a Peabody or a Cornell, a Lawrence or a Hopkins, a Cooper or a Stanford, the possession of great wealth becomes a public blessing, shedding the light of civilization among their fellow creatures, as the sun sheds life and light to all the system of which he is the centre. Any one of these men is enough to justify all men in efforts to acquire wealth by all honorable means, and more than enough to outweigh the bad example of those whose souls are possessed with the mere greed of accumulation; a greed as cruel as death, as unsatiable as the grave. This is a digression; what was intended in this screed was to urge the fact that in Owens Valley we cannot send farm products to distant markets; if we would be prosperous we must have home market. The only commodity we can send away and get coin in exchange is ore; and it is the opening of mines and producton of ore alone that will make home market. Consequently prospectors and miners should be given all possible aid and encouragement in the prosecution of their work. There is no direction in which merchants or farmers can so well afford to take a little risk as in supplying prospectors or mine operators with what they must have in order to continue their work. When the miner is successful he scatters money with lavish hand; no trade so valuable to the merchant as his; and if he fails it is only the loss of a little flour, bacon and beans, and perhaps a plug of tobacco or a little snake remedy. Stick to it and support the prospector and he will bring us prosperity; his pick is the magic wand that will smite the rock and make the life giving stream flow out.

Gross Carelessness.

For several days this week a big stream of water has been allowed to run in the road between the town and the railroad. The road has been cut in deep gullies and in places is impassable, so that teams are forced to turn into the sagebrush and make their way as best they can. One stretch of road that was levied up through a quagmire is almost ruined. It will cost considerable money to repair the damage. This expense should not fall upon the tax-payers; it is bad enough that they should be put to inconvenience and loss of time—to say nothing about temper; that they should have to run the risk of broken wagons, and even broken bones, but altogether too bad that they should have to pay for the damage done through gross carelessness. The Road Overseer says it is not his fault; he lays the blame on Alexander Clark and says he notified Clark in good time to take care of the water but the notice was not heeded until much damage had been done to the road. The matter should be inquired into and whoever is to blame should be made to stand the cost of repairs.

Inyo Academy.

Closing Exercises for the Year 1888-89.

FRIDAY, June 7th, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Modern Philology,"....
Rev. E. McEvers.

SATURDAY, June 8th, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Anglo-Saxon Race."

SUNDAY, June 9th, 11 a. m.
Special Sermon to Students.....
Rev. G. W. De La Matyr.

SUNDAY, June 9th, 8 p. m.
Annual Address, "A successful Life,"....
Rev. E. W. Van Deventer.

MONDAY, June 10th, 8 p. m.
Declamations.....First Years' Class.

TUESDAY, June 11th, 2 p. m.
Annual Meeting of Trustees.

TUESDAY, June 11th, 8 p. m.
Educational Meeting....Various Speakers.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th, 8 p. m.
Closing Exercises....Second Year's Class.

Everybody cordially invited to attend.

A Mistake.

An item is going the rounds to the effect that the closing of the St. Elmo Hotel in Los Angeles is caused by a general depression of business in the City. This is a mistake; the St Elmo was at one time a leading hotel and had a good business; but during the past two or three years the city has grown so rapidly away to the southward that the house is now far from the business centre; several new hotels have been built in better locations and these now get the patronage formerly given to the St. Elmo. Instead of the closing of this house being an evidence of dull times in Los Angeles, it is proof of the rapid growth of the City. TheIco House, another hotel at one time as well patronized as the St. Elmo, was closed sooner, for the reason that it is further away from the new business centre; at last report this house was likely to be leased to Chinese.

Meteorological Summary for May, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer .....29 819 inches.
Mean temperature .....68°
Highest temperature.....96°
Lowest temperature.....36°
Mean daily range of temperature.....34°
Mean dew point, 35°
Mean relative humidity 31 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 36 miles N. W. 8th.
Precipitation 0.06
Number of cloudless days..... 19
Number of partly cloudy days..... 10
Number of cloudy days..... 2
Dates of Frost, light on 6th.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Looks Like Business.

Under the above caption the Los Angeles *Herald* of last Saturday says: "The best indication that work on the Salt Lake road is to be commenced was seen yesterday, for three construction engines passed through town bound for the Carson & Colorado road. The Southern Pacific officials had been advised that they were being sent up to commence work in this direction." The statement that the engines were bound for the Carson & Colorado road is evidently a mistake. Doubtless work on the Salt Lake road will be pushed from both ends and probably the engines were bound for the point of connection with the Atlantic & Pacific road.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.
WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

Estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased—Fritz Meyer appointed Administrator of the estate.

Man Killed At Belleville.

Last Sunday Bode Allen was shot and mortally wounded at Belleville Nevada, by F. H. Warner, of Midas, Nevada. Allen died on Tuesday morning. The shooting occurred on the depot platform, just after the arrival of the north bound train from Candelaria. There were a number of people at the depot at the time; yet strange to say no eye witnesses can be found who saw the commencement of the affair. It seems that Warner had an assigned bill against Allen; and arriving at Belleville on Saturday evening — the day before the shooting — saw Allen unloading some ore He concluded that the ore belonged to Allen and went to Candelaria that evening, and next morning returned with a constable to serve a writ of attachment. The Constable was about to attach the ore when Allen remonstrated, saying that he had only hauled the ore for M. M. Comstock, of Belleville. It seems that some hot words grew out of this explanation, and the shooting followed. Warner fired the first shot; the bullet struck Allen in the left side, below the heart; it hit a rib and ranged forward. Allen fell backward, but raised himself with his left hand, drew his pistol with his right hand and fired several shots rapidly at Warner, who was fast making his escape. None of these shots took effect, however. Allen was put on board the train, made as comfortable as possible, and taken to Hawthorne for medical treatment. On his arrival at Hawthorne a doctor examined the wound and pronounced it mortal. Allen lingered in life till 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. Deceased was son-in-law to Mr. John Swindelle, Hotelkeeper, Belleville, and leaves a young widow and child. He was aged about thirty five years; a native of Missouri and had been in Nevada a long time, engaged in mining, teaming and wood cutting with varied success. He was always regarded as a peaceable citizen, and his death is regretted by all who knew him. Of Warner not so much is known around Belleville; he hails from Nye County, Nevada; and some who knew him there speak highly of him. He had a lease of a mine near the Indian Queen and made some money lately. He is now under arrest at Candelaria, awaiting a preliminary examination, and is nearly frantic with grief over his deed. Allen was buried at Hawthorne Wednesday; the funeral was largely attended.

The New Borax Works

Conn and Trudo have their borax works in Saline Valley in working order and are making borax. In fact they have already made a great many tons. They have eighteen crystalizing tanks, each of a capacity of one thousand gallons. Three tanks are emptied each day, and the yield from these is about two tons of borax. In very warm weather the yield might not quite reach that amount, as the borax does not crystalize so well as in cool weather. The crude material is first boiled, the boiler having a capacity equal to three of the crystalizing tanks, and the solution is then run into them and allowed to stand six days The borax accumulates on the sides of the tanks, which are made of zinc, and on plates of the same metal suspended in the liquid. Seven of these plates are used in each tank. The borax is put in sacks direct from the tanks and is then ready for shipment From the works to the railroad at Alvord the distance is fifty-five miles. Within a few hundred yards of the works is an Indian settlement. The Indians have long practiced gardening and a little farming. The climate is so favorable that vegetables grow the year round. In March water melons are ripe. Beyond doubt oranges would thrive well there; but the Indians have never made any effort to grow them and no whites have ever done any farming or gardening in the valley. It is a very important matter to the owners of the borax works and their workmen to have a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables so near at hand. The borax marsh has an elevation of about five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The Inyo mountains rise like a wall close to the works and attain an elevation of about eleven thousand feet above sea level. This is one of the grandest stretches of mountain scenery in the state.

Bees Idling

Bee keepers at Independence say that their bees are making very little if any honey. The hives appear to be healthy and full of bees, but for some unknown reason the insects are not gathering honey. Mr. Muth-Rasmussen keeps a hive on platform scales and he says that during the whole week it has not increased in weight to exceed one pound.

No Market

Funny features of the "no market" cry are constantly cropping out. Last Tuesday an Indian took one hundred dozen ears of green corn into Cerro Gordo and in short order sold the lot at fifty cents a dozen. Somebody please tell us where else in the State a farmer can get half a dollar a dozen for green corn.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, syrup of figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting upon the liver, kidneys and bowels.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN
& CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General
Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
—DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &
INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View
Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.25 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home.
and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
We order only First Class Goods
THOMAS & HILL.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.
(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.
Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.
ORIGINAL SUMMONS.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff o 51

Notice to Contractors

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Union School District, of Inyo county, State of California, until June 17, 1889, for the material and erection of a Frame school House at or near the Half-Way House in said school district and in accordance with the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of said Board of Trustees.

Bids will be opened at the Half-Way House at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, June 18, 1889, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids received.

The party or parties to whom the above contract is let will be required to give a good and sufficient bond to be approved by said Board in the sum of $5,000 conditional on the faithful compliance with the terms thereof.

JOHN KISPERT,
FRED ALBERS,
W. L. HUNTER.
Trustees of Union School District.
Georges Creek, May 23 1889.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.
(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.
Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o4

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

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Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3
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HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, SPARTA, Ills., writes: "I cleared up and that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less cost and care in cultivation. If you will get up any agent amongst the will tell you much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more. I could sell one anywhere I have had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it. I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best invention ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good clothes on Monday as any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $."
I will ship a sample to this, desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best selling article in the world for saving labor, clothes and comp. Pays handsome big money. Write for particulars.
J. WERTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis.

"THE SWELLING SEA."

The birds of the north flew onward,
The lichen its odor shed;
The crescent moon was pale
As a water lily—dead—
Torn from its parent stem and floating
For weeks on its watery bed.

The northern light burned brightly,
The circle was broad and low;
The rays were like whirling pillars of fire,
With green and crimson glow.

The dying man lay in his hut—
"Oh! where shall we bury thee?
Shall we bury thee on the mountain
Or under the swelling sea?

"Shall we bury thee on the mountain,
In the eternal snow,
Where the spirits of the mists shall dance
While thou liest still below?

"Or wilt thou be sunk in the sea—
The blue and swelling sea?
The birds of the tempest shall whirl above,
And the seals play merrily."
He mournfully smiled and whispered low.
"In the sea, the swelling sea."

—From the Danish.

Never Saw a Railroad Train.

"Do you see that long, lank girl with the pink calico dress and blue knit jacket, standing over there?" said a station agent in a country town not far from Pittsburg the other day.

"Pretty tall? Yes, she's about 23, and this is the first time she ever saw a train of cars. Talk about enlightenment; how's that?

"I know the whole family. They live over here in the country, about seven miles. I went over there to get some butter the other day, and I swear I thought I had been transferred back to colonial times. Bare floors, rafters all bare, home made linen on the table, home made towels, home made dresses on the girls, home made cheese and ham and eggs for dinner; everything home made; even the old gentleman wore a vest of homespun.

"One of the girls, nearly 23, has never seen the cars nearer than a mile, and never was in a city. And yet they are intelligent and contented to live within their gates, utterly oblivious to the great world outside, and eat, work and sleep in the same way that their father and father's father had before them. Great world, isn't it?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How a King Used to Go to Bed.

First, a page took a torch and went to the wardrobe where the bedding was kept. The articles were brought out by the keeper to four yeomen, who made the bed, while the page held the torch at the foot. One of the yeomen searched the straw with his dagger, and when he found there was no evil thing hidden there he laid a bed of down on the straw and threw himself upon it. Then the bed of down was well beaten and a bolster laid in its proper place. Then the sheets were spread in due order, and over these was laid a fustian. Then came a "pane sheet," which we now call a counterpane. Finally the sheets were turned down and some pillows laid on the bolster, after which the yeomen made a cross and kissed the bed where their hands were. And then an angel carved in wood was placed beside the bed, and the curtains let down. After this a gentleman usher brought the king's sword and placed it at the bed's head, and the whole was then delivered into the custody of a groom or page, who watched it with a light burning until the king retired to rest.—Cleveland American Union.

He Was Not Even the Devil.

The small boy is a terror when he has an inquiring mind. Such a boy strolled into an editor's room the other day, and at once proceeded to down the patient man at the desk.

"Are you on the paper?" asked the boy.

"Yes."

"What do you do?"

"Write for it."

"Write all the time?"

"Yes."

"Don't do anything else?"

"No."

"Just wait for somebody else to do something, and then write about it?"

"Yes."

"Um!" ejaculated the small boy, with a look of deep disgust, as he walked off.

The toiler at the desk did not laugh. Never before had he felt so small and mean. He had been made to see himself from a new and original point of view.—Atlanta Constitution.

IN GREAT LUCK.

How Geo. Lowber and Four Friends Struck it Rich in the Louisiana State Lottery.

The *Item* reporter found George Lowber at his home, 1936 Bainbridge St., last evening, and said: "I understand you were one of the fortunate ones last month."

"Yes," answered Mr. Lowber, who is a good sized young man and a good humored one, too. "We had a one-tenth of ticket No. 2,887 in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery."

"And you got a prize?" interrogated the reporter.

"Yes, sir; it drew $30,000."

"Have you gotten the money yet?"

"Oh, yes, we got that very promptly without any trouble. We just gave our ticket to the express company for collection and got a draft on New York."

"How did you come to go into the lottery, Mr. Lowber?" asked the reporter

"Oh, I don't know," was the answer, smilingly given. "We knew about it and thought, I suppose, that we might just as well try it for fun, but, of course, we believed that we might win something, too."

"I notice you always say 'we,' Mr. Lowber. Was there any one in with you on this ticket?"

"Oh, yes, there were five of us in it. We are all old associates, companions and friends; all young men and all hard working men. We each had an equal share in the ticket. My brother was one of us."

"Going to buy a house now, I suppose?"

"No, I don't think any of us will buy houses. Nearly all are working men. One is a carpenter, another a plumber, and so on. These two, the carpenter and plumber, are talking of using the money to start themselves up in business. I think that a good idea.

"We first saw that our ticket had won a prize in the *Item* the day after the drawing. Of course, we were a happy crowd that night. It was a great piece of good luck.—*Phila.* (Pa.) *Item*, March 29.

SUCCESSFUL BANKING.

It is an easy time to judge of the standing of a banking house by the men who manage it. We give for the benefit of the public the names of the directors of the PACIFIC BANK, of San Francisco: Dr. R H. McDonald, Capt. J. M. McDonald, H Mabury, R. H. McDonald, Jr., C. W terhouse, W. A. Grade, A. K. Stevens, J. J. Bowen, and Frank V. McDonald, which is all the reference any bank should give.

ALLEN GRAY

—OR,—

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

"DO YOU BLAME ME?"

"I—I thought I was, and yet there was no direct proof of it."

"Every precaution was taken to prevent pursuit, and every precaution taken in case you were pursued; but, thanks to Providence, our precautions in that direction were unnecessary."

"How did he learn of my return?"

"I do not know, Mr. Allen—but let us not talk any more of that. Grateful hearts will ever hold you in sacred remembrance for your noble self-sacrificing actions. I can not thank you enough. I wish I could repay the debt of gratitude I owe to you."

"I would rather you would not mention it."

"I will not, then. You want to go away from Turley's Point?"

"How did you learn that?"

"I judge so from your editorials, and I have seen your press and material advertised for sale in other papers."

"You have rightly guessed my motive,' said Allen, sadly. "Turley's Point has been a disappointment to me and the business a sad failure."

With a sigh she answered:

"Turley's Point has been a great disappointment to more than yourself. It has been the rock on which my bark of hopes went down."

"What do you mean?" Allen asked, gazing wonderingly into the sweet, beautiful face. "You, who have scarce been in the village, how has it wrecked your hopes?"

"By Turley's Point I include the house on the hill, and there some of the darkest days of my life have been spent. I have formed no acquaintances here save yours, and from the first time I met you I felt that you were a brother. A real brother could not have been kinder than you have been, and for your noble conduct I shall never cease to be thankful."

For a few moments Allen's emotions got the better of him. At last, regaining in part his self-control, he determined to dare all and know the worst, and in a voice of forced calmness said:

"I wish I could be more than a brother to you."

"No, no, do not mention that," she said, her face very pale, yet she was not excited. "I did not come here expecting to meet you," she went on, "but since by chance we have met, I am glad of it. Your faith in myself has convinced me that you are superior to others. But, while I admire you, I can never be more than a friend, a very dear friend, a sister if you will, but nothing more."

"Oh, Bertha—Bertha! in Heaven's name don't drive me mad!" he groaned, in the bitterest agony. "Don't you know that I love you?"

"I have feared it," she answered.

"Feared it?"

"Yes, feared it from the very first."

"Why need you fear honest love? Oh, Bertha, Bertha, do not drive me away in utter despair. I have tried to forget you; but I can not. If you do not love me now, give me some hope, say that you will love me in the future and become my wife."

"Oh, Heaven, that can never be!" she wept violently, wringing her hands.

"It can; it shall be," cried the frenzied Allen, seizing one fair plump hand and raising it to his lips.

"You know not what you say, *I am already married!*"

He dropped the hand and staggered as if he had received a blow.

CHAPTER XIX.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

"Now you despise me, don't you?" said the pale beautiful woman, in a voice so sad that it fell like a funeral wail upon his ear.

"No, no, I can't say that!" Allen groaned. "How could I have been so deceived?"

"Do you forgive me?"

"Yes, yes, for Heaven knows it has not been your fault!"

"I will ever be a sister to you, Mr. Gray, and as you saved the life of my little brother at the risk of your own, I shall ever hold you in grateful remembrance." Like one stupefied, Allen stood leaning against a tree, gazing at her and half believing that it was all a dream. At last he said:

"Who is your husband? That dark whiskered man?"

She nodded her head in answer. She was weeping softly.

"*Great Heaven! He her husband!*" He was more than twice as old as she, and there was nothing congenial in their natures.

She rose to go, but, putting out one hand, he gently touched her arm, and in a voice of stony calmness said:

"No, no, madame, do not go yet; it is time that I should have an explanation. I have been buffetted about by the varying winds of fortune, till I have grown weary of it; let me know the whole truth—all of this mystery, and if I have any honor in my soul, I will keep your secret."

She was weeping softly.

"Do you blame me?" she asked again.

"No; you have perhaps never given me any cause to believe you were single, save when you called yourself Bertha Collins. I supposed that you were Miss Collins.

"My English name is Collins, the French is Collieur, or De Collieur. My life has been such a sad one that I do not know as it would interest you. However, as you have befriended me, if you insist on knowing all, you shall."

Allen was seemingly as calm now as if he had been in his office transacting some ordinary business. His face might have shown some faint signs of the agony that was torturing his soul, but could not have conveyed any thing like an adequate representation of the sufferings he was enduring.

He calmly bade her sit down, and re-took his place at her side.

"Mrs. Collins, regard me as your brother," he with an effort said—"as a brother very far away—one whom you will perhaps never see again, but one who will never blot your image from his memory. This has, indeed, been a sad romance, but it is almost over. The curtain will soon descend between myself and hope forever, but before it falls on the final act I want the key to this sad drama. That mysterious stone house on the hill has been a puzzle to Turley's Point for years. What is in it? Is it a prison-house for people, a home for the insane, or a place wherein the fiends assemble for incantations and unlawful rites?"

"It is all," she answered, her face deathly white.

"Tell me all about it."

"I will," said the pretty creature, with a deep-drawn sigh. "Colonel Collins, as he is known among his few English acquaintances, inherited the stone house on the hill from his father, who built it a great many years ago. When first erected it was intended to be the home of the old monsieur, but his wife would not live in it. My mother was a French woman and my father an Englishman. There were but three children in our family, a brother seven years older than myself and the little boy whom you remember taking to Mlle. Camille in Frenchtown. Three years ago my father was alive, and we were a happy, prosperous family. Colonel Collins, who had been living alternately in France and America, a sort of an adventurous life, came to our house in Dayton, O., where father was at the time known as one of the wealthiest merchants in the city. I felt a peculiar distrust of the man from the first moment I saw him, but father and mother, on the contrary, seemed fascinated with him.

"My mother, like myself, felt an instinctive repugnance toward her countryman. He so ingratiated himself into the good graces of my father that somehow—I never knew—in a few weeks he had complete control over his business affairs. My poor brother, falling into the snares set for him, was led to the gaming table, which brought about, among other sins, forgeries that in a few months ruined our family. I can not enter into the full details and horror of the few months that followed.

"To add to them, no sooner had Colonel Collins gained complete control over the destinies of every member of our family, than my father and only protector, died. Before his death Colonel Collins proposed matrimony to me, and, knowing that we could not live happily together, I refused his offer.

"With mother and my little afflicted brother I left our home in Dayton, and come West to my aunt Mlle. Camille, in Frenchtown. We were very proud, and resolved to keep our degrading misfortunes to ourselves. My older brother remained behind, hoping to save someting for us out of the wreck of our once handsome fortune, though mother and I had in our own names property, the income of which would be ample for our wants. We little dreamed that in coming to Frenchtown we were nearing the rendezvou of the man whom we dreaded above all others. Aunt Lucile was glad to receive us, and offered us a home with herself as long as we would accept it. I intended teaching music, or securing a position as a governess, and we thought we could once more be happy. My little dear brother never seemed so happy as he was with my aunt, who doted on him.

"One night there came a knock at the door, and my brother, wild-eyed and haggard, was admitted. He had only time to explain that he was charged with forging a check on Colonel Collins and was now flying from the vengeance of the law, when the door opened and Colonel Collins himself entered. Tortured by fears and harrassed by a man who was scarce less than a demon, my poor brother was seized with convulsions, and for days his life was despaired of. Colonel Collins informed me that unless I became his wife my brother, regardless of condition, should be dragged to prison. This would kill both him and my mother, and frightened, horrified and unconscious of the awful step I was taking without consulting any one, I consented. I dared not appeal to an officer to protect me from this man; for, believing my brother to be a criminal, officers of the law were men most to be dreaded.

"I have but a faint recollection of my marriage—just as if it was a frightful dream. When I came to realize that I was his—almost soul and body—I resolved that I would make him as good a wife as I could without loving him, and determined to protect my family. He had us secretly conveyed to the stone house on the hill. There we have lived, he holding as a constant menace over me the destruction of my mother and insane brother, who are inmates of that house. While I do not love my husband, and was forced into marriage with him, yet as God is my witness I have made him as good a wife as he would let me, and I shall live and die loyal to my marriage vows. He wanted mother and I to assign over to him the property we hold in our own names, but this we refused to do, determined to save it for my afflicted brothers. He flew into such a rage at our diobedience that we feared he would do my little dumb brother some harm, or send him away where we should never see him again. It was then that I, for that child's sake, dared make the visit to you and enlist your sympathies in him, as you remember. You may think it unwomanly, immodest, but if you could realize what was at stake you would overlook the imprudence of the act. At my aunt's the little boy was among loving friends, while at the old stone house on the hill he was not only miserable but in constant danger of being taken away from us, where we should never see him again."

"Mrs. Collins, your conduct on that occasion is quite praiseworthy, instead of meriting censure," assured Allen, "but why do you live with such a monster? The law will give you a divorce."

"I am a Catholic," she answered, "and neither does my religion or my conscience approve of divorces. No, sir, my little brother is safe from his persecutions, my insane brother can not live long and mother and I will endure rough usage and imprisonment until death shall release us from bondage. She will not leave me, for she thinks my burden would be doubled if she was not here to share it. I promised, although under duress, to live with him until death do us part, and I will keep that promise."

Allen's head was bowed upon his hand. At last, with a troubled sigh, he asked:

"What is his motive for this strange conduct. Is he an outlaw, as has been charged?"

"No, sir; he is a strange man, law-abiding in the common acceptation of the term, but self-willed, cunning and unscrupulous in the accomplishment of his designs. In his cold, selfish way he loves me, but his is a love to blight rather than bless. His extravagance has frequently pecuniarly embarrassed him, and it is at such times that he does not scruple at any means to try to force from mother and I our property."

"What are those strange sights and sounds seen and heard at the stone house on the hill?"

"No doubt the reports of them have been greatly magnified by persons believing the place haunted. The lights are made by a peculiar magic lantern with which my insane brother some times amuses himself. His shrieks and laughter, which has driven so many horror-stricken away, are but the ravings of a mad-man. You know all, Mr. Gray," she said, rising. "It is not proper that I remain longer. Regrets that we had not met sooner are useless—it is useless for us to think of each other at all. Allow me to thank you for daring what you did. My husband was very angry at you for thwarting him, and he would have killed you at that time if he could."

"Did he abuse you for it?"

"Not more than he has on other occasions."

"Was he jealous."

"Oh no, he knew that my motive was only to thwart him, and save my unfortunate little brother Claude. Now, farewell! I go back to my mother and duty! God approves this sacrifice. I am sorry that I am forced to complain of my husband, and this story told for the first time shall never be repeated. I shall remember you in my prayers—but—but—we must never see each other again—farewell."

She sobbed bitterly. Allen took her hand, reverently touched it to his lips, and, unable to utter a word, wheeled about and left the scene.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It is a good thing to be able to let go th less for the sake of the greater.

The PeeWee Hat.

There's hats—'nd then, ag'in there's hats,
As you a'ready know;
There's hats 'at's made for comfort
'Nd there's hats 'at's made for show;
There's them 'at's low 'nd squatty,
'Nd, then, there's them 'at's higher—
'Nd you kin see a job lot,
Jest by lookin' at our choir.

There's them 'at's high 'nd crooked,
Jammed in 'nd skewed awry—
The durndest shapes 'nd fixin's
All p'intin' to the sky;
You wouldn't know they wuz hats,
Excep' for bein' on a
Girl fixed up all scrumptious—
Like she wuz a preemy donna.

There's jest one little peewee hat
'At sets close on the head,
'Nd all made out of feathers like-
A-glintin' blue 'nd red;
It's mighty peert 'nd snuglike,
'Nd takin'—yes, you bet!
But 'tisn't much on pein' warm
'Nd keepin' off the wet.

There's just a nothin' to it
'Cept its beauty 'nd its grace,
A-snuggin' close as it kin git
To jest the purtyest face
'At's in the hull caboodle
O' the girls 'at's in the choir—
I only wish 'at I wuz it
'Nd could get jest as nigh 'er!

—Chicago News

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The fruit of a man's life is the test of his character.

—A calamity is always the better borne for not being previously dwelt upon.

—People with ugly dispositions may say some sharp but not clever things.—N. O. Picayune.

—Dr. Johnson used to say, that where secrecy or mystery began, vice or roguery was not far off.

—We can not all be as wise as Solomon, but we can all stop pretending that we are.—Somerville Journal.

EXPAND THE MIND

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or steamboat, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventive of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water beget. Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent is it for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventive.

"How is it you had so few deaths on your hands, doctor?" "That's easy enough. When I find I have a bad case I order the patient to take a trip abroad."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Faun of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above lithe with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

EVERY SYMPTOM GONE.

Probably no disease inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., won more curses than Rheumatism. By it does the agonized patient can once more use his limbs and feel from past years of pain.

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INDEPENDENCE CAL.
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SCENES IN MOROCCO.

Why the Ardent Imagination of Orientals Is Exalted By Religion.

In a sordid vestibule, whose walls are covered with torn matting, the jailer smokes his pipe filled with kiff, that slightly opiated plant which takes the place of tobacco in these parts. Three women, draped in their *haik*, are weeping near a grated opening in the prison door; and in the interior darkness a human face is scarcely discernible. As we approach, the women stand aside, and a lean arm is passed through the grating and stretched toward us suppliantly, without a word being uttered. I put a silver piece in the hand; immediately one of the women takes the money and hurries away toward the town, doubtless to buy bread. I look through the grating, and distinguish a vast foul-smelling and somber room, without air, in which are human forms crowding and crouching, with the noise of chains, and the lamentable and sinister murmur of words uttered in a low voice. The criminals in this prison are perhaps none but people accused of possessing a few douros which they never even saw, and who are now waiting in the horror of this black hell until the efforts of their parents or the charity of some traveler like myself shall help them by degrees to make up the sum of their ransom!

In presence of such misery as this one can understand how the ardent imagination of these nations is exalted by religion, and how they seek in religion comfort, consolation and hope of a justice hereafter which will compensate terrestrial woes by celestial joys, and requite their sufferings in chains and dungeons by the delights of paradise. One can comprehend these peoples attaching themselves with fierce faith to their belief in God and in a future life, and being proof against the atheistic skepticism which hovers over the Western world. They have need of God more than the citizens of Europe; they want a Master and a Judge above their earthly judges and masters.

I wished to see also the man under whose authority these victims groan, and I saw the Pasha. In an Arab portico he is seated on a carpet cross-legged, motionless, clad in white woolen. He is fingering the ebony beads of a chaplet, and in the midst of his prayers he seems to be listening attentively to the story of a tall soldier, a black-faced Hercules, who is perorating with a profusion of gestures and much volubility as he points to a poor fellow crouching at his side in a posture of terror that does not even dare to take the form of a prayer for mercy. What can he hope for? The least possible number of lashes, the least number of days or of months to live in irons, the smallest tale of douros to redeem his life. He does not even try to defend himself against the soldier's charges. In his Oriental fatalism he waits with resignation.—Benjamin Constant, in Harper's Magazine.

TRUE POETRY DEFINED.

Prof. Rice Attempts to Contradict Some Prevailing Notions.

Prof. Thomas R. Rice, the head of the department of English at Columbia College, delivered an instructive lecture on "Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction." A great drama, he said, is made up of two elements; first, emotion, and second, action. The problem of dramatic poetry is to convert an emotion into an action, and in showing this Prof. Rice used "Othello" as an example of the perfect English drama. He also gave some useful hints regarding the composition of poetry as follows:

"The true theory of poetic art, the poetic movement in all ages and among all peoples, is the movement of the human spirit bound in the fetters of its acts. These fetters are the rules of poetic construction. To affect to be outside of them is to be essentially unpoetic. To break the law is to produce discord and ugliness; to obey the law is to produce a poem. As the kind of poetry becomes grave and thoughtful, the laws of poetry become not only more difficult to understand, but also more difficult to apply. Expand the ballad into an epic and even the genius of Milton stumbles, even the art of Virgil fails, in applying at all points the laws of narrative poetry. Expand the song into an ode and the world, having brought forth one Pindar, seems unable ever again to appreciate or to apply the highest laws of lyric expression. But there is one kind of poetry that in the strictness, the goodness, the majestic force of its compeling and restraining laws goes even beyond the epic art of Virgil, even above the lyric art of Pindar. Dramatic poetry as fashioned into a system by Sophocles, and, under changed conditions, perfected by Shakespeare, reaches its results by obedience to such laws of form and movement as tax the mind to the uttermost. To understand these laws rightly and to apply them successfully is a feat that has been accomplished by hardly a half dozen of the greatest poets."—N. Y. Tribune.

Daudet, speaking of M. Renan, with whom he is on intimate terms, said recently: "What a fine intellect and what a pity it should be imprisoned in such a huge and unwieldly frame, it is so revolting to one's ideal!"

Professor Mommsen, having found it impossible to procure in Germany or England a sight of certain books and MSS. he is specially anxious to study, went to Paris to consult them at the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Edward Eggleston was recently described as "a southron of the ante-bellum, large planter type, a man with a soft, sweet voice, and English filtered through generations of tidewater Virginian ancestors down to its present vernacular."

A THRILLING STORY.

How Mr. McSwyny's Friend Concluded a Strange, Romantic Tale.

"Speaking of flash literature reminds me of an incident which occurred some time since in connection with a deceased friend of mine," said Bryan McSwyny yesterday. "The person alluded to was a man of genius. I will not mention his name, because of his family connections. He was engaged in writing a serial story for a well-known weekly paper of the 'Snake-Eyed Bob, the Bully of the Woods' order. The story had run so long that the publishers were getting tired of it, and they wrote to my friend telling him to bring the story to an end in the next installment. He did so in the following unique manner:

"'The balloon rose slowly from the foot of the cliff, bumping along the face of the rock as it did so. Angelina, frightened at the prospect of the perilous journey ahead when the balloon was one thousand feet from the ground, jumped recklessly out upon a shelf of rock which projected from the face of the cliff. Frenzied with fear Algernon followed his love at the risk of breaking his neck, and the balloon sailed away and left them in their precarious situation. There the lovers were one thousand feet from the top of the cliff and an equal distance from the bottom. Algernon seated himself beside the lovely maiden and clasped her to his heaving bosom in a passionate embrace. Slowly the sun sank behind the western hills. Its expiring rays lit up the forms of the lovers, oblivious of their awful position. The shadows deepened and night fell like a black pall upon the scene.

"'"Will you always love me, Algernon?" said Angelina.

"'"Till death, darling," was the reply.

"'THE END.'

"Well," continued Bryan, "letters began to arrive at the office of publication asking such fateful questions as these: 'What became of the lovers? Did they dry up and blow away? Did the buzzards feed upon the form of the lovely Angelina? Did they fall off the cliff and smash into pieces at the foot? Did a bowlder roll over the edge of the cliff and crush them? Did the birds of the air bring food to the lovers? Did some one let a rope down from the top of the cliff and pull 'em up? For Heaven's sake, what became of them?'

"These letters accumulated so fast in the office that the publishers became alarmed and wrote to my friend, asking him to write another installment of the story, which he gladly did, the concluding sentences of the last chapter being as follows:

"'The long night passed slowly away with leaden tread. The eastern sky began to flush with the first beams of morning light.

"'"Are you awake, dearest?" whispered Algernon in Angelina's shell-like ear.

"'The white curtains over the beautiful eyes slowly lifted, and the musical voice replied in a faint whisper:

"'"Yes, darling, but I'm very hungry."

"'"By the gods," replied Algernon, springing excitedly to his feet, "you shall have food! For see, dearest, the balloon approaches."

"'It was indeed as Algernon had said. Outlined against the fleecy clouds, by straining those eyes of heavenly blue, Angelina could see a faint speck about as big as a door-knob. The speck gradually grew larger as the two lovers gazed hungrily upon it, now taking upon it the dimensions of an orange, then swelling out as large as a cocoanut, until it drew within their sight and assured them that they could not be mistaken; it was indeed their long-lost balloon. Then their fears were excited anew by seeing the balloon sway as it was struck by a current of air. Clasping her hands around Algernon's neck, Angelina exclaimed in agony:

"'"Oh, darling, the balloon is going away!"

"'"Wait, love," said Algernon, soothingly; "another blast may strike it."

"'It was indeed so, as Algernon had said. A favoring gale from Heaven, it seemed, directed the balloon toward the cliff again, and in a miraculous manner it was wafted against the face of the cliff. As it came nearer and nearer to their resting place Algernon said, in a husky whisper:

"'"Now, Lena, my hearts love, jump when I jump."

"'They jumped and clung like spiders to the netting until Algernon had descended to the car. Then, like the hero he was, Algernon rescued his darling one from her perilous position and laid her upon the floor of the car. She was resuscitated by a drink of life-giving brandy, which Algernon found in a hamper, and an hour later was pleasantly engaged in viewing the diversified landscape, over which the balloon sailed like a swallow in its flight.

"'Higher and higher the balloon rose until a band of Indians who were watching it saw it gradually fade away against the empyrean blue of the sky until it dwindled down to the size of an apple, then faded away until only a speck like the head of a pin remained, and then was lost in the shadowy realms of space.

"'THE END.'

"Well, what did the publishers say this time?"

"Oh," replied Bryan with a smile, "they simply discharged my friend, that's all."—Chicago Mail.

A SERMON TO PARENTS.

How Children Are Made Imperfect Physically and Mentally.

A child comes into the world as the great preparatory field from which it is very soon to emerge into the boundless beyond. It is taken from the womb and thrown into a cradle. It is doped and dosed with something to deaden it to sleep and stagnate its blood. It is denied fresh air, pure water that goes to help make a pure physical system. It is left unfed hours upon hours when its stomach is empty and its physical system is worried by want. It is neglected when it wants food, water or care. It is helpless in the hands of those who torment it with pins, bandages, yanks, jerks, sharp words and fault-finding, till the growing mind finds itself in hell instead of Heaven.

As the child grows on in years, its mind, ever on the alert, as it seeks for information of some kind, it detects its parents in hundreds of petty falsehoods and learns to lie. It experiences cruelty and becomes cruel. It is abused and learns to abuse in return. It is cuffed, slapped, kicked, yanked, jawed, scolded, worried and hung upon the outer walls as trash, when it is the only thing on the place that is to accompany its parents into the beautiful beyond. It listens to profanity and vulgarity, and becomes vulgar and profane. It is lied to in all manners of direct and indirect ways by its parents, and thus learns to consider falsehood as a pleasure or necessity, or both. It is not turned to the beautiful, as is the work of the glassmakers, but is left to get up and out of darkness as best it can. It is fed with food that does not nourish, and its body becomes the home of ailment, malady and disease. Then, when it has a headache, a stomach-ache, a blind eye, a deformed foot, a blemish, or weak, deformed spot, it is taught that God made it so, when God never yet made an imperfect human being. Every physical imperfection is the protest of nature against ignorance, carelessness and indifference to results.

Every mentally-imperfect child is the result of the carelessness and neglect of its parents and the public. Impure food, deleterious fluids, improper care, lack of paternal love, pernicious reading matter that distils dirt into the young mind, all injure and unfit it for the future. Men have no business to have land, horses, cattle, wives or children until they can properly care for what they have, and the most valuable of all they have is their children. Why is it that we do not all try to treat them and their mentalities in a proper manner? Good father and good mother, is not a child better than a horse, a cow, a hog or a farm?—"Brick" Pomeroy, in Advance Thought.

THE MOON'S REVOLUTION.

Why We Have Need to Be Devoutly Grateful for Our Sate lite.

If we could take a bird's-eye view of the portion of the solar system containing only the sun, the earth and the moon, we should see the sun moving with rapid pace through the vast regions of space, taking with him the earth and the moon. We should see the earth revolving round the sun, taking with her the moon. We should also see the moon revolving round the earth, her motion round both sun and earth causing her to move in an irregular curve, always concave to the sun.

We could then realize as no words can describe how exceedingly complicated is the motion of the moon in her orbit, and admire with reverent awe the heavenly harmony that prevails even in this small portion of the material universe. For it must be remembered that our majestic sun is but a shining point, seen from the nearest fixed star, and our earth and moon are invisible to the suns of space.

The moon revolves around the earth from any fixed star to the same star again, in twenty-seven and three-tenths days, completing periodic or sidereal revolution.

The earth meantime has advanced in her orbit, and the moon requires more time to complete a revolution in regard to the sun, bringing sun, moon and earth into line, and making the time from new moon to new moon again twenty-nine and a half days. This is called a lunar month, lunation or synodic period.

The moon is often considered as of little consequence in the economy of creation. But what would the earth do without her? She is our minister and companion. If she were blotted from the skies there would be no tides of any amount, no silver crescents hanging in the golden West, no glorious full moons flooding the sleeping earth with soft lights and shadows, and no total eclipses of the sun, the most sublime phenomena on which mortal eyes rest.

We have need then to be devoutly grateful for our satellite, for her position in the heavens, for the short period of her revolution, and for all the blessing that follow in her train. Her movement round the earth is but one short chapter in the complex history of our nearest and most intimate celestial neighbor.—Youth's Companion.

—One of the most satisfactory wax finishes for wood is made by boiling a quarter of a pound of white wax with one ounce of pearl-ash and one quart of water. It is to be stirred while boiling, the stirring being afterwards continued until cold. The composition is to be applied with a paint brush, after which the surface is rubbed until dry with velvet plush

JEWELRY TRADE TRUSTS.

A Dealer Tells How the Business Is Affected By Monopolies.

In recounting the difficulties of the jewelry business a dealer said: "It would seem that manufacturers were bent upon minimizing the expenses incident to the personal adornment of the fair sex. If not this, they are shrewd enough to tighten the coils of monopolistic power chiefly about those articles that are in demand for their utility as well as for their beauty. At any rate, there is no trust among the manufacturers of jewelry proper, but the makers of watches and silverware practically seek to dictate the minutia of our business in so far as those articles are concerned. In such articles as rings, brooches, pins and trinkets there is a generous rivalry among manufacturers, which has tended to be beneficial both in enhancing quality and in reducing cost. The man who buys jewelry to-day of a dealer who does not demand an exorbitant margin of profit pays pretty nearly a normal price for what he gets.

"With articles of utility, however, the matter is different. For four years the watch trust has been growing in power, and most dealers, especially the proprietors of small stores, have been made to feel its influence. Most of us had our profits greatly reduced and not a few have been run out of the business. I will venture to say that when the Merritt anti-trust bill was introduced into the House there were few jewelers in the State who were not wishing it would pass, so as to bring the needed relief. The American Watch Manufacturers' Association and the Jobbers' Association, by a system of rules and a policy of suspensions and boycotting, have held an iron hand over us to such an extent that the amount of our purchases, the places at which we deal, the rates at which we sell, the discount we allow and even the time we sell on are dictated to us. Retail jewelers are forced to buy of the jobbers unless they can make a first purchase of $5,000 net and buy at least $20,000 worth of goods during the year. If they can make such purchases they are regarded as jobbers and can profit by the manufacturers' prices, and jobbers are discountenanced and expelled from the trust if they sell at a lower rate of profit than 25 per cent. In short, the whole purpose of the trust is to keep up prices and secure patronage to the members of the trust. In doing this the smaller dealers are frozen out remorselessly.

"In the matter of silverware, the trust, I think, is not so iniquitous. There are few styles in the market, however, which are not in some way or other covered by monopolies. That is one of the great reasons why novelties in silver come so high. It is one of the latest fads for young ladies to decorate their dresses with all sorts of fancy pieces, the styles of which are constantly changing and the prices of which are consequently far beyond the actual value of the goods. With watches the cases and the movements alike come under the power of the trust, but with silverware it is only the designs that the trust has control of. While I think that watches and silverware are much lower than they used to be, I am certain that the minimum price consistent with good workmanship and quality is not yet reached, and that it would be vastly for the benefit of the public, as also for the dealers in jewelry, if some scheme could be devised or law passed by which competition could have its natural influence and we dealers be freed from leading-strings."—Chicago News.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY.

When and Where It Breeds and How It Passes Through the Winter.

The common house fly (*Musca domestica*) is one of the most widely distributed insects, and yet very little is known of its life history. Prof. Packard, in his great work, "Guide to the Study of Insects," says: "No one has traced the transformations of this fly in this country." He then proceeds to copy a few lines from a European work in regard to the form of the larva, but the information given in regard to its early stages is meager and unsatisfactory. Figuier, in his magnificent illustrated work, "The Insect World," after briefly describing the house fly says: "Every one knows how annoying it is toward the end of summer, and especially so in the south of France during the hot season." But he gives no information in regard to its habits, where it breeds or lives in the larva or grub state. We have also consulted a number of entomological works published in this country in recent years without discovering any additional information in regard to the life history of the house fly. It is supposed, however, that the females deposit their eggs in all kind of filth or decaying vegetables and animal substance, where they hatch, and the grubs feed until they are transformed into reddish-brown pupæ, from which the perfect flies issue during the warm weather in summer and autumn. Whether the eggs laid late in the season pass the winter safely or after becoming grubs remain half or wholly dormant until spring is at present unknown. But as house flies are found in their perfect state in houses and other buildings during the winter, it may be that the entire summer broods are the progeny of those few individuals carried over from one season to the next.—N. Y. Sun.

—One traveler who never bothers about having his trunk checked: The elephant.

CROCHETING LACE.

Weaving the white thread in and out
With the shining little hook,
And as I watch you, darling,
With your earnest, steadfast look,

I think of your life, my darling,
Which is only just begun,
And while you are crocheting
These thoughts in my brain have been spun.

A space, then a block, my darling—
A block of solid work;
'Twill be so in your life, little daughter;
There's many a place to shirk.

But I pray there be more blocks, darling,
For solid work wears the best;
But full and smooth may you finish it, dear.
If so it seemeth best.

But work with a will, my darling,
Keep the thread still pure and white,
And the hand that guides you, my darling,
Will finish the work aright.

—Harriet Tremaine Terry in Atlanta Constitution

Prince Battenberg's Romantic Career.

Not yet 30 years of age, mind you, and yet Prince Alexander of Battenberg has experienced all the dark days and crossings in life that any young man can ever hope to carry. A soldier of fortune, he passed from the Prussian to the Russian ranks, and without friends and few prospects was so sweetly smiled upon by Dame Fortune that by and by he sat on a throne of his own in a foreign land. Of course the Bulgarian crown was not exactly an ideal one to wear, but for a person whose most ambitious dream could never have been more than to retire at the end of his career as a general, to pass his old days in some German castle home on half pay, it was a good deal. However, in a few short years, after tasting the sweets of power, the grand captain of heroically gained battle fields learned the ingratitude of a people and found his royal joys exhausted. Next he knew the distress of exile; then he picked up acquaintance with the delightful temper and sarcasm of an English queen, and finally, at the house of a kinsman in Darmstadt, met an opera singer of the third rank and fell in love. With a little more patience, perhaps, he might have been the brother-in-law of a mighty monarch, but he had had enough of the vanities of this world, and wishes to choose for wife a good little creature with whom to lead a tranquil and quiet life hereafter.—Paris Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

Jay Gould's Daughter Nellie.

Miss Nellie Gould, the great financier's eldest daughter, probably has more independent property than any other unmarried woman in America. She is her father's favorite, and every year he gives her presents of stocks and bonds which amount up into the hundred thousands. He takes great pains with her investments also, with the result that her fortune grows apace every year. Added to this, her mother, who had a fortune of several millions, left the greater share of her property to Nellie, so that she is estimated to be worth over $6,000,000. Her life has been passed in the quietest way, and, though she is but 20 years of age, her mode of existence is as quiet and humdrum as though she were forty. The big Gould mansion rarely sees any festivity, and an awning up in front of their door would throw the neighborhood into a panic of excitement. Her mother's failing health has been partly the cause of this, for Miss Gould was not only her devoted attendant and companion, but was also the head of the household and bore its whole responsibility. They have a box at the opera, but they are not very regular attendants, and the only place in which she is frequently seen is the Presbyterian church of which she is a member. She interests herself in charities also, and in half a dozen summer homes for sick babies and poor women.—New York Letter.

Decline of Steamboating.

Very large steamboats are no longer built on the Mississippi, so that but few of the class which were once so common are now seen on the river. The burning of the White, Richardson and Kate Adams wiped out the three last of the great floating palaces of the lower Mississippi. Their places have never been filled, and there is no incentive to build any more of the same sort. They were immense boats for passenger traffic, and as fine as the ocean steamers. But the railroads made them unprofitable. During the last two years of their service they lost money, because they could not get the passenger trade. The railroads had entered their territory and deprived them of the principal source of income. The boats are now forced into narrow channels, and must go where the railroads cannot reach. Hence they navigate in small streams, which were formerly despised, and where large boats could not go. This state of affairs requires shallow keels and light draught. Small, swift vessels are now used where the competition is close. The palace of the era of the '70s has passed out of existence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Girls as Piano Makers.

A curious evolution is said to be taking place in Tom Scanlan's New England piano manufactory, in Boston, among the working forces of that establishment. This gradual change which is occurring is that from male to female employes, and to such an extent that not only is it said that the majority of actions made in this factory are turned out by girls, but they have also been introduced into the varnish department, where girls and women are actually doing the varnish work on piano cases. The state of Massachusetts has a reputation for its great number of female workers, who are engaged at a great many industries usually attended to by men, but this is the first case, if true, where they have been employed in a piano factory to do the laborious varnishing of piano cases.—New York Star.

Millionaire Prussians.

Americans are not the only people in the world who enjoy big incomes. A report presented to the Prussian landtag on personal taxation for 1889 discloses the fact that Herr Krupp's income for last year was 4,380,000 marks, or, say, nearly $1,500,000, while Rothschild comes next, admitting an income of only a few thousand dollars less. It may interest the Universal Peace society to know that one of these gentlemen derives his income from the sale of implements of war, and the other from loaning money to nations that want to fight.—Boston Herald.

A Fruitless Appeal.

Prodigal Son (feelingly)—Father, I'm in hard luck again. Debts of honor, you know. The boys are down on me and I come to you for—for—a—a—succor.

Obdurate Father (freezingly)—Waste no words, young man. I've nothing but advice to give you. Go to those dear "boys" and, in the delightful vernacular with which you are familiar, inform them that the old man cannot be worked for a sucker.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Signs of Inebriety.

Young Waiter (at a medical dinner)—Them doctors use a lot of wine, but I spose they kin stand it.

Old Waiter—Dunno about that. I'm thinkin' they're getting pretty tight already.

"They don't look so."

"No, but they're beginnin' to agree."—Philadelphia Record.

FORMATION OF ISLANDS.

THEIR CREATION DUE TO VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND OTHER CAUSES.

Scientific Information Not Given in the Geographies—Islands Which Have Been Blown Up from the Ocean's Bottom. Detached Pieces of Land.

Your ordinary text book of geography, "as she is written," talks barely and baldly about the size of countries, their boundaries, their rivers and lakes, capes and head lands, their populations, their religions and their chief products. These are all facts, no doubt; but they are facts which resemble pearls destitute of any string whereby they may be converted into a necklace and thus made useful and ornamental both. My belief, therefore, leads to the assertion that we should become more scientific—but not thereby less popular—in our geographical teaching in schools; and this very subject of islands shows the way of reform. Science, in this sense, dives below the bare facts of the text books, and seeks to give reasons for these facts. It places itself in the position of an expositor and expounder of the manner in which our world and its affairs have come to assume their existing order.

DUE TO VOLCANIC ACTION.

Geographically, all islands are regarded as of much the same constitution. They are detached masses of land, surrounded by sea, and differing, to the mind of the schoolboy or schoolgirl, chiefly in size. Australia is a big island; Madagascar is not so big, and from Ceylon onward to Mauritius or the Azores there are found all degrees and gradations of magnitude. This, with a few details about the quarters of the world in which islands exist, and with some ideas about products and peoples, complete the geographical knowledge of the average man and woman.

Science takes up the matter where commonplace geography ends its story. It asks, first of all, what islands really are, and how one island differs from another. As a result of its investigations, science soon discovers that islands may be divided by their nature into two distinct sets or classes. Of these two divisions, the first includes islands which can lay claim to that title from the first day of their existence, in that they have never formed part and parcel of any larger mass of land. Thus we first distinguish the so called "volcanic" islands, which, like the Azores, have been thrust up from the sea depths by volcanic action, to form detached masses of land existing, it may be, many miles from a continent or mainland.

Then comes a second class of islands which are called "continental," because, whatever their size, form or situation, we can prove them to be geologically part and parcel of a bigger tract of land. They are separated and disjoined fragments, so to speak, of a larger land mass. Under this head are to be included many islands we know. The British islands are simply detached parts of the European continent; just as Trinidad is a fragment of South America; or as the Malay archipelago represents the broken up land which, once upon a time in its hale and solid state, connected Asia and Australia. Even New Zealand and Madagascar are continental islands in their way, although the exact dates of their separation may be very hard to trace in the mists of geological time.

THE DIFFERENCE SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED.

Having thus succeeded in distinguishing between islands which, like St. Helena, the Azores, the Galapagos and so forth, represent the eruptions into the earth's outside mass of volcanic matter, and those which, like Britain, Trinidad and the West Indies, are really the detached pieces of large land tracts, it behooves us to inquire further into the history of each group. They are separated from their mainlands, it may be, by abysses of ocean. On the other hand the continental islands have, relatively, shallow seas separating them from their nearest continents.

Witness, to prove this statement, the German ocean, the English channel, the sea between Trinidad and America or the general depth of the seas around the Malayan Islands. We find a test not only of the nature of an island in the depth of the seas around it—apart from its rock structure—but in the case of the continental islands we can assure ourselves of the length of time they have been separated from their mainlands by having regard to the same matter of ocean deepness.

The Azores, as volcanic islands, are thus separated from Portugal by sea varying from 2,000 to 2,500 fathoms. Within a short distance from the islands themselves the sea is about 1,000 fathoms deep; within 300 miles it is 1,800 fathoms, and soon deepens to 2,500. With the Bermudas the case is similar; some 450 miles off we reach the sea bottom at 3,825 and 3,875 fathoms. St. Helena has sea of 2,860 fathoms deep between it and Africa, some 1,100 miles off. Contrariwise, the sea around our own shores is comparatively shallow; but, as I have remarked, whenever a continental island shows, like Madagascar, a deep channel between it and its main land, the story such depth tells us is one of long detachment from the mother country.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

So far, islands have shown us that geologically their history is interesting in respect of the marked variation between the two classes. Not less interesting is the additional evidence about islands which their animals and plants have to tell. Whence, let us ask, have detached islands, like the Azores, obtained their animals and plants? Upraised from the sea bed, as have been these islands, their living population must have been derived from other and previously peopled lands. This supposition is confirmed by our finding that on the Azores we discover no animals or plants—excluding those of man's introduction—which are not found on the Portuguese coast. The rabbits, weasels, mice and a single kind of lizard found in the Azores are importations.

The birds which, of course, can fly over the intervening sea, are those of Europe; such also are the insects, and such, again, are the plants. In a word, there is nothing about the animals and plants of the Azores which we cannot explain by reference to their European origin. Then also, on such detached islands, we cannot expect to find native quadrupeds or frogs; for these animals will not face and brave a long swim in the sea. In a word, it is precisely those animals and plants which have ways and means of conveyance over tracts of sea which people these distant islands and come to live and flourish thereon.

Very different is the case with our continental islands. Here the animals and plants are those of the adjacent mainland, altered and modified only in so far as the length of the separation of the islands indicates and allows. Our British animals and plants are those of the continent, and the life of Trinidad is that of South America, because there has been no time, practically, for change. But in Madagascar, Australia and New Zealand, as islands long separated, each from its mainland, we find living things utterly unlike the great land mass from which each island was derived. Thus it is that together geology and biology teach us much about islands of which geography takes no heed.—London News.

REVISED FIRST READER.

Four Practical Lessons Not Taken from the Sunday-School Weekly.

LESSON I.—Ann and Eliza were two girls of the same age and lived next door to each other, and they looked so much alike that people often took them for twins. But while they resembled each other in looks they were unlike, alas! in spirit and conduct. If Ann's mother spoke to her she always answered in the politest manner, and was ready to do any work asked of her. But if Eliza's mother asked her to go over to Mrs. Henry's and borrow her flatirons, or go over to Mrs. Jackson's and get her quilting-frames, the girl would toss her pretty head and scornfully reply:

"But I don't h-a-v-e to!"

When Ann was eighteen years of age she could knit, sew, make bread, split wood, hoe corn or put a diamond-shaped patch on the south side of her father's trousers with a deftness that excited universal admiration. But Eliza was far, far different. She spent much of her time at the museum and theater, read all the latest novels, used seven kinds of camphor-gum on her face and hands, and bragged of mashing over twenty boys. While Ann's father and mother patted her on the back and said that her goodness would surely be rewarded, the parents of Eliza went out into the wood-shed and wept scalding tears and declared that life was not worth the living.

But, ah! how little do we know what a year may bring forth! One day, a year later, Ann was married to a blacksmith who was too lazy to sweat, and who had to borrow two dollars to pay the preacher. Three days later it was known that Eliza had eloped. She didn't stay eloped, however, but at the end of a week returned to her father's house to say:

"Old chap, I have married a Chicago banker worth half a million, and if you want $25,000 to start a grist mill here is the dross!"

Therefore, the good are always rewarded ten times over, while the wicked can not hope to escape punishment.

LESSON II.—"Shall we go to the zoo to-day, papa?"

"Not to-day, my son!"

"But they have just received a kangaroo from Australia."

"That's no draw, my child. Let us stand here on this corner and observe those females who have crowded No. 5 feet into No. 3 shoes, and we shall get the kangaroo business free gratis."

LESSON III.—"Who is that man, father, and why do the people take off their hats to him?"

"He is a steamboat captain, my boy, and navigation has opened for the season."

"But is a steamboat captain a great and good man?"

"He is a great man, at least in the spring. When he stands on the bridge of his vessel and rings his little bell to slow up, to stop her, to back, to go ahead, to work her to port, to wind her bows to starboard, to come into dock, President Harrison's night-shirt wouldn't make him a pocket-handkerchief."

LESSON IV.—"Does the tramp smile?"

"Yes—a sad, weary smile."

"Did he make a mistake in going around to the rear of that house?"

"Very likely he did. He found a bull-dog under the step and the woman of the house decorating a bedstead with a feather dipped in a solution. It was a combination he could not beat."

"And the dog—"

"Oh, the dog wouldn't have tackled him but for the woman, and the woman wouldn't have said any thing if the tramp hadn't remarked that spring weather always thawed 'em out."—Detroit Free Press.

Chicago in the Soup.

Housekeeper (in Kansas City)—I don't want nothin'.

Peddler—I am not anxious to sell. I only stopped to remark that Chicago, where I've been peddling, can't hold a candle to Kansas City.

"Don't believe it kin."

"No, indeed, mum; Chicago is goin' to the dogs, fast. People there are awful poor, while in Kansas City I find every body is just rollin' in wealth, and real estate's a boomin'. Fast trains from Kansas City to New York won't stop at Chicago in another year."

"What have you got to sell?"

"Soap. Something new. Only one dollar a cake."

"I'll take two."—N. Y. Weekly.

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NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon, mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep, at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
DITOR & PROPRIETOR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 22 1889

The whole career of man or woman may be determined by impressions received in childhood. This is not a mere possibility, but an established fact; and being so it is of the utmost importance that parents should look closely to the characters of school teachers. Multitudes of school children spend more time in direct contact with their teachers than with their parents. The mind of a child is as sensitive to impressions, and as retentive, as a photographic plate is sensitive to light. Instances have been known where the characters and habits of teachers were such that men hardened to the ways of the world would shrink from them in disgust. And yet these very men will let their little ones come under the influence and example of these very teachers without uttering one word of protest. The parent who would instantly kill the snake or dog that endangered the life of his child, will tamely and stupidly submit to have that child put under the control and influence of a teacher who will dull its mind, brutalize its character, and ruin soul and body. There is no position where cleanness of life, dignity and nobility of character, are more absolutely necessary than that of a school teacher; and yet teachers are not seldom chosen without any investigation of character at all; nor is this the worst; teachers are employed who are notoriously the slaves of the worst vices. This is a monstrous cruelty and injustice to children. Herod's slaughter of the innocents was mercy compared to putting them in contact with men whom to come near is contamination. Holmes, with equal wisdom and wit, said that to make a gentlemen we must begin with his grandmother; there is no better place to begin with the grandmothers of gentlemen than in the school room, and no better way than setting before her the example of a gentleman; and none but a gentleman should ever have charge of a school. It has been urged as a reason for employing certain teachers, that "they must make a living." The children might say, like the frogs in the fable, "It may be fun for you but it is death to us." Better far for the public to support men who are unable to earn a living in any other way, than to send them into the school room to pollute and brutalize children by their evil example and by their vice-besotted and stupefied minds. Everywhere a far higher standard of moral character, as well as scholarly attainments, is demanded in school teachers, and this demand is in good part due to the influence of such institutions as the Academy at Bishop.

It is said that the action of the Union Pacific Company toward building a road from Utah into California is stirring up the Central Pacific Company to get a road from Ogden to the East. It is alleged that the two companies have always been a little jealous of each other and are ready to become rivals at any time for overland business. The more roads are built the better; every additional outlet to the States and Territories, and every mile of new road built in the State will develop new resources and increase the population and wealth of the State. No country can prosper without railroads; and all parts of all countries prosper in proportion to the railroad facilities afforded them. The men who build the railroads are the promoters of all the blessings of modern civilization, for every advantage of civilization follows the building of railroads.

To Dispel Colds
Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys to healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them take Syrup of Figs.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Cleanse the System Effectually,
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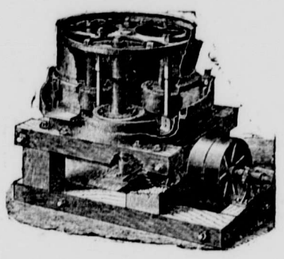

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E. CHENOT.
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All kinds of Carpenter Work done in the best manner.
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REGULAR LINE
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Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

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J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
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COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.
J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Independence Hotel,
Independence Cal
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM.
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

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(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
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County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39½ SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
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MISCELLANEOUS

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP.
One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,
Little's Patent Powder Dip.
(POISONOUS)
Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2-pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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Successors to FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
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WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
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ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
sept-tf *CROCKER BROS., Props.*

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NORMAN HOUSE,
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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House		11 00 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Dayton		11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning		6:25 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:35 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville		8:45 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9:20 p. m.	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
		No. 3.	No. 4.
		Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Benton		11:40 a. m.	1:35 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2:35 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dowieyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
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For California and Nevada.
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All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.....1889

BORN.

CHURCH—At Independence, June 16th 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Church, a son.

W. T. Grant and Ed. Walker are in town

Bridge contractors see notice in another column.

Rawson's new mill is running out lumber at a rapid rate.

Mrs Ida Decker was up from Lone Pine some days this week.

Mr. John Lucas was up from Lone Pine at the beginning of the week.

The Carson mint is to be started coining July 1st. The mint has been idle four years.

Miss Sarah James has got home again after a stay of some months at Virginia City

The fruit crop about Independence is excellent; there will be plenty of all kinds of fruit

Miss Laura McMurry came down from Big Pine last Sunday on a visit to friends at Independence.

Mrs. W. S. Enos and children went north Thursday morning on their way to Yolo county on a visit.

Mr A. Stecker got the contract for building a school house at George's Creek. His bid was $1890.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie have returned to Darwin from a visit of several weeks to San Francisco.

Miss Grace McAfee came down from Bishop last Monday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Eldred.

Miss May Shepherd has gone to Los Angeles on a visit to relatives. She is likely to stay some months.

The collection of sheep tax made by Sheriff Eldred up to the beginning of the week amounted to $4950.

Mrs. J. C. Hawley, who has been at San Francisco for some time, has returned to her home at Cerro Gordo.

Rev. C. L. Logan, Principal of the Academy at Bishop, preached at Lone Pine and Independence last Sunday.

[illegible] left Independence Thursday morning for San Francisco. It is not expected that he will return here.

John Baxter is first at Independence this season with ripe apricots and apples. He has peaches nearly or quite ripe.

A great mining suit will begin at Bridgeport, Mono county, next Tuesday. The contest is between the Bulwer and Standard Companies.

Hon. P. Reddy arrived at Hawthorne yesterday on his way to Bridgeport. He is engaged as counsel in a big mining suit now pending there.

David Davis was killed last week in the Raymond and Ely mine at Pioche, Nevada. He was cleaning out an old winze and got caught by falling rock.

Miss Ella and Miss Jennie Bell of Big Pine, have gone on a visit to Arkansas. They went out with Mr. Collins last Tuesday by way of Mojave.

Mr. A. O. Collins has gone to Los Angeles to bring home his two daughters who have been in that city for some time past. He went by way of Mojave.

Mr. A. R. Bell has shut down his flouring mill for the season. Many repairs and improvements will be made in preparation for grinding the new crop.

Jonathan K. Dennison, a well known citizen of Mono County, died at his home at Bridgeport on Monday of last week. He had been in poor health a long time.

Henry Melone and C. F. Miller are opening up a placer claim at Fish Spring that prospects big. They have a tunnel nearly completed into the pay dirt and will soon begin taking out pay.

One more trust is needed and it should be a big one; viz. to trust prospectors with grub and other necessaries till they make a strike. This is a trust that the newspapers won't howl against.

Nine prospectors are at work at Fish Spring. All of them are getting out ore that will pay them good wages. One man an Italian, is opening up what every indication of being a valuable mine.

Last Monday in the Superior Court Maria Hoffman was granted a divorce from C. L. Hoffman. The ground for granting the decree was desertion and failure to provide. Geo. M. Gill was attorney for plaintiff.

Attorney R. S. Miner has been very sick since last Fall. He was at San Francisco but his physicians ordered him to return to Bodie. The *Chronicle-Union* says he arrived at Bodie recently and has been steadily improving since.

A "Miner" expresses himself very kindly over an application of "Moses' rod". The kind words are duly appreciated. It was heartfelt feeling, as well as knowledge of the value of the work of "Miner" that prompted the application of "the rod."

Many buildings are being torn down and taken away from Gold Hill. The *Enterprise* says the Imperial hoisting works, the Rhode Island mill and the Mount Vernon House were all recently demolished and the lumber and other material taken away.

[illegible] and Manuel Diaz are making a shipment of several tons of ore from the San Lucas mine. This mine is on the East side of the Inyo mountains, not far from Cerro Gordo. The ore has always been the richer in silver than any other mine along the range.

The Reno *Gazette* says: The INYO INDEPENDENT, one of our best weekly exchanges has entered upon its twenty-first volume. Should the resources of the INDEPENDENT'S field continue to improve the time will not be far distant when Brother Mulholland will be warranted in publishing a daily.

Good finds of ore are becoming quite frequent of late. Rose & Daley have a claim near the Maxim mill. Last week they went prospecting, and after a few days work struck a body of quartz that shows up well in gold. The ledge comes to the surface for a long distance; the location is very convenient and the mine offers every facility for working. If the pay ore holds out—and there is every indication that it will—Rose & Daly will make money right from the start, and everybody hopes they may.

How Prospectors Were Injured.

All the judges of mines who have ever visited Inyo county agree that no other region on the Pacific Coast offers such evidence of mineral wealth. Every old prospector who has ever gone into the Inyo range has become fascinated with the country, as evidences of rich ledges abound everywhere. The slightest search in the range never fails to result in finding plenty of specimens of good ore. And yet with all this evidence of abundant riches few miners succeed in making much more than fair days pay, and many have failed to do that. Perhaps an explanation of this discrepancy between prospects and results may be found in the following facts: Very recently samples of tailings from worked ores have been gathered up in various parts of the county and carefully assayed at Virginia City and San Francisco. These assays show that the tailings carry from nineteen dollars to twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents per ton. This is a prodigious loss, and every cent of it is dead loss to the miner. There was no intention on the part of those who worked the ores to rob the miners; the metal is yet in the tailings and no one has gained by it. The loss was caused by sheer ignorance in some cases, and by pig-headed stupidity in others. But the loss to the miners and the injury to the mining interests was not the less severely felt. In any other region of the State the discovery of ores that would carry such amounts of gold as these tailings would cause a wild excitement and a big mining "boom" would be the result. Much of the ore that produced these tailings netted to the miners from forty dollars per ton upward. Where such rich results were obtained no careful scrutiny was made of the tailings. Many ledges in Owens Valley carry a very high percentage of sulphurets. This is especially true of ores about Fish Springs. The owners of the ores worked them in arastras and had no appliances for saving the sulphurets, therefore the loss was inevitable. A beginning has already been made of a better method of working these sulphuret ores and in future the loss will be reduced to an insignificant amount. The change will redound to the benefit of prospectors and the great improvement of the mining interests of the county.

Important Mining Matters.

For some time past vague rumors have been current of important mining transactions at the lower end of the Valley. It is now publicly known that Archie Farrington and others have got control of the Union group of mines at Cerro Gordo. This group is credited with having yielded about thirteen millions of dollars in the flush times. For several years past good ore has been taken out steadily by parties working under lease. Cost in the meantime tunnels winzes and levels were allowed to cave in, and the mines are reported to be in such condition as will require a good deal of expense to put them in thorough working order again. It is said that Mr. Farrington and his partners have secured the mines to work for one year, with the privilege of purchase at a certain price at the end of that time, or sooner, if they decide to buy. These parties have abundant capital and will put the mines in thorough working order and will open up new ground. No one who knows the ground has any doubt but that there are ore bodies there as rich as were found in the flush times. The opening up of the Cerro Gordo mines will employ a large number of men and will give immense impetus to mining all along the Inyo range. The ore body recently found by Dunphy & O'Keefe is said to be five feet of solid silver-lead. This gives all indications of being an immense ore body. It is in the continuation of the old Union ledge. Unfortunately a law suit is likely to grow out of this find. Joe Diaz an old miner, claims an interest in the mine, which Dunphy & O'Keefe refuse to recognize. Diaz has gone to San Francisco to consult with Mr. Pawley another interested party, and to get legal advise. Hon. P. Reddy is owner of one-third of the claim with Dunphy & O'Keefe; so if law is resorted to the other claimant of an interest in the mine won't get it by whistling for it but will have to clearly prove his right, and he should. Mr. Farrington will take possession of the Cerro Gordo mines on the first of July and work will be begun at once.

Suicide

D. S. Kinney, an old resident of Mono County, committed suicide last week. The *Chronicle-Union* says he shot himself to death at the ranch of Mrs. H. Boone, better known as the Stewart Ranch, just north of town. He had been sick for years, and his ailments being incurable he in a fit of despondency, put an end to his existence by placing the muzzle of a Henry rifle in his mouth and shooting himself through the head. It was noticed during the evening that he was not rational, and at bedtime he resolved to sleep in a spare room and wanted two of his little boys to sleep with him, but as they had gone to bed his wife objected to their being disturbed, so he retired to the room alone and in a moment or two shot himself and died almost immediately. He left a note thanking his friends for their kindness, and said his sickness and troubles had been such that he had decided to put an end to himself. The deceased was a son of Mrs. J. C. Murphey and brother of Geo. C. Kinney of Bishop, and of Mrs. H. Boone, of this place and had resided here since boyhood, with the exception of a few years he lived in Oregon, having returned from there last Fall. He left a wife who is the daughter of Mrs. D. M. Walters, of the Willows, and four young children, besides his mother and a large family circle, to mourn his sudden departure. The funeral took place at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was one of the largest ever attended in this town. Mr. Kinney was born in Yolo county, and was about 35 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Refunding County Bonds.

For several years past there has been a good deal of talk about refunding County bonds at a lower rate of interest, and more than once efforts were made to accomplish this end; but in every case the efforts failed. Mr. P. H. Mack, the County Clerk, went to San Francisco recently to try what he could do in the matter. He succeeded in arranging for replacing the bonds at five and a half per cent. interest per annum. The present rate is seven per cent. per annum. The saving to the tax payers would be about eleven hundred dollars each year. It remains to be seen if there be any legal obstacles to refunding the bonds. The Supervisors will consider subject at a special meeting on the 31 of July.

Narrow Escape.

Ex-Sheriff Morgan, of Mono County, had a narrow escape from death last week. The *Chronicle-Union* says he was preparing to put in a set of timbers on the 400-level of the Standard Con. at Bodie, a cave occured which buried him. James Orton his working partner, was near at hand, and at the risk of his life, as the caving continued, rescued Mr. Morgan, who was found to have had his right leg broken obliquely about 6 inches above the knee. His body and head were badly bruised. He was at once removed to his residence, where Dr. D. V. Goodson set the leg and gave him every attention. He is getting along as well as can be expected

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, June 15th.

Hoffman vs. Hoffman—Plaintiff granted a divorce.

Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, California, will be held at the Court House at Indepence California, on Wednesday, July 31, 1889 at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of opening and examining proposals for the building of a bridge across Owens River near Big Pine; also for the appointment of two members of the County Board of Education, and for considering the matter of refunding the bonded indebtedness of Inyo County.

Interesting To Miners.

An interesting experiment was made a few days ago at the Maxim mill. Mr. J. J. Gunn had several sacks of crushed silver-lead ore run through the concentrator. The metal was entirely freed from all sand or other matter and was saved in a clear condition. Mr. Gunn regards the experiment as completely successful, and is satisfied the kind of concentrator in use at the Maxim is just what is wanted in the Darwin and Lookout districts.

The Lessee of the Maxim mill has bought a large quantity of tailings at Fish Spring from Jas. McCarty and others. A concentrator has been moved over from the mill to Fish Spring and is now working the tailings. This wonderful little machine can be loaded on to a wagon and hauled about like a sewing machine; it can be run with almost as little power as a sewing machine, and the amount of work it can do must be seen to be believed. The tailings at Fish Spring carry a very high percentage of sulphurets—more than any other in the county—and will pay big when concentrated.

A party of strolling Italians made amusement on the street yesterday for all the children in town with four bears and two monkeys. The bears "danced," i.e., hobbled on their hind legs, and wrestled with the men. There are two men two women and a number of children in the party, and all are importunate beggars. All of them could say very distinctly "eet ees money dat make a de bear dance."

It is so great a privilege to be an American citizen that one who possesses that right should value it as he does the honor of his wife or mother; and his love for American institutions and his solicitude for America's welfare should be as true and constant as the most devoted sons and husbands feel for beloved mothers and wives. The man of foreign birth, who after becoming an American citizen, shows by his acts that he did so for no other reason than that he might with greater safety engage in plots connected with the politics of other countries, is utterly unworthy of the honor of American citizenship. Americans may and always will, sympathize with all oppressed people who are struggling for freedom, and to these will never refuse such help as an American can give without violating the laws of his own country, or committing such acts as might embroil his own Government in war with other nations. The American citizen who will act contrary to all this is a traitor to his country and unworthy the rights and privileges of citizenship. If the men who murdered Cronin in Chicago are American citizens, this foul crime proves they are utterly unworthy that distinction; and if they are members of a secret association that would sanction such a crime, that association should be crushed out of existence on American soil. Unpunished crime is a menace against free institutions. The plea always offered for the establishment of despotism is that it is necessary for the prevention or punishment of crime the free governments are unable to control. No cause is ever helped by crime. Patriots and lovers of liberty will not associate or work with criminals. It is not for love of liberty in Ireland or anywhere else, that such crimes as the murder of Cronin are committed; but to cover up the crimes of fraud and robbery committed by men who use the plea of helping Ireland as a cover under which plunder may be secured just as the dress of a policeman may be used by a burglar that he may with more facility commit a robbery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Board of Equalization.

The Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Equalization on Monday, July 1st, 1889, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in Inyo county and will continue in session until such business is completed.

Ranch for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I offer my ranch for sale, consisting of 320 acres. Situated about three miles from Independence in a southeasterly direction. It is nearly all under fence. There is about 30 acres of orchard and vineyard, a portion of which is bearing. Undisputed water right. For price apply on the ranch to

J. W. SYMMES.

Independence, Cal., June 13, 1889.

Notice to Contractors

IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER OF THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, duly made on the 10th day of May, 1889, notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the construction of a bridge at a point on the Owens River near Big Pine, will be received by said Board up till 12 o'clock m. of July 3d, 1889, and that said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Said bridge to be constructed of similar material and of similar form and plan to the bridge now crossing the Owens River near Laws, on the Carson & Colorado railroad. Bids to be sealed in envelopes and marked "Bids for Bridge," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Dated June 17th, 1889.

Notice to Contractors

IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER OF THE Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, duly made on the 10th day of May, 1889, notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the construction of a bridge at a point on the Owens River, near Big Pine, according to the plans and specifications of said proposed bridge, now on file in the County Clerks office of said county, will be received up till 12 o'clock m., of July 30, 1889; and that said bids will be opened between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day. Bids to be sealed in envelopes and marked "Bids for Bridge," and directed to the Clerk of this Board. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Dated June 17th, 1889.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MA HINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Clothing,

Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,

Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.

Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS,

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.25 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

THOMAS & HILL,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to ROBERT A. DUNN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the Plaintiff in the above entitled action and giving to said plaintiff the custody of the minor children, Wallace Dunn and Elsie Gertrude Dunn, also for counsel fees, alimony and general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief in said complaint demanded.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL) P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie J. Dunn, Plaintiff, vs. Robert A. Dunn, Defendant.

ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff o 51

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, owners and occupants of lands lying under and in the vicinity of the East Side Canal, to all stock raisers and ranchmen having loose stock running at large, that the law entitled "An Act to protect growing crops, growing in the County of Inyo," approved March 28th, 1872, will be strictly enforced against all animals found trespassing upon the lands owned and occupied by us, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of November of each each year. (Signed.) F. M. IVER,

DR. S. BISHOP,
PERSIA H. BISHOP,
L. L. WOODIN, M. D.
WILL H. GRAHAM,
J. H. PARISH,
H. J. ROBINSON.

Dated June 10th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOEL H. SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at Bishop, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo State of California.

HORACE M. SMITH,

Executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Bishop, Cal. June 10th, 1889. o-5

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d15-tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o-4

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.

Apply to

ROBERT O'NEAL

Bishop Creek.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12tf

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

GENERAL MERCHAND

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing

Dry Goods, Ladies'

Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS,

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,

NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,

FLOORING,

FENCING,

RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER.

sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps)

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 11th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUGE, Secretary.

Office—205 Front Street, San Francisco.

ENORMOUS FORTUNES

Notwithstanding the enormous fortunes accumulated through the use of printer's ink, large sums of money are annually wasted in ineffectual and unremunerative advertising.

The merits of a really valuable commodity properly portrayed in the columns of an influential and widely read newspaper, like this will speedily become generally known and appreciated, while the returns reaped by the advertiser will be like those of the wise husbandman who "planted his seed in good ground, wherein it bore fruit and brought forth, some an hundred fold, some sixty, some thirty."

The wording of an advertisement is an all-important matter.

Clearness, attractiveness, brevity and sincerity must characterize any announcement intended to catch the public eye and appeal to public confidence. An advertisement inserted in a London journal a few days ago brought instant and multitudinous replies accompanied by an almost unlimited supply of bank notes, simply because it touched the chord of nature which makes all mankind akin. Its simple pathos and self-evident truthfulness appealed to every heart.

The advertiser sought for a lost relative, and, giving his name, said: "I am ill and friendless. My last half crown is expended in paying for this advertisement. Write me at"—(giving the address). As already stated, nearly every one who read the announcement hastened to relieve the necessities of the sufferer—a real sufferer in this case, though many swindles are perpetrated in the divine name of charity.

Thus it is with a really meritorious commodity or preparation; if its virtures be properly and truthfully set forth in the public press, its success is prompt and certain.

On the other hand, the public is quick and unerring to detect deception and charlatanry; and, accordingly, no amount of "puffery" will force a vile nostrum into public esteem and patronage. Untold sums have been sunk in vain efforts to advertise into popularity so-called medical preparations which did not possess the virtues or properties claimed for them.

Valuable medicines, however, like Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, carry their own best commendation in their power to *cure* the particular diseases for which they are a specific.

They require no labored panegyric to convince the people of their power and efficacy, for they have been tried and found perfect.

Nature's remedies, by their own intrinsic merits have conferred a lasting boon upon mankind, and they have secured an enviable reputation and unlimited sale throughout the civilized world.

FOR HOMELY WOMEN.

Mirrors That Will Make Their Faces Look Handsome.

"It is true," said a dealer in mirrors, "that none of us know exactly what manner of men we are. The mirror does not enable us to see our outer selves as others see us. Only the finest mirrors approach perfection of surface. The best are made of plate glass, but if you happen to look into a large mirror you discover that the straight lines and right angles of a room appear all awry. The reflection most nearly true to the object reflected is obtained perhaps from a hand mirror made of plate glass or from a metalic mirror of moderate size.

"Great pains are taken to insure a true surface in plate glass, but few mirrors long in use have a surface in a single plane. A slight defect distorts the image. I have seen homely women look almost handsome in a mirror by reason of a defect in the surface that remedied a bad feature. It is not difficult to sell such mirrors to ladies who need a flatterer near at hand.

"Here is a mirror that illustrates what I have said," continued the dealer, taking down a circular glass inclosed in a stout frame, which was provided with a handle. The listener, looking in, beheld an odd distortion of his own features. One eye appeared higher than the other, one cheek bulged as if swollen with toothache and the whole countenance was caricatured.

"Look steadily for a minute," said the dealer, and he began to turn the mirror slowly. As he did so the features reflected engaged in a sort of kaleidoscopic dance. For no two seconds was the face the same. While this was going on the eyes of the gazer felt as if they were being twisted out of their sockets, and before the mirror had made a full revolution the performance had become very painful.

"Feels odd, doesn't it?" said the dealer. "Now, that mirror is a scientific toy. Its surface is cast purposely in several planes. One eye is reflected in one plane, the other in a different one, and the bulging cheek in still another. The pain to the eye was caused by the effort to adjust the vision to the constant change of plane presented by the revolution of the mirror."—N. Y. Graphic.

LITERARY LIGHTS.

Kate Field is writing a novel based on the horrors of Mormonism.

Justin H. McCarthy, M. P., the younger, is to publish a novel which he calls "Dolly."

Browning's work was recently defined as "a dictionary with the meanings of the words left out."

Frederick Harrison calls one of Mrs. Margaret L. Wood's poems the "very dead march of pessimism."

Dr. Amelia B. Edwards is the only woman ever invited to lecture before the Peabody Institute of Baltimore.

Sabine Baring Gould is about to publish a collection of Devonshire songs, which he has been compiling for several years.

Bessie Chandler, the poet, is Mrs. Leroy Parker, a daughter of the late Admiral Chandler of the United States navy.

Professor J. S. Blackie says that while he is working he never uses any alcoholic stimulant, nor stimulant of any other kind.

Grant Allen, whose health has not been good of late, is spending the winter in Italy, amid the artistic treasures of that land.

Professor Bryce has gone to India to live on the northwest frontier for a time to make a thorough study of the Afghan question.

Robert Louis Stevenson has presented to King Kalakaua a rare golden pearl, accompanied with a little poem describing the gift.

Rhoda Broughton, the English novelist, lives in a little old house in a little old street at Oxford, with a walled garden filled with roses.

Mor Jaka, the leading Hungarian novelist, in his time has published some 200 volumes, to say nothing of trifles in novelettes and short stories.

Marion Crawford's father was Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, and his mother was the sister of the late Sam Ward and of Mrs Julia Ward Howe.

PUBLICATION OF LAWS.

How Blemishes Are Often Engrafted Upon Our Statute-Books.

The laws are published in various forms. They are first published separately in sheet form, as "slip laws," as soon as possible after being received by the bureau and numbered in the order of their receipt. When so published the slip laws are given to the editor of the laws (a competent person elected from the legal profession by the Secretary of State and privately employed for that purpose), who notes marginal references to previous legislation, arranges the acts and resolutions by "chapters," and prepares a suitable index; and under his editorial care at the end of the session of Congress, they appear again in pamphlet form as "session laws." Lastly, at the close of a Congress, the laws of each session are gathered by the editor into a single volume and bound as "Statutes-at-Large." The numerous readings given to the printed "proof," and the careful comparison with the text of the originals, effectually guard against discrepancies. The manner in which the department performs its duty is thoroughly creditable; the manner in which Congress dismisses its own work is, in many instances, absolutely disgraceful. Some of the rolls received at the department are disfigured by erasures, interlinications and blots, by errors in orthography, capitalization and punctuation, and by hieroglyphic mangling that suggest the "masterpieces" of school-boy art. These and more serious imperfections, once placed upon the parchment roll, are law. However glaring the blunder, however mischievous the distortion or omission, the State Department is powerless to add a connecting dot or stroke. Mistakes made by Congressional enrolling clerks have undone legislation accomplished by Congress after hours of debate. An item of half a million dollars for public purposes was bodily left out in the enrollment of a recent appropriation act; and the substitution of a comma for a hyphen in transcribing a tariff measure some years ago caused a loss to the Government of thousands of dollars before the error was detected and further loss arrested by the passage of another act. These are but specimen cases. It is humiliating to think that a sleepy or incompetent clerk should be able to frustrate the legislative will of a Nation, and startling to reflect on the opportunities for fraud by deliberate tampering with the public rolls. Blemishes enough are engrafted upon our statute-books by the legislators themselves, in the shape of careless or unwise enactments; surely, if we can not always have clear statesmanship, we should have at least clear penmanship in the parchment record of our laws. The blame, like the remedy, rests with Congress.—Edmund Alton, in St. Nicholas.

PEANUTS FOR INSOMNIA.

Bishop Lyman Says That a Half-Pint Dose Daily Effects a Cure.

Dr. Theodore B. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, has written the following letter to the Raleigh Daily News and Courier:

"I think I have made a very valuable discovery, and I am anxious that others should also enjoy the benefit of it. For nearly two years I have been suffering greatly from sleeplessness at night. I have tried a great number of proposed remedies, some of which have helped me a little, but not for any length of time. A little more than a fortnight ago, while staying at the house of a friend in the country, my good hostess brought into the parlor, quite late in the evening, a bountiful supply of peanuts. As I am very fond of them, when they are not too much cooked, I ate quite freely of them, and soon after retired to bed. I found the next morning that I had enjoyed the best sleep I had experienced for over a month. I attributed this at once to the peanuts, and determined to try them again the following evening. I did so, and also drank a glass of fresh, sweet milk after I had finished the peanuts. That night I slept still better, and now, for a fortnight, I have partaken of the peanuts and milk every night, and have not only slept remarkably well, but have also fully recovered from a slight attack of indigestion which had troubled me before. I now find that peanuts, carefully roasted and not overdone, so as to be at all burnt, are surely a remedy for sleeplessness and also for that form of indigestion which produces sleeplessness.

"There is a popular impression that peanuts are indigestible, but I have never found them so unless they were too much roasted or had been roasted many days before. When too much cooked or when stale they certainly are indigestible, but when carefully roasted and fresh they promote digestion. They should be eaten shortly before going to bed, and not more than a half pint should be taken. They should be roasted before they are shelled, and shelled only as they are eaten. A half pint of shelled nuts would be too many. I commend this remedy with great confidence to those who are afflicted with insomnia, particularly if indigestion is in part the cause of it. The peanut is a very valuable article of food when carefully roasted and partaken of in moderation. I hope none of my readers will imagine that I have started a peanut farm, and am wishing to create a boom in that article, but I shall be rejoiced if what I have written should be the means of bestowing on any others the great benefit which I have derived from this simple agency."

—Girls would rather sing soprano than alto because it is higher-toned.

Why She Removed Her Hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins at the theater.

Mr. S.—What are you doing?

Mrs. S.—I'm going to take off my bonnet and hold it on my lap.

"I never saw you so considerate of any one's pleasure before."

"Umph! You needn't think it's that. I'm the only woman in the house that hasn't got a new spring bonnet, and you ought to be ashamed of it."—Chicago Herald.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

The Numerous Advantages of the So-Called Wire-Wove Roofing.

The introduction of a material combining all the advantages of glass with none of the corresponding disadvantages arising from its brittleness will be hailed with interest by every class of the public, who suffer daily in one form or another from the fragile nature of the article it is now sought to supersede. The transparent wire-wove roofing, which is translucent, pliable as leather, and unbreakable, has for its basis a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth of an inch apart. This netting is covered on both sides with a thick translucent varnish, containing a large percentage of linseed oil. The process of manufacture is conducted by dipping the sheets into deep tanks containing the composition until the required thickness is obtained; the sheets are then dried in a heated chamber, and after being stored for some time till thoroughly set, are ready for use. The sheets can be made any color desired, and range from amber to pale brown. The roofing is very pliable; and bending backwards and forwards without any injury, readily adapts itself to curves or angles in roofing. The new material is not only waterproof, but is unaffected by steam, the heat of the sun, frost, hail, rain, or indeed atmospheric changes of any kind. Being a non-conductor, buildings, winter-gardens and similar structures remain cool in summer and warm in winter. Owing to its lightness as compared with glass—only half a pound per square foot—considerable economy in the iron or timber framing designed to carry it can be secured, whilst saving in carriage is obtained in addition to safety.

Turning now to the question of cost. Wire-wove roofing is more expensive in first cost than ordinary glass; but the many advantages, both in erection and maintenance, already set forth will, in the opinion of those interested in the question, more than counterbalance the primary additional outlay. A material that requires no glazing, can be cut with scissors and fixed with zinc nails, is an economical object. For churches, passages, staircases, special colored varieties to simulate glass similarly prepared are manufactured. Both the Admiralty and War Office have availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from the employment of the new roofing material; whilst it may be added that the Royal Aquarium at Westminster is entirely covered with it.

A list of the many and varied uses to which the wire-wove roofing may be applied would be a long one; amongst others, may be mentioned: Roofs of cotton mills, explosive and other factories, workshops of all classes, breweries, printing-works, railway stations, exhibitions, cricket pavilions, lawn-tennis courts, verandas, porches and covered ways, boathouses, engine-room skylights, conservatories, ferneries, garden-frames and summer-houses, kiosks, stables, loose-boxes for horses and cattle, barns, cowhouses and shepherds' houses, pheasantries, poultry-runs, fowl-houses and kennels, skylights, markets, schools, laundries, portable buildings, temporary structures, hospital and military huts, and all other buildings requiring to be light and dry.—Chambers' Journal.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS.

Entomological Information for Horticulturists and Gardeners.

At a recent meeting of farmers in Iowa, Mr. C. P. Gillette, speaking of entomology for the horticulturist, said: "It is utterly impossible to definitely draw the line and say just how much entomology the horticulturist or farmer should know. There is no limit to the information that one might gain in the study of insects that would be a benefit to him in devising methods of prevention and remedy. I shall not go outside of what may be called the essential knowledge to successful warfare against our insect foes.

"The horticulturist should be able to distinguish injurious from beneficial species. The majority of insects are vegetable feeders, but there are a great many that feed upon or within the bodies of other insects, causing them to die. These latter are called predaceous or parasitic, and in the main are beneficial, as they destroy many injurious forms. When the lice have been mostly eaten from a plant by the lady beetles, the orchardist, finding many of the latter and few of the former, naturally attributes the damage to the beetles, and proceeds to destroy all that he can find. Nature's check is in this way removed, and the lice increase again and the injury goes on perhaps worse than before. It is not at all uncommon for entomologists to receive these little friendly insects from farmers or fruit growers who report them as doing much damage to some tree or plant.

"The lady beetles, or lady birds, as they are often called, are among the most beneficial of our predaceous insects. Their food consists almost entirely of plant lice and the eggs of insects and they should always be protected. Nearly every one knows these insects in their adult state. They are rather small and are shaped much like a Colorado potato beetle, and are usually decorated with bright white or black spots. Who has not said when a child, Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home? Two other very beneficial insects that I can only mention are the larvæ of the Syrphus flies and the beautiful lace-winged Chrysopa. These are most commonly found in colonies of plant lice, of which they devour large numbers."

—Two young men who keep bachelors' hall in Heard County, Ga., went home late the other night. As they were about to enter the house they heard a low, gurgling sound, which so frightened them that they ran half a mile to a neighbor's house. A party from there armed themselves with axes, scythes, pitchforks and other deadly weapons and returned to find that the noise had been made by a dog that was choking to death on a bone.

A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

What It Is, Where It Is, and How Conducted.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—[Special to *The Omaha Bee*.]—Many thousands scattered over this great country, from its extreme eastern to western, northern to southern boundaries, are waiting and watching to-day to learn if the wheel of fortune may not bring to them that grand capital prize of $600,000, which is a little less than one-fourth of the immense sum this day distributed by the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Circumstances so order that I make the Louisiana State Lottery the basis of my first communication from this city, believing that it will prove interesting to your readers, as picturing one of the institutions of the State of Louisiana, which is the main support of that celebrated Charity hospital, that welcomes the poor and friendless stranger as readily as the needy at home, and cares for all alike.

When your correspondent received instructions to proceed southward, New Orleans being the objective point, he remembered that this being his first visit to the Crescent City, it would be well to arm himself with letters of introduction to some of the most prominent and distinguished of her citizens. He was particularly favored by being brought into contact with the Hon. G. W. Nott, postmaster; Col. Page Baker, managing editor of the *Times-Democrat*; Mr. P. O. Fazende, of the well-known banking house of Fazende & Seixas, as well as other leading citizens, and during a short formal conversation, the principal points of interest—to a stranger—were suggested by Mr. Fazende, saying he would at once order his carriage and drive me through the city. As we neared the corner of St. Charles and Union streets my escort said, pointing to a handsome, substantial looking structure, three stories high, "There is the home of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and, by the way, to-morrow is the appointed day for the mammoth drawing, in which over $2,000,000 is to be distributed, and the first capital prize is $600,000. You should attend the drawing by all means and on no account fail to visit the company's offices." Then it was I learned what an intense interest was taken by the people of all grades in society, not only in the city of New Orleans, but throughout the State and surrounding States, in this wonderful institution, which, as may not be generally known to the readers of *The Bee*, is not only the only legalized one in this country, deriving its original charter from the State legislature in 1868, but in 1879, by act of the State constitutional convention, was incorporated as a part of the new constitution formed by that body, and this act endorsed by an almost unanimous vote of the people of the State, and the people of New Orleans and Louisiana have never had reason to regret that action.

From 1868 to the time of the adoption of the new constitution, the company contributed over $500,000 in support of the public schools, and since that time, (1879) have set aside a yearly fund of $40,000 for the use of the Charity hospital heretofore mentioned, besides its more than princely support of all other institutions, charitable and otherwise, in the city and State. In fact, Mr. Fazende told me that good and charitable deeds were not confined to the company as a whole, but individual members are foremost in contributing liberally from their private means, for the encouragement and success of schemes that conduce to the interest and welfare of the city and State. The officers and directors of the company are among the most popular, respected and leading citizens, and the commissioners, who oversee superintend and manage the drawings, are those old generals of the confederacy, loved and revered by the South, Generals Jubal A. Early and G. T. Beauregard. These two gentlemen have no interest whatever in the company, as General Early told your correspondent in conversation after the drawing to-day, and the company have neither voice nor vote in the manner or management of the drawing proper. Thus is provided a perfect safeguard—if such were for the time being necessary—for the patrons of the lottery, thoroughly divorcing the management of the company from the management of the drawing.

And now a few words as to the details of the company's management.

Armed with a letter of introduction, your correspondent visited the offices on St. Charles street and was courteously received by Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the president, who requested his general manager to escort me through the several departments and explain the methods of conducting their vast business.

The building is a handsome three-story granite front structure, built and owned by the company, and devoted exclusively to their own uses. The general office on the first floor, presents at first sight the appearance of a large banking house. It was crowded with people eagerly waiting their turn to purchase—what each individually hoped, would prove the lucky number that would draw the capital prize of $600,000. In the several departments there are perhaps over one hundred clerks employed, and one peculiar, yet necessary feature of the assignment of them is, that they are in pairs at desks, so arranged that they face each other; this is for the purpose of acting as a check on the mutual errors of each other.

Here in one apartment to a large force of clerks is assigned the duty of opening and stripping the letters received by every mail, one set opens them, another set verifies the contents with the letter, another set assorts them according to the nature and value of the enclosure; to another set is confided the care of such letters as call for some special numbers, or enclose money for some future as well as present drawing, which must be laid aside for the present, to be taken up and attended to after the regular mail that involves no "outside methods" has had attention. Another set fill orders for the tickets, which are verified and "O. K'd" by another set. Another set records alphabetically the name and address of every sender of a letter, (and if an ordinary currency enclosure, registered letter, money order, postal note, express package or draft) in a book especially for each corresponding remittance, with date, month, etc. Another set addresses the envelopes to each patron or correspondent and another verifies these directed envelopes with the recorded list referred to above. Yet another set sees that the order is properly filled as required by the letter of request, and that the ticket or tickets paid for are with the return letter or acknowledgment before being placed in the envelope for mailing. In fact, to state it at once in brief, the letter received unopened passes through some fifteen of sixteen different sets of clerks—each paired, to verify each others work, before the letter of acknowledgement containing the ticket is finally placed in the envelope and mailed.

It appears to be a complex system at first sight; in reality it is simple, but thorough and perfect in its working. There is no possible chance, apparently, for error of any kind.

Another department that presents a busy appearance is the mailing and folding department of the prize list. Here a force of clerks is engaged addressing envelopes, from the recorded list of correspondents, for before the sun sets on the day after the drawing, to every patron is mailed a list of the prize numbers. System, thorough system, in every detail is the shibboleth of the management, and were it not so it would be utterly impossible to manage the enormous business that must be transacted day by day in the building. To facilitate the work, and prevent any loss of time as well as to maintain discipline and secure the employes from possible outside temptations, the company, at their own expense, furnish a first-class lunch to all their clerks, at stated intervals during the day—one-half only at a time repairing to the restaurant or dining room fitted up in the rear of the main office on the first floor. They are allowed from twenty minutes to half an hour, when they return to their several stations and the other half repair to the lunch room. Thus the work ever goes on during the day and a perfect and systematic control of it is maintained by the chiefs of the several departments.

Happening to be in the president's private office about 10 o'clock on the morning of the drawing, your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting that old veteran of the confederacy, General Jubal A. Early, one of the commissioners, who comes down once a month from his home in Virginia, to superintend the drawing. The old gentleman, although somewhat bent under the weight of years, yet looks rugged, and is as active on his feet as many men thirty years younger. He presents a most venerable appearance, with his long gray beard and broad brim slouch hat. His eye is sharp and piercing, and his voice as firm as in the old campaigning days in the Shenandoah valley. He greeted me cordially, and after making some inquiries of the general manager relative to "the bags" containing the tickets, he casually mentioned that he had just received a dispatch from some old friend in Rhode Island to wire him immediately after the drawing, the number that secured the capital prize.

"Now of course," said the general, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "He expects in some way I can help him win it, for he sends me the number of his ticket."

"I recollect, not long since," the general continued, "a man in Rochester wrote me that if I could 'pull' the capital prize of $100,000 for him, I would keep $80,000 and send him $20,000. The ——fool," added the old veteran, "If I could do such a thing and was rascal enough to do it, did he suppose I would be foolish enough to divide any part of it.

"And so it is," said General Early, "some people have an idea that General Beauregard or myself can, in some way, give the prizes where we will."

And as we wended our way to the Academy of Music, which is but a short distance from the Louisiana State Lottery Company's building on the opposite side of St. Charles street, the general said he would explain to me how utterly impossible it would be for him or General Beauregard to do any such thing.

The Academy of Music, where the drawing takes place, was soon reached, and at the general's invitation your correspondent was assigned a seat upon the stage, where he was introduced to General Beauregard, the associate commissioner, and Messrs. W. I. Hodgson, William Pincard, G. G. Roux and J. A. A. Rousseau, who assist the commissioners in the detail work. These are all prominent and well-known business men of New Orleans. Seated upon the stage was the genial Colonel, "Dan" Wilson, so well known to everyone in the Crescent City, who never fails to witness the grand drawings.

On the stage were two large boxes, which contained the ten bags in which were the tickets—100,000—each wrapped or tightly rolled and encased in a strong gutta percha tube, the ends of the tickets slightly projecting beyond the ends of the tube or case. Each ticket is printed, from 1 to 100,000, in great big black type, so as to be readily read by the audience in front when held up to view. The prize tickets, 818 in number, are similarly printed and encased in like tubes, for be it understood that while there are but 818 prize numbers drawn out, there are in addition 2,298 approximation prizes, which are explained below. In the first place, to be explicit and give a definite plan of the present Mammoth Drawing, there are 818 prize tickets, enumerated as follows:

1 prize of	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 prize of	200,000 is	200,000
1 prize of	100,000 is	100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 are	50,000
5 prizes of	10,000 are	50,000
12 prizes of	5,000 are	60,000
25 prizes of	2,000 are	50,000
100 prizes of	800 are	80,000
200 prizes of	400 are	80,000
500 prizes of	200 are	100,000

The approximation prizes are as follows:

100 prizes of $1,000, approximating to $900,000 prize, are $100,000.

100 prizes of $800, approximating to $200,000 prize, are $80,000.

100 prizes of $400, approximating to $100,000 prize, are $40,000.

THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.

99 prizes of $800, decided by $600,000 prize are $79,200.

99 prizes of $400, decided by $200,000 prize, are 39,600.

TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.

900 prizes of $200, decided by $600,000 prize, are $180,000.

900 prizes of $200, decided by $200,000 prize, are $180,000.

And these are explained as follows:

The 300 approximation prizes are awarded to the series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes. For example: If ticket No. 31,246 draws the $600,000 prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will be entitled to $1,000. If ticket 281 draws the $200,000 prize, those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive will be entitled to $800, and so on according to the above scheme.

Tickets drawing the capital prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes. A ticket drawing a three number terminal prize, will not be entitled to a two number terminal prize.

And herein is a point that is overlooked by many, viz: That they fail to grasp the enormous amount of money that is distributed in these mammoth drawings. It will be seen that over $2,000,000, or to be explicit, $2,118,800 was distributed to-day by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, a much larger sum than ever before. But this, be it remembered, was the first extraordinary drawing in which the grand capital prize was doubled, placing it at $600,000 in place of as formerly at $300,000. And perhaps it may not be in the very far future when this great institution will place the grand capital prize at $1,000,000. Suffice it at the semi-annual drawings during the coming year, it will remain as now—$600,000. With such a prospect in view, how futile to talk to men and tell them, lottery is a delusion and a snare. Ninety-nine out of a possible hundred are ever found to hug such delusion, when it may possibly be embraced at so insignificant a price.

While waiting for the appointed hour to begin the drawing General Early (in presence of General Beauregard) explained to me how the tickets were counted by himself and his associate commissioner with the aid of only such assistants as selected by themselves, from 1 to 100,000, and placed in the gutta percha tubes described, the time consumed in doing so being usually from five to six days; how, also, the prize numbers are so counted and similarly encased, then placed in canvas bags, tied with a string, and this string wrapped with strong manilla paper, on the inside of which the autographs of General Early and General Beauregard are placed, and then sealed with wax upon which the seal "B and E" is placed. When thus sealed up they are placed in a strong box in one of the company's vaults, and are not touched by a living soul until they are brought out at the instance of the commissioners on the day of the drawing to be conveyed to the Academy of Music.

To describe the manner of drawing may seem like a work of supererogation to some of you readers, as it has been so often described before, but certainly there are some of your patrons, and without doubt a certain little lady of Council Bluffs, your across-the-river cousin who will be interested, for Mrs. Sallie C. Whittlesey, No. 35 North Seventh street, Council Bluffs, was the fortunate holder of the ticket entitling her to share in the second capital prize of $200,000. Her letter dated November 30, 1888, was written on the letter head of the Globe Publishing company, Council Bluffs, and enclosed $1 for five tickets (fortune). A truly paying investment, for her $5,000 for $5. *The Omaha Bee* certainly congratulates her on her good fortune.

Well, to the drawings. On ascending the stage I found placed on the right and left, two wheels, the one on the left much larger than the one on the right. It is drum shaped in its formation, about six feet in diameter and perhaps two to two and one-half feet through, with glass heads, and the surroundings, wood. It rests on a frame work so that it can readily be revolved by means of an iron crank, attached to the axle at each end. A door or opening is arranged in the side of the circular wood work, perhaps about a foot square, large enough to receive the tickets which are poured in from the bags before mentioned. The smaller wheel is similarly constructed, the circular work being brass instead of wood. This is called the prize wheel. The ten bags containing the 100,000 tickets being placed upon the middle of the stage near the footlights were carefully scrutinized by General Early and Beauregard before being emptied into the wheel; then General Early began the work by breaking the seal, removing the manilla wrapper and cutting the string. The wrapper was handed General Beauregard; I noticed it was in three folds, and as he laid it aside I saw why he examined it so closely. On the inner fold was the autograph of the two commissioners. Each bag was thus scrutinized before being emptied into the big wheel, and then the empty bag itself examined as minutely to see, as I learned, that no possible tampering had taken place, or that a pin hole even was apparent, where, by any possibility, a single ticket might have disappeared. When all ten bags had undergone the same careful examination, and had been deposited in the big wheel, the bag containing the 818 prize tickets were also placed in the small wheel, and then each was rapidly revolved for some minutes, back and forth, so as to thoroughly mix them up.

These preliminaries were eagerly watched by the fifteen or sixteen hundred people in the academy, each one wishing and praying that the goddess of fortune would favor them by throwing their number under the hand of the blindfolded boy, who would pick out the tube, bringing them wealth and happiness. Among the audience I noticed many well and fashionably dressed ladies, each with a slip of paper in front of them, anxiously awaiting the hour when General Early would open that little door in the side of the wheel, behind which their heart of hearts was centered for the time being. Gazing upon this spectacle of ladies and gentlemen in front, many of them being well known members of the exchanges, merchants and prosperous business men, I thought that here, at least, they seemed to feel no more out of place than such an audience would, enjoying the play at Boyd's opera house in Omaha.

At 11 o'clock precisely, on a signal, two boys came forward, one to the side of General Early and the other to General Beauregard, and were each blindfolded by the commissioners, and then the former seated himself near the big wheel, and the latter by the small wheel, after each had opened the doors to the same; the boys stood at the opening, between the wheels and the commissioners, and General Early said:

"We're ready."

The house was as still as death in a moment, as a tube was handed from the big wheel to General Early who unfolded it, and announced in a clear, resonant voice:

"Thirty-six thousand two hundred and twelve."

Simultaneously the boy at the small wheel handed General Beauregard a prize tube when he in a deliberately, plainly heard voice, exclaimed:

"Two hundred dollars."

General Early then handed his ticket to an assistant standing up beside him, who again announced the number, "36,212," at the same time holding it up so the audience could plainly see the figures. General Beauregard also handed the prize ticket to an assistant standing beside him, who for the second time announced the prize $200, for the number just drawn.

The ticket 36,212 and the prize corresponding, which by the way, is printed in similar large black figures, are then handed to a young man sitting in front of the commissioners, who folds the two together and places them in a box arranged in compartments, according to the grade or value. Thus there is a compartment for $200, $400, $800, $1,000, $2,000, 5,000, $10,000, $25,000, $50,000, and so on up to single compartments for the three capital prizes of $100,000, $200,000, and $600,000. While this is being done a clerk seated just behind General Early keeps record of the number as drawn and the corresponding prize, in a printed book adapted just for that purpose. The tickets thus folded—the number and the corresponding prize—are verified next day by Generals Early and Beauregard, with the record kept by the entry clerk, so that no possible mistake may be made in awarding or withholding the prize to the holder of the lucky ticket.

Thus the drawing proceeds—a number from the big wheel, a prize from the small wheel, until twenty are drawn out, when an assistant who keeps tally sings out:

"Roll."

And both wheels are rolled back and forth for some time, the doors of each in the meantime being closed by the two commissioners, who allow no one near these openings except the blindfolded boys who take out the tubes. After sixty tubes have been taken from each wheel the tallykeeper sings out:

"Roll, and change boys."

And immediately the doors are again closed, the wheels several times revolved, thus thoroughly mixing the tubes, and two other little fellows come forward as a relief party, are blindfolded, and the drawing goes on. For some fifteen minutes the prizes announced ranged from $200 to $400, with an occasional $800. It was really straining on the nerves of the anxious ones. Then General Early called out "39,659," which was answered by General Beauregard with "$2,000." Then it varied for a time with the $200 prizes, all seemingly at the very door of the prize wheel. The command "Roll" came two or three times (after every twenty tubes) and "Roll and change boys" for the third time, before General Early called out "36,677," the corresponding prize being $5,000.

During all this time the audience sat immovable, but eagerness, wistfulness, hope was depicted on every countenance, while the prize wheel declined to deliver up any of the little tubes that denoted more than $5,000, with an ever varying $200—$800—$960. Over one hundred and fifty numbers had been drawn from the wheel when General Early called out:

"89,559."

Which was answered by General Beauregard with:

$25,000.

A little buzz of excitement was perceptible through the audience, but all was quiet in an instant, and there was no sound heard except the monotonous calling of numbers and small prizes. It was after a "roll and change boys," that General Early called out:

"69,704."

When General Beauregard immediately arose from his seat, and taking a step towards the footlights, said in a slow, distinct, but very impressive tone: "Six hundred thousand dollars. Then excitement was apparent among the great audience. This was the longed-for moment, and each one eagerly scanned the slip of paper held in hand forsooth, while each one knew that they did or did not hold that magic number, they knew that within a certain limit they might be lucky enough to get an approximation prize of $1,000, for any number within fifty on either side of 69,704 would so entitle them.

Although the other two grand prizes of $200,000 and $100,000 were yet to be drawn, it was easily discernible that the great and overshadowing interest was allayed somewhat. But no change was noticeable in either Generals Early or Beauregard; they sat calm and unmoved amid the suppressed din that for a while permeated the Academy of Music and kept on the even tenor of their way—the one calling out the numbers and the other announcing the prizes.

Ticket 68,744 drew the second capital prize of $200,000, and in consequence there is one happy little woman in Council Bluffs to-night, who, if I mistake not, was a former resident of your city of Omaha. The third capital prize of $100,000 was drawn by ticket 42,085, and the $50,000 fell to ticket 5,896.

After these prizes had been drawn from the wheel nearly all interest was lost, many of the audience leaving. Yet the commissioners and their assistants went on in the same methodical manner as before, and so continued to the end until the last prize tube of the 818 was taken from the wheel and announced. Then came the work of replacing the tickets left in the big wheel back into the bargain, and this operation was closely watched and superintended by the commissioners, General Early and General Beauregard.

Each bag was securely tied by General Early himself, the string wound round with manilla paper bearing the autographs of the two commissioners and then sealed with their seal, just as they were when brought from the company's vaults.

After verifying the record of prizes as kept by the entry clerk with the folded ticket and prize ballot above referred to, the tickets in the bargain are counted anew to make assurance doubly sure, that no single one is missing.

Perhaps ere this reaches you the winners of all the capital prizes, and all above $5,000, will be published in the papers of their several localities, for good news (of this kind) travels fast, and each one is eager to tell his neighbor, but it is a general rule of the company not to publish the names of winning patrons without their permission.

To Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the Honored president of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, your correspondent is under great obligation for the courtesy extended in giving him the privilege of examining in detail the workings of the office, and having it explained so minutely.

And I can say, as has been so often said before, I am thoroughly convinced that there are no more straightforward, honorable gentlemen conducting any business in the world than President Dauphin and the officers of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that no lottery drawing that ever existed could be more fairly superintended or conscientiously conducted than this one is by Generals Early and Beauregard.

A word in closing: It will be found, perhaps, upon examination like all other social and economic institutions, whatever indictments lie against the lottery system are traceable, not to the system itself but to its abuses.

P. A. J. R.

A Start In Life.

At Greensboro they pointed out an old darky whom they said had just got married and was going out on a piece of rented land to make a start in life. I followed him out to his cart, to which was hitched an old and faded ox. His bride, a coal black damsel of 18, sat on a bag of corn in the cart and held to the rope lines around the ox's horns. The cart contained, in addition, a skillet, a kettle, ten pounds of side pork and a jug holding two quarts of molasses. There was a tick for a straw bed, a hen's feather pillow and an old blanket. This was the outfit.

"So you have just got married?" I asked.

"Yes, sah—dun jist got married to dat gal."

"How old are you, uncle?"

"Shoo, now, but I reckon Ize about 60."

"And you've got a young wife?"

"Yes, sah—dun got a gal."

"And you are happy?"

"Happy, sah! Why, Ize walkin' right on aigs all de time!"

"And you are now going out to make a start in life?"

"Yes, sah—gwine to start right off. Got de ox, got de cart, got de gal and got two hull weeks' purvishuns, an' if dar's any ole nigger in Norf Caroliny who feels mo' like jumpin' fo' feet high an' yellin' for Canaan dan I does I'll gin two bits to see him."—Detroit Free Press.

The Revenge of Time.

Tapeyard—Who is that stunning girl you raised your hat to?

Ribbonley—Miss Goldie Bullion.

Tapeyard (timidly)—She didn't return your courtesy. Perhaps she doesn't know you.

Ribbonley (bitterly)—No! she does not know me now; but when I am the only young man at Ocean Foam next summer she will not only know me but pine for me in vain.—Lowell Citizen.

EXPAND THE MIND

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or steamboat, provide yourself with Hostetter's stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventive of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water beget. Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent is it for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventive.

Nothing is degrading which a high and graceful purpose ennobles.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banns of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

Truth has never yet proved fatal to any one; there are too many antidotes.

What is sweeter than roses
That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilies
Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, sweeter the roses blowing
On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
The cheeks' red rose above.
But how soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weaknesses, irregularities and functional derangements incidental to the sex. If they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off, and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a dose.

There is not enough religion in the world to admit of the annihilation of religions.

Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice. *Sold only in boxes.*

LOVE'S MAGI

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CHARMS OF THE WEST.

Some Remarkable Attractions Discovered by a Puget Sound Tourist.

Mr. E. W. S. Tingle has returned from a visit to Tacoma and Seattle, where he went to look over the field with a view to starting a daily paper somewhere in that far Western land. Mr. Tingle is very enthusiastic over the country, and thinks that it is a trifle more like the Garden of Eden than any place he has seen of late years. "When you climb over the Rocky Mountains it is like getting over the garden wall," he said, in a burst of enthusiasm. "I am thoroughly convinced that it was on this spot that the Deity smiled His sweetest smile. Flowers bloom perennially in that sunny land, and the murmur of the cowslips as they raise their heads in the balmy air chimes in with singing of the birds to form the most entrancing melodies. The bread-fruit trees grow luxuriantly in Seattle, and I discovered one variety on which grew rye bread with caraway seeds in it, such as is often imported and used on free-lunch counters of our modern civilization. Flamingoes and other tropical birds are common there, and in the stream abound purple mullet and goldfish. I caught some of the latter, I have seen roses there growing on bushes as large as the ink rollers of my late printing press, while the rose leaves are so large and succulent that the citizens fry them and use them for food. Attar of roses is a common beverage, and the entire community is very sweet-scented by reason of this fact. At Tacoma the entire picture is duplicated. Nature has not spared her bounties there. I was shown some samples of wool that grew on the hydraulic rams. I am convinced that a factory for the manufacture of hydraulic rams could do a paying business at wool-growing. Cows are kept for their beef alone, for the ingenious citizens have reduced the cultivation of the milk weed to such a high degree of perfection that they furnish all that is needed in the way of dairy products. Some of those milk weeds produce the richest kind of cream, and as the warm breezes sway them to and fro, this cream soon turns to butter by the gentle undulation. I think a newspaper could be made to bring in a rich return to its owner. The county printing there is very fat, for it seems to keep pace with the other native products. Carrier pigeons are trained to visit merchants and solicit subscriptions and display advertisements, and they do this with an intelligence that is remarkable. The printing press could be run by water power, and under that clear sky and healthy atmosphere I am convinced that the office boy would soon acquire the habit of writing leading editorials and con-[illegible]ensed paragraphs. So the running [illegible]es are bound to be light. It is [illegible]ut I am too conservative in [illegible] I can not help saving

THE SHOSHONE CANAL.

A Movement to Conquer a Big Desert in Idaho Territory.

"In the great valley of the Snake river, from a few miles beyond Boise to Shoshone and beyond," said Charles C. McPherson, "are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres of arable land that will, if things end as they now indicate, be shortly transformed into a garden."

Mr. McPherson is an old and wealthy resident of Boise, the capital city of Idaho.

"This stupendous acreage," he continued, "is at present a desert. But there are a hundred times as much water in the Snake river as would irrigate it. So the Legislature, in connection with the Oregon Short Line, is making a great move to get some of this water out on it. What is proposed is a great canal, known as the Shoshone canal, which will convey water on this at present arid empire and convert it into from 18,750 to 25,000 farms of 160 acres each.

"Now each of these farms would have at least five persons on it, which would make a population of about 100,000 persons, and probably as many as 125,000, with about 25,000 dwellings. In place of Boise having 5,000 people or less at the present time she would jump to 30,000 or 40,000.

"So stockmen, Idaho legislators, and the Oregon Short Line have set to work to get $2,000,000 from the National Government to run this canal. The Government owns the land, but it is worth nothing without the water. Private parties have not got the money to do the work with, and if they had the Government owns the land anyhow, so it could not be undertaken, at least not just now.

"In order to formulate a plan on which to work the legislative committee appointed to look it up and the Shoshone representative of the Oregon Short line, have invited the whole Legislature to go over to Salt Lake and see what has been done there and gain statistics about it. The whole Wasatch valley is to be viewed and the most trustworthy data gained. The whole country thereabout has been made to 'blossom as a rose,' solely by the aid of a comparatively small amount of water from the Jordan river. Originally the land was covered with greasewood and sagebrush. It was uneven and as ugly and forbidding as the Sahara ever was.

"Almost every body knows at least a little about how it has been transforming and that the valley is dotted with towns, with 40,000 persons at Salt Lake, 12,000 at Ogden, and 1,000 to 6,000 in each of twenty others.

"Well, the Shoshone or Snake country is a bigger one by far, with just as good and much smoother land. So this is why all Idaho is now on the watch about the canal project. There is plenty of grass for stock in the mountains around during the summer, but in the winter there is none, and as there is no hay the only thing is to water the valley and raise alfalfa, [illegible]er, timothy, and redtop. But this, [illegible] is the smallest of reasons. [illegible] is.

[illegible]n is, of course, to [illegible] it be peopled [illegible] are ready [illegible]ove-

CANNED DELICACIES.

The Export of Northern Shell-Fish and Salmon to Tropical Countries.

Progress in manufacturing has greatly increased the physical comfort of the tropical resident. No longer is he dependent for subsistence on the flesh, fish or fowl of the southern land. Though far on the other side of the equator, northern products, either animal or vegetable, are within his reach; at the worst, with a slightly "tinny" flavor. There is a far greater quantity of fish sent to the tropics than any other class of canned goods. Within the past year very nearly half a million dollars' worth has been exported to tropical lands, and this does not take into consideration those goods which were carried to Africa, etc., via England. Salmon is the popular variety; the consumption of other fish is small in proportion. It is caught in the Columbia river, and in other streams of British Columbia and Washington Territory, and canned and labeled on the spot. By far the greater part is carried to New York by rail, but good-sized shipments go across the Pacific to Australia and Southern Asia, and British vessels take it around the Horn to England, whence a portion finds its way to Africa.

Lobsters are dear to the man in the South and reach him by way of New York, after being caught on the coasts of New Brunswich, Nova Scotia and the adjacent provinces. The catch diminishing recently, the export has of late fallen off. Shrimps, another export delicacy, are caught in the Gulf of Mexico, largely on the coast of Mississippi. Instead of being shipped directly from New Orleans to South America or the West Indies, they are sent via New York, whence they are dispatched southward. Oysters, which are sent down in goodly numbers, are packed and labeled in Baltimore, but they are seldom sent from there, as a general rule passing through New York.

Thus New York becomes, from its great shipping facilities, the port of distribution and out-sending for the tropical export trade. Nowhere else is tonnage available, nor do lines of vessels run; nowhere else is there a surety of transportation. The export market is widening rapidly, and especially in the canned and preserved goods line, as is shown by the constant in-pouring and success of new brands upon the market. Besides fish there is a growing demand for canned fruits and vegetables, as peaches, pears, cherries, tomatoes (in a marked degree), corn and peas. This special branch, as well as that of condensed milk, of which large tropical shipments are being made, is yet in its infancy, but it shows promise of great expansion.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

WHAT CHINAMEN EAT.

Gastronomical Delicacies to Be Found in Shops and Restaurants.

Canton is of about the size of Paris or New York, and it is one of the best of places to study Chinese gastronomy. The restaurants here have birds'-nest soup at $5 a plate, and I bought a rat which was salted, pressed and dried, [illegible]sterday, for 5 cents. I doubt not [illegible] price was five times too high, for [illegible] the smallest which hung in [illegible] It lies before me as [illegible] foot from nose [illegible] bit like a [illegible]en

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A Hot-Headed Young Man Changed to a Moralist and Disciplinarian.

The industry and mental activity of Emperor William are regarded by some as abnormal. Probably no one would entertain such an impression were it not for the hereditary taint of insanity which has showed itself at times in the family. But if this idea can be put aside he presents by this time a promising claim to be added to the list of historical characters of whom Henry V. of England stands as a type.

The sense of responsibility has changed the Emperor from a hot-headed young man of loose habits to not only a cautious, hard-working monarch, but apparently to a stern moralist, as those who were once his Falstaff and his Poins have had occasion to find out. There is reason to say of him as Carlyle said of his predecessor, the great Frederick: "Favor, friendly intimacy, it is visible from the first, avails nothing with this young King; beyond and before all things he will have his work done, and looks out exclusively for the men ablest to do it." Events may change this view, but so far it holds good.

The Emperor is a strict disciplinarian everywhere, even subjecting his own children to a course of training so rigid as to call for a protest from the tender-hearted. His early ride, not long ago, to surprise a military post, indicates the kind of surveillance he exercises over the army. Recognizing the importance of diplomacy at the present juncture of European affairs, his first care is to establish personal acquaintanceship in foreign courts and at the Vatican. In the delicate international relations which prevail he has, contrary to expectations, avoided mistakes.

There are harsh and unpleasant, perhaps unfilial, sides to his character, but it must be conceded that the young man has compeled, by his careful attention to business and freedom from rashness, a reversal of the judgment formerly passed on him and has excited a respectful interest in his career.—N. Y. World.

CHINESE CHRISTENING.

A Peculiar Religious Ceremony Followed by a Sumptuous Dinner.

On a bed, spread with a spotless covering of white, lay the child, the tiniest, most fragile bit of a bundle of gaudy silk and olive-tinted cheeks. About his neck hung a string of gold beads, there was a band of gold about his diminutive head, gold bracelets encircled his small wrists, while two ivory rings with gold fastenings were clasped around his ankles, beneath which were beautifully embroidered shoes, which seemed to be no larger than a man's thumb. The guests walked in silence before the bed, the young heir blinking up at them with all the wisdom of Confucius in his face. When the last couple had filed past the bed they gathered about the center of the room and Win So, the officiating priest, picked up the bundle of silk and carried it to a place before the guests. The mother stepped forth and took the bundle in her arms, while all those present bowed low. As yet no word had been spoken by any one. Then the priest bowed almost to the ground three times, his face getting longer [illegible]d longer until he let out a string of [illegible] words, first to the father and [illegible]ther. This was to ask [illegible]ished their heir to [illegible] Both of them [illegible] again

PROTESTANT NUNS.

Lutheran and Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian Sisterhoods.

A Protestant sisterhood is a nineteenth century development, such as the reformers of three centuries ago could never have thought possible. Even a century ago no such idea would have been tolerated. But to-day there are in the ranks of Protestantism over twelve thousand black-stoled, consecrated nuns. The average American has become familiarized with the Episcopalian sisterhoods, and generally regard them as the logical outcome of High Church Anglicanism. He is, however, somewhat surprised to learn that the first Protestant nuns were German, not English, and instead of being reared in an atmosphere of Anglicanism, were the credal descendants of Luther and Zwingli, who looked upon a nun's garb as the livery of the devil. It is equally surprising to learn that the movement has spread beyond the liturgical Episcopalians and Lutherans, and that now the disciples of Calvin and Wesley are bent upon establishing similar orders.

In 1833 a young German pastor, Theodore Fliedner, undertook the work of reviving the mediæval Order of Deaconesses, of which Phebe of Cenchrea was the prototype, and induced a young German girl, Gertrude Reichard, to become the first modern deaconess. A large house was opened at Kaisersworth as the mother house of the order, and, in spite of opposition from Romist and Protestant alike, the movement expanded until soon there were deaconess houses in Strasburg, Dresden, Breslau, Stettin and many another European cities. Beyroot, Smyrna, Jerusalem and Constantinople were provided with German deaconesses, and a little colony of seven was planted in Pittsburgh. All this was due to the zealous labor of Pastor Fleidner. At the time of his death, in 1864, there were over 1,600 deaconesses engaged in more than 400 different fields of labor. The past thirty-five years has beheld a still greater increase, and now 7,200 Lutheran deaconesses are at work in 1,500 different localities.

There are about forty German deaconesses prosecuting their labor of love in this country, nearly all of whom are in Philadelphia at the Mary J. Drexel Home. A home is to be opened in Omaha, Neb., and several probationers are now undergoing a course of instruction here preparatory to conducting that work. The term of probation varies from two to five years, and at the end of that time the novice dons the uniform of the order and is consecrated a deaconess.

The Episcopal sisterhoods, which were started in England about 1848, were direct imitations of the Lutheran orders, yet differ from them in several important particulars. The Anglican who enters upon a religious life must take it up for all time. Her farewell to the world is irrevocable, and she may never marry. A Lutheran deaconess, on the other hand, may leave the home whenever she deems best. A number of the German sisters have given up their life of ministration for marriageable causes, but rarely from any other reason.

Another distinction is in the fact that the Lutheran sisters are all members of one order, while there are sixteen orders of Episcopal nuns in this country, and many others in England that have no branches here. The Sisterhood of St. Mary and All Saints, at Baltimore, is composed entirely of colored women; and the Order of St. Monica, at Fond du Lac, Wis., is a religious sisterhood of widows. The sisters of the Episcopal Church are never known as deaconesses, and their [illegible] is largely of an ecclesiastical [illegible]et in their functions of nurs- [illegible]d teaching they nearly [illegible]s of the Lutheran

SANITARY MAXIMS.

Abstract of a Leaflet Issued by the National Health Society of London.

It is the duty of every householder to ascertain for himself whether his own house be free or not from well-known dangers to health.

This duty, imperative at all times, is of surpassing urgency in a house where a woman is about to become a mother, or a surgical operation is about to be performed.

As a rule, the soundness of the sanitary arrangements of a house is taken for granted, and never questioned until "drain-begotten illness has broken out. In other words, we employ Illness and Death as our drain detectives.

Whenever gas from sewers or the emanation from a leaking drain, a cesspool, or a fouled well make their way into a house the inmates are in imminent danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or other febrile ailments classed together under the term "zymotic," not to speak of minor illness and depressed vitality, the connection of which with sewer gas is now fully established. Sewer gas enters a house most rapidly at night, when outer doors and windows are shut, and is then perhaps most potent in contaminating the meat, the milk, and the drinking water, and in poisoning the inmates.

A house in which children and servants are often ailing with sore throat, headache or diarrhea is probably wrong in its drainage.

Scamped drain work is one of the most dangerous of the sanitary flaws of new buildings; it is also one of the most common and one of the most difficult to detect, and is rarely found out except by the illness it produces.

If you are about to buy or to rent a house, be it new or be it old, take care before you complete your bargain to ascertain the soundness of the sanitary arrangements with no less care and anxiety than you would exercise in testing the soundness of a horse before you purchase it.

If you are building a house or can achieve it in an old one, let no drain be under any part of your house.

If there is a smell of drains in your house or a damp place in a wall near which a waste-pipe or a soil-pipe runs, or a damp place in the cellar or kitchen floor near a drain or a tank, let no time be lost in laying bare the pipes or drains until the cause be detected.

If a rat appears through the floor of your kitchen or cellar and a strong current of air blows from the rat-hole when chimneys are acting and the windows and doors of the house are shut, feel sure that something is wrong with the drain.

If you are tenants, and your landlord refuses to remedy the evil, do it at your own cost rather than allow your family to be ill.

A landlord may reasonably look for interest on the money which he spends for the benefit of his tenant; but he is committing little short of manslaughter, if by refusing to rectify in his property, he saves his own pocket at the expense of the health and lives of his tenants.

CHINESE LADIES' FEET.

A Sight Well Calculated to Disgust Intelligent Foreigners.

The small feet of Chinese women is one of the first sights in China that sickens the foreigner. In Tientsin and North China all of the Chinese women compress their feet, and they hobble about the streets with canes, resting their heavy forms on the stump of the natural foot. There is a woman here in Canton whose foot is so small that the part which goes into the shoe is not bigger around than a trade dollar, and the compressed foot is a horrible deformity. I had one photographed and the sight fills me with disgust. The leg from the knee to the foot is like a pipe stem. The beauty of the ballet girl's calf is missing and the skin seems to be wrapped around the shin. It is crackled and rough and the foot [illegible]self seems to be broken in two i[illegible] [illegible]ise instep was dou[illegible] [illegible]foun[illegible]

An Original Creation.

Stage Manager—Mr. De Howler, did you ever see or hear of an Italian count talking and acting the way you do?

Young Actor (proudly)—I should say not, sir. I pride myself upon the fact that the manner in which I perform this part is an original creation, sir—an original creation.—Detroit Free Press.

The Value of a Reputation.

"Why do yo[illegible] [illegible]iss Ethel?"
"Sister Hele[illegible] [illegible] Tom Barry."
"The worthle[illegible]
der you are sad[illegible]
"Oh, it is no[illegible]
him myself."[illegible]

Two[illegible]

"No, William [illegible]
long glance to no[illegible]
"I cannot be your[illegible]
sometimes drink [illegible]
not to marry a [illegible]
vices."
"All right, Ma[illegible]
"And now will [illegible]
sister Lulu to co[illegible]
She said, when sh[illegible]
night, that she wou[illegible]
refused."—Philadelph[illegible]

Blood Wil[illegible]

Mrs. Hyde Parkins (cl[illegible]
domestic difficulty)—An[illegible]
had to advertise at once [illegible]
got forty answers, and t[illegible]
seemed any good forgot t[illegible]
(Archly) Irish, of course[illegible]
Capt. O'Paddy (with [illegible]
the honor of his "count[illegible]
didn't ye write and ask [illegible]

A Very Intrica[illegible]

Aspiring Author—I h[illegible]
which I would like to su[illegible]
Manager—Has it a goo[illegible]
A. A.—Good plot! I [illegible]
(waxing confidential), the[illegible]
that the audience who sees [illegible]
to come every night for a [illegible]
exactly how things turn ou[illegible]

He Had Watched [illegible]

Bobby (whose father is [illegible]
pa, what I got for my bi[illegible]
little grocery store.
His Father (indulgently) [illegible]
very nice.
Bobby—Ain't it, though! [illegible]
coffee, and sugar, and spice [illegible]
though, pa, there ain't no [illegible]
Harper's Bazar.

A Tender Chor[illegible]

Young Father—I am su[illegible]
should ask your grandma[illegible]
of pie, Dick. You are allow[illegible]
at home, and you always a[illegible]
Little Dick—Grandma's [illegible]
mamma's.
Young Father (with em[illegible]
help yourself.—Philadelph[illegible]

A Dull Cl[illegible]

First Little Girl (from Ne[illegible]
Philadelphia is an awfully dull pl[illegible]
Second Little Girl (Philadelphia[illegible]
Dull?
"Yes. I've been here almost a we[illegible]
haven't seen anybody killed yet—not ev[illegible]
street pavement explosion."—Philadelp[illegible]
Record.

How He Was Raised.

"Don't you know that it's very impoli[illegible]
puff and blow that way?" said a real e[illegible]
man to a gentleman who had just wal[illegible]
eight flights of stairs to his office.
"Can't help it, sir," replied the [illegible]
tween puffs; "it's the way I was b[illegible]
—Yonkers Statesman.

A Horrible Disco[illegible]

Professor (roused [illegible]
dead of night) [illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT

County Ou[illegible]

Mulholland & [illegible]

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.....1889

Mr. P. H. Mack has now an interest in the INYO INDEPENDENT and will henceforth take a part in the management of the paper. As always, since the paper was started, it will continue to promote the interests of Inyo county and of all the inhabitants thereof.

An English Company proposes to establish great iron works at some point on San Francisco Bay. Now if we don't want the iron works we can stop their building by abolishing the tariff on steel and iron and then the works will be built in England. We could get rid of nearly all our manufactures the same way. Manufactures spoil a country for gentlemen; wherever they are built towns grow up, the country is thickly settled and the streams are used for commerce and power; all this [illegible] wild animals and game [illegible] leaving few attractions for [illegible] and in their stead we [illegible] of greasy me[illegible] sed in homely [illegible]ly mansion of [illegible]e hundreds of [illegible] by plain peo[illegible] elegance and [illegible] gentlemen re[illegible] ufactures should [illegible] those we have [illegible]hing ponds own[illegible] can wipe out [illegible] and destroy un[illegible]rks and other man[illegible]oss of life and prop[illegible]n this way of get[illegible]ufactures and working [illegible]hen there is abundant [illegible]wning is an easy death, [illegible]s who have to work are [illegible]n living, so that drown[illegible] to them. Then, too, [illegible]eople believed in God, [illegible]ality of their souls. [illegible]reater kindness could be [illegible] beings than to remove [illegible]e toils and cares and sor[illegible]s world to the rest and [illegible]oys of eternal life. Let [illegible]ument be forgotten and [illegible] monument greater than [illegible] of Cheops to the men who [illegible]ch blessings upon the peo[illegible]nstown.

[illegible]th annual issue of the illus[illegible]tion of the Los Angeles Her[illegible]. This paper is published [illegible]s Angeles Herald; it is val[illegible]n immense amount of im[illegible]rmation of all kinds about [illegible]s city and county. The [illegible] carefully collected and all [illegible]ts in regard to the pro[illegible]lands are perfectly relia[illegible] one who will carefully study [illegible]e paper can get a better under[illegible]ding of all about Los Angeles than [illegible]uld be had by a visit of two or three [illegible] weeks to the city and county. The price of the paper is fifteen cents, and [illegible] copies can be had by addressing the "Herald," Los Angeles.

General Butler is repeating his [illegible]lous charges against Admiral [illegible]. If these slanders must be [illegible]nd no great public servant can [illegible]ader—it is best that they [illegible] while there are yet [illegible] have

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

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—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

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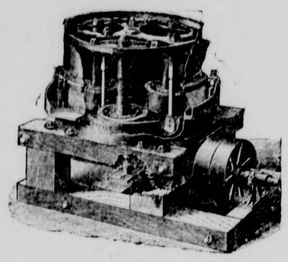
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.



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Ores!

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Is handsomely bound in German Leatherette. The covers are of a rich color, the front being almost entirely of gold leaf and embossed artistic designs of flowers and birds, with medallion of a lovely head in relief. The size of the book is five by eight; it contains eighty pages of handsome tint paper with silverized or gilt edges, and any one may be glad to be the possessor of it. It pleases all who get it, and is a treasure which lasts a life-time. *No one is too old or too young, too rich or too poor, to be the recipient of this* Ornamental and Useful AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. If you can not conveniently obtain a box of our Pills in your vicinity, we will, on receipt of thirty cents, your name and post-office address, plainly written, send you, free of all expense, a box of Dr. C. McLane's Pills and our elegant Album.—FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ETC., ETC

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
947617

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Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL.

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

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Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Independence Hotel.

Independence Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

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CHEMICAL FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.

(POISONOUS)

Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to

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ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROC[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 19th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m		5 40 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m		3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.		10 05 a. m.
Sodа Springs	7 35 p. m.		9 05 a. m.
Belleville	8 45 p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 20 p. m		Lv. 7 15 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m		5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a. m		1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 50 p. m.		11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2 55 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 20 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.		7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar 5 45 p. m.		Lv. 7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOB[illegible]

INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.....1889

BORN.

PIPER—At Bishop, June 15, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Piper, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—YANEY—At Bishop June 26th 1889, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Norman E. Conklin to Miss Elma K Yaney.

DIED.

DRAKE—At Bishop, June 23d, 1889 Alice Drake, aged 18 years and 18 days.

Quijotoa, Arizona, was destroyed by fire June 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fiehman were up from Keeler some days this week.

Mr. W. H. Russell of Benton has been in town several days this week looking after mining interests.

The Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association will meet at Independence today — Saturday.

All kinds of farm produce will be taken in payment for wo k at the blacksmith shop of J. W. Murphy.

Ad. Smith got in on Wednesay with a big load of freight from M jave. A good deal of the load was for Independence.

The school at Independence was closed several days this week. The teach r, Miss K hler, was sick; she is much better.

Two car loads of ore were shipped from the E mma mine at Benton a few days ago that was worth over three hundred dollars per ton.

Mr James C. McDonald, of San Pedro, Los Angeles County, arrived at Independence last M nday. He came to look for land for himself and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perhman got back to Independence on Wednesday from a visit to Germany. They were gone over a year and enjoyed their trip very much.

A bad fire broke out at Johnstown on Monday and destroyed many of the buildings that the flood had not ruined. There [illegible]ears to be no end to the troubles of that fearfully stricken place.

Last Sunday Miss Alice Drake died at the home of her parents at Bishop. She had been ailing a little or about a year past but the news of her death was a painful surprise to many friends.

Greenly & Broder are making a shipment of ore from their mine in Deep Spring Valley. The ore is very rich, running up into thousands of dollars per ton. The vein is small, but the mine is looking as well as at any former time.

This is the year of great calamities. The city of Lachan, in China, was recently visited by a terrible fire and it is reported that twelve thousand persons perished in the flames and by falling walls.

Alonzo McKellip has been granted a pension of twenty-four dollars per month and about eight hundred dollars back pension. He was severely injured in service during the war and deserves his pension.

The Los Angeles *Tribune* has passed viciously through a very bitter persecution [illegible] now stronger than ever. The paper [illegible] been true to the interests of the [illegible] people sustained it.

[illegible] and Mr. P J. Dunn, [illegible]

Irrigation of Arid Lands.

It is evident that the Committee on Irrigation and Arid Lands means to make a thorough investigation on the subject. The following letter is self explanatory.

U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT: *Sir:*—As you are aware, the United States Senate has appointed a special committee on Irrigation and the Reclamation of Arid Lands, and charged it with an inquiry into those subjects. Said Committee will meet at St. Paul August 1st next, and on that date will commedce its tour of field investigation. It will be accompanied by Director Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, and by an Engineer Expert assigned to its service.

The Committee desires the active co-operation of the newspapers published within the dry area; that is, west of the 100th meridian of west longitude, in the work of arousing public attention to the importance of this great subject. It especially asks for their aid in the gathering of data and the collection of facts. It is unnecessary to recapitulate to you what those facts are, but their collection will be a matter of essential service in laying the foundations of intelligent opinions for legislative and other action in the future. Each district and section should endeavor to secure as full presentation of its own conditions as may be practicable.

It will prove of value to the Committee's work if copies of any publication you may make are sent to the Committee.

Feeling sure that you comprehend the importance of this investigation, and asking, therefore your active aid in such ways as your judgment determines, the Committee leaves the matter with you. Communications, papers, reports, maps, etc., may be addressed, U. S. Committee on Irrigation (Care U. S. Geological Survey), Washington, D. C. Letters of inquiry may be directed to Richard J. Hinton, Irrigation Engineer, (Care Director U. S. Geological Survey), Washington, D. C.

The Special Committee consists of the following Senators: Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Chairman, Carson, Nev. Hon P. B. Plumb, Emporia, Kansas; Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Dubuque, Iowa; Hon. Frank Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. J. K. Jones, Washington, Ark; Hon. J. H. Reagan, Palestine, Texas; Hon. A. P. Gorman, Laurel, Maryland

A Death Valley Mystery.

Not long since a prospector was explorin the Death Valley country. He camped in the mountains at a spring and stayed at the same place for some weeks. His pack mules strayed among the mountains and when he went in search of them they were found near a spring where there was good grass. The miner went to the spring to get water and near by saw part of an ore sack sticking out of the ground. He removed some of the dirt and found that the sack was full of ore; and a little further search brought to light four other sacks of ore. All the sacks were very rotten and had evidently been in the ground a long time. The miner caught his mules, went back to his camp for sacks and then returned and got the ore. He carried it out to where it could be milled and from the five small sacks, each containing about [illegible] pounds of ore, he realized thirteen hundred dollars. Not long after finding the ore the miner met an Indian who is well known in that region and who knew that this man had found the ore. The miner asked the Indian what had become of the men who had hidden the ore, and the Indian replied "Mebbo so Indian heap kill 'um." There is good reason to believe that this is a fact. Several years ago some prospectors went into that country and disappeared. It is believed that they found a rich ore body and had taken out some ore when Indians attacked them and they buried these ore sacks and attempted to escape, but were killed somewhere in the Death Valley mountains. Men are now searching for the ledge where this ore was taken from. In a small canyon on the east side of Death Valley is a small spring; prospectors went there for water and a short distance above the spring found croppings that are very rich in gold. There are slight traces that a little work had been done there at some [illegible] time. The vein is being developed [illegible] the men have quit during [illegible] prevails there at [illegible]

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.
THURSDAY, June 20th.

Broder et. al. vs. Conklin et. al.—Filed acceptance of service of amended answer.

A cyclone wiped out the town of Lone Star in Missouri, last Saturday. Between floods and cyclones people east of the Rocky Mountains hold life and property by very uncertasn tenures.

At last reports Mrs. Hayes, wife of the ex-President, was reported to be dying. No better woman than Mrs. Hayes ever occupied the White House, nor of whom Americans have better reason to be proud.

Last April Mrs. Mattie Penman shot and killed a man named Sullivan, alleging that he had made an as-sault upon her little girl, aged four years. Mrs. Penman was tried for murder; last Sunday morning the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A recent issue of the Los Angeles *Herald* gives a long list of new buildings now in course of erection in the City. Los Angeles is certain to become a large city, when the Salt Lake railroad shall be completed great manufacturing interests will grow up and the growth of Los Angeles will then far exceed anything done in its past history.

The total amount of mortgages now recorded in Idyo County foots up about $120,000. This is an increase over last year of about 40 per cent. The amount recorded is about 7½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the county. Doubtless there are other counties in the State where the value of mortgages compared with assessed valuation would make a worse showing than this.

Pennsylvania has a high license law. The temperance people wanted total prohibition. The question was submitted to a general election, and a majority of 170,000 was given against prohibition. High license can be enforced and it is a powerful help to the cause of temperance. Prohibition has been tried in other States and the res. It has not been satisfactory. Practical good is better than theoretical moonshine.

The law makers of Missouri have left the thirsty no excuse for entering a saloon but the bare feet of wanting a drink. The legislature has passed a bill and the Governor has signed it, which prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard-tables, pool-tables, bowling-alleys, and boxing-gloves in saloons. A forfeiture of license and closing up of the place is the penalty for violation of the law.

A few months ago the Editor of this paper visited the warehouse of S. W. Luitwieler in Los Angeles. Not less than two hundred diff rent varieties of wagons and carriages were shown him. Every kind of conveyance from the lightest form of sulky, to the most elegant carriage were there. All kinds of farm machinery, including windmills and pumps, were shown. Mr. Luitwieler can compete with any other house in the State in his line of business and will give the best of inducements for the trade of Owens Valley. See his advertisement.

The *Mining and Mining Journal* published in New York [illegible] that a company has been organized in London [illegible] a capital of fifty thousand pounds — equal to $250,000 — for the purpose of acquiring a group of mines and a mill site, situated in Beveridge mining district Inyo County California, together with mining rights, machinery and effects. The number of Directors shall not be less than three nor more than five. Every miner in Inyo County knows that the Keynot only needs opening up to be a very valuable mine. At all times and with the most inefficient system of mining rich gold ore is found there.

Daring the past year there has been a large increase in the price of sugar. This is a loss to every family in the United States, except the sugar manufacturers. A trust was formed to control the sugar business; and the members of the trust have divided among themselves fourteen million dollars of profits made during the year. This enormous sum is a robbery effected without exposing the robbers to any risk of punishment for the crime. Vast wealth con[illegible] Legislatures, and Courts are not above [illegible]nce. The rights and interests of [illegible] of the people invariably go [illegible] of combined capital.

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—AND—

--MA HINERY--

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Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
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Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

[illegible]EALERS IN—

[illegible]MAS & HILL,
DEALERS IN
[illegible]RAL MERCHANDISE
[illegible]C PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
[illegible]y on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods [illegible] as stable profit. Give us a trial.
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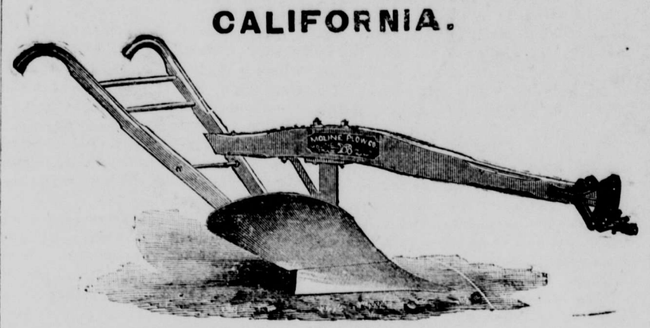
Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.



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Horseshoeing .....$2 25 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[ENDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. 0-4

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

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A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
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The Newest Styles

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Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries & canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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THE CASH S ORE
Is Where You Get
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The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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CEILING,
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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

HONESTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

It pays to be honest, you say.

Granted.

Yet how many are dishonest through ignorance, expediency, or intentionally. One can be dishonest and yet say nothing.

A clerk who lets a customer buy a d[illegible] piece of goods, a witness who holds back the truth, which would clear a prisoner, a medical practitioner who takes his patient's money when he knows he is doing him no good,—all are culpably dishonest.

Speaking of the dishonesty of medical men reminds us that only the past week there has come under our personal observation a form of dishonesty which is almost too mean for narration.

It is generally known that doctors bind themselves by codes, resolutions and oaths not to use any advertised medicines. Now, there is a medicine on the market which, for the past ten years, has accomplished a marvelous amount of good in the cure of Kidney and Liver diseases, and diseases arising from the derangement of these great organs,—we refer to Warner's Safe Cure. So widespread are the merits of this medicine that the majority of the doctors of this country know from actual evidence that it will cure Advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease.

The medical profession have put themselves on record as admitting that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians base enough and dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure in a surreptitious manner, put the same into plain, f[illegible]-ounce vials, and charge their patients $2.00 per vial, when a sixteen-ounce bottle of the remedy, in its original package, can be bought at any drug store in the world for $1 25.

Perhaps the doctor argues that the cure of the patient justifies his dishonesty, yet he will boldly stand up at the next county medical meeting and denounce Warner's Safe Cure as a patent medicine, and one which he cannot and will not use.

The fact is that the people are waking up to the truth that the medical profession is far from honest, and that it does not possess a monopoly of wisdom in the curing of disease, doctoring the many symptoms of kidney disease, instead of striking at the seat of disease—the kidneys themselves—allowing patients to die rather than use a remedy known to be a specific, simply because it has been advertised, and when patients are dead from Advanced Kidney Disease, still practicing deception by giving the cause of death in their certificate as pneumonia, dropsy, heart disease, or some other accompanying effect of Bright's Disease.

All this is *prima facie* evidence of incompetency, bigotry and dishonesty.

We speak but the truth when we say that Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. have done a most philanthropic work for the past ten years in educating the people up to the knowledge they now enjoy, especially of maladies growing out of diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and are deserving of all praise for their honesty and straightforwardness in exposing shams and dishonesty of all kinds.

An Angel of Mercy.

A little girl was graciously permitted, one bright Sunday, to go with her mamma to hear papa preach. It was a time of great rejoicing and responsibility, and the little face was all alight with happy anticipation. Now it chanced that on this special occasion papa's sermon was on the "warning" order, and his earnest voice rang out solemnly in the Sunday quiet. After a moment of breathless surprise and horror, the little listener's soul was wrought upon with a great pity for the poor mortals upon whom so much wrath was descending. She rose excitedly to her feet, and, her wide, reproachful eyes just peeping over the back of the seat, called out, in sweet chiding tones: "What for is you scolding all the people so, papa."—Harper's Young People.

—A new rival to coffee is "Mussaenda," or wild orange, a plant producing purple fruit. About 24,000 acres of this plant are now being cultivated in the island of Reunion.

—Some one has discovered that women never reckon time by calendar years, but always say so many years ago instead of in the year 1888, or whatever year may be meant.

FOUR HAPPY PEOPLE.

Fortune Favors a Quartette of Chicagoans.

Learning that several Chicago people, [illegible]sides those reported last week, had [illegible]n prizes in the March 12th drawing [illegible]isiana State Lottery Company, [illegible]entative was sent to as[illegible] had

ESSAY BY A KING.

A Pretty Bit of Sentiment by the King of Norway and Sweden.

One autumn morning, as the sun had just lifted its golden orb above the horizon, without, however, its rays having as yet warmed the cold air, I beheld standing by the roadside some birch trees, already covered with yellow leaves. Their day was drawing to a close, their life of bloom, though brief, had been a lovely one; a life passed in the glorious nature of the North.

When the rays of the vernal sun had melted snow and ice, when unchained rivulets prattled pleasantly, and the lark struck its notes in the azure sky, tender buds had come forth from the cold branches and twigs, the buds became leaves; they throve in the balmy spring breeze. The young trees clad themselves in the green color of hope. So long as summer, the golden-tressed goddess, ruled in the North, they enjoyed their own blooming loveliness. In innocence and simplicity they caressed each other, and offered a delicious shade to the wanderer fatigued by the fierce sun. Now, when the summer—the too brief one in the North—has fled, behold! with what humility they bear their fate and shed the treasures of their crown. In their decadence, in their misfortune, they stand yonder as if none the less admiring the silent morning hour. They seem as if speaking to the traveler, who hastens by to his daily calling after his Sunday rest. And they awaken in him wonder, and call forth thoughts that are less of this world.

Brother! Man has also his spring, his summer and his autumn. Spring is his youth, summer his manhood and autumn his old age. But in the heyday of man's springtide there may be autumn; in his autumntide a gleam of dawning spring. Sorrow may change morn into eve, spring into autumn. The tree of life struck by the storm raises itself again with difficulty, or requires, at all events, time to do so. It might, indeed, be an impossibility but for Samaritans ready to give a helping hand. Even the solitary desert palm may be shaken by the sirocco till it falls, be it ever so tall and strong.

But in the depth of autumn there may, God be praised! also be spring. Behold the charming birch tree in the grove yonder! They are going to rest through the long winter night, contented with their summer life, for they hope that when winter has exhausted its fury, a still more balmy, and a still more glorious sun, and a more enchanting song than the howling autumn storms shall summon them to a new life, to fresh joys! And such is their existence, an unbroken chain of births and deaths.

And we? We, who are often ungrateful when the world goes against us—we, who grumble and rebel against the wise dictates of Providence and in self-conceit wish to build up a world ourselves, which we imagine would be a better one—what ought we to remember?

Is not the promise sown in our hearts of resurrection and spring, after the autumn of life and the grave of winter! Is it not surer and more blessed than that of any creature in the realm of nature? Have we not been endowed with the gift of living in sympathy here below and of walking together along the road of life in love and friendship? And is not this gift a greater treasure than all those which the man of pleasure deems priceless? Why do we, then, despair? The spring following upon our winter's grave will not depart from us, for it is eternal. Far more glorious is it than any earthly spring. The sun is God, and we are angels therein.

Should we believe that friendship formed here below shall also follow us thither? Why should we not believe that it shall become even stronger than here? Ay, friendship, which has united mankind throughout all ages, in which they have lived, labored and struggled to reach the same goal, although by different roads—that friendship will certainly remain with us when the heaven is reached, and it shall, on a brighter spring morn, and to a more glorious spring chant, follow us into the Eternal Spring, and be the most cherished and joyful recollection of our past life on earth—of a chilly autumn tide!—Oscar Fredrik, in Nineteenth Century.

A Cheery View of Life.

Our estimates of "good" and [illegible] largely influenced [illegible]

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Aniline was discovered by Nuverdorben in 1826 among the products of the distillation of indigo.

—The so-called antique oak is ordinary American oak sawed in a peculiar way and stained to look like the old English oak.

—A new process of hardening plaster of Paris has been discovered whereby it can be adapted to the construction of flooring in place of wood.

—Photographs of the flight and explosion of dynamite cartridges are among the achievements of the instantaneous method of photography. How our grandfathers would have wondered at such pictures!

—The military engineers of Austria are experimenting with aluminum bronze with a view to adopting it for gun-barrels, for which it offers the great advantage of not rusting when exposed to wet.

—The great improvements in the construction of apparatus, and the application of the microscope to lithology, have resulted in successful attempts at the reproduction of all the modern volcanic rocks.

—Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world. More than three-fourths of the gold spectacles and eye-glasses made in this country are made in Southbridge, one company alone in that town having turned out 1,500,000 pairs last year.

—Over a million pianos have been constructed in and 200,000 imported into the United States since 1780. So some careful observer informs us. "Invention" tells us that the American pianoforte manufactories now turn out 50,000 instruments every year.

—The Chicago Sanitary News says that the board of health of one of the Eastern States, in a late report, gives an account of a well of water containing 49.2 grains of solids per gallon, yet the pollution could not be recognized by the senses, and several persons lost their lives by its use before the cause was discovered.

—An interesting fact is that one of the greatest problems now perplexing scientific men—the production of heatless light—has been already solved by nature. The light from a luminous beetle—sufficient for reading a newspaper—is shown by the spectroscope to be all of one kind, and just the kind for seeing, while the thermopile finds no evidence of heat. Yet in all our artificial lights vast quantities of fuel are wasted for useless heat.

—The lightness of snowflakes is the results of their surface being so great when compared with their volume, and is accounted for in some degree by the large quantity of air amid their frozen particles. Snowflakes contain about nine times as many volumes of air, entangled, so to speak, among their crystals as they contain water. Very fine and lightly deposited snow occupies about twenty-four times as much space as water, and is from ten to twelve times lighter than an equal bulk of that fluid.

—R. L. Weatherby, the manager of the ocean cable companies' repairing service, has discovered that the cause of the rapid impairment of ocean cables is found in the iron used to enwrap the cores of the cables. The action of deep sea water on iron tends to soften it and destroy its cohesiveness, whereas hemp will remain at any depth in the sea for scores of years without being injured. Hence, if the cable cores were wound and covered exclusively with hemp, instead of with hemp and iron as they now are, their destructibleness would be very greatly lessened. The average life of a cable, as at present constructed, is only twelve years.

SLICING TO DEATH.

Barbaric Method of Torturing Condemned Murderers in China.

At the back of this execution ground stood half a dozen wooden crosses. If you will take a piece of telegraph pole eight feet long and set a similar pole five feet long into it at right angles two feet from the top, you will have the Chinese cross. It is upon these crosses that the criminals are bound when they are to undergo the punishment of Ling Chi or slicing to death, which is the sentence for all who murder a brother, a parent, a teacher, a husba[illegible] or an uncle. The criminal is [illegible] and his feet are raised [illegible] a stone. His cue i[illegible] and his arms [illegible] its arm[illegible]

THE TRADE-WINDS.

Their Cause and Nature Explained in Simple Language.

In order that we may distinctly understand the cause and nature of the trade-winds, it is necessary to bear in mind that the earth in the center of its circumference, at an equal distance from the poles, is divided by a line called the equator into two hemispheres—the northern and the southern. Across the equator, cutting it obliquely, there passes another great circle called the ecliptic, which describes the path the sun traverses. It extends 23½ degrees north and 23½ degrees south of the equator, which is the utmost limit the sun traverses; for, when arrived at either of these boundaries, he again seems to return towards the equator. It must be very evident that the region of the earth included within a circle drawn 23½ degrees north and 23½ south of the equator—which will comprehend the greatest portion of Africa, a considerable part of Asia and America, and many large, fertile and populous islands in the East and West Indies—will receive constantly the solar rays in a direction so little oblique as to cause the most intolerable heat. It is, therefore, called the torrid zone; and the limits at which the sun stops, and appears to retrace his course, have received the name of tropics, or circles of return. This being premised, and it being also remembered that the earth revolves daily, "her silent course advancing," round the sun from west to east, the cause of the trade-winds will be readily understood.

The rays of the sun, in its apparent motion from east to west, rarify the air beneath, and the air so rarified rises into the higher regions of the atmosphere. While this takes place, the colder air from the adjoining temperate zones rushes in to supply its place. But it is from the polar regions north and south that these colder currents originally come; and did the earth remain at rest, such would be their obvious direction. Instead of this, however, north of the equator the direction of the trade-winds is from the northeast; south of the equator, from the southeast; the cause of which is thus explained:

The velocity with which the earth revolves is inconsiderable at the poles, but increases as we advance, and is at its maximum at the equator; the winds, in sweeping from the poles, do not acquire a corresponding velocity with the motion of the earth as they advance towards the equator; therefore, moving more slowly than the earth, they are left behind; so that, to the observer who imagines himself at rest, the air appears to move in a direction contrary to the rotation of the earth, viz., from east to west.

The external limits of the trade-winds are thirty degrees north and thirty degrees south of the equator; but each limit diminishes as the sun advances to the opposite tropic. The larger the expanse of ocean over which they sweep, the more steadily do they blow; accordingly, they are more steady in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, and in the South than in the North Atlantic Ocean. Within the region of the constant trade-winds rain seldom occurs, but it falls abundantly in the adjoining latitudes. The reason is, that rain is produced by the sudden mixture of air of different temperatures charged with moisture; but the constant circulation and intermixture of the air from the upper strata of the atmosphere maintains so equal a temperature in these latitutes as not to occasion the condensation of vapor which is necessary for the production of rain.

Within the limits of the trade-winds, contrary to what might have been supposed from the latitude, the atmosphere is peculiarly cool and refreshing. The climate of the Sandwich Islands is far more cool than might be supposed, judging from their latit[illegible] To the trade-winds must this [illegible] attributed; and thus ha[illegible] dered a region, whi[illegible] have been p[illegible] itable [illegible]

Truth has never yet proved fatal to any one; there are too many antidotes.

EXPAND THE MIND

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or steamboat, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventive of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water beget. Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent is it for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventive.

Justice and generosity are so intimately interwoven that neither can flourish well without the other.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED.

About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 45 to 29 inches. She began to gain strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders.—S. D. Van duskirk, Demarest, N. J.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Praying without faith is like pumping where there is no spring of water—all the effort is in vain.

IS IT ANY WONDER

That Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells all other blood and liver medicines, since it possesses such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp Diseases, salt rheum tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

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Tested and proved by over thirty years' use in all parts of the world. Allcock's Porous Plasters have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

A forced admission—Husband (sarcastically,) What was I when I married you? Wife—A fool.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Eagle of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Dog [illegible] of Russia, Star of Chili, the [illegible] of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get the [illegible] buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

The coming woman will be the worthy mate of the coming man. This is reliable.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. "It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—Thos. Prim, M. D., Alabama.

The man or woman who is profitably employed is generally happy. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happily and profitably employed.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco.

The man who votes as he prays generally [illegible] a ballot for himself.

Coughs.—"*Brown's Bronchial* [illegible] with advantage to allay [illegible] Hoarseness, and [illegible] *boxes.*

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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." Frank Cahoil, Eureka, Nevada.

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Mammoth testimonial paper free.

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"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." Chas. H. Lewis, Central Village, Ct.

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY....JULY 6 1889

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POPPING THE QUESTION.

Jonas Needed Help, but He Finally Came to the Point.

It was seven long years since Jonas Harris had begun to "keep company" with Miss Hannah Bell, and yet in all that time he had not mustered courage to propose a certain important question. His house was lonely and waiting; hers was lonely enough to be vacated, and Jonas could not bring himself to speak the decisive words. Many a time he had walked up to her door with the courage of a lion, only to find himself a very mouse when she appeared.

He had never failed in dropping in to cheer her loneliness on Christmas evening, and this year he presented himself as usual. The hearth was swept, the fire burned brightly and Miss Hannah was adorned with smiles and a red bow.

Conversation went serenely on for an hour or so, and then, when they both sat paring red cheeked apples with great contentment, Jonas began to call upon his recollections.

"It's a good many years, ain't it, Hannah, since you and I first sot here together?"

"Yes, a good many."

"I wonder if I shall be settin' here this time another year?"

"Maybe I shan't be at home. Perhaps I shall go out to spend the evening myself," said Miss Hannah, briskly.

This was a blow, indeed, and Jonas felt it.

"Where?" he gasped.

"Oh, I don't know," she returned, beginning to quarter her apple. "I might be out to tea—over to your house, for instance."

"But there wouldn't be anybody over there to get supper for you."

"Maybe I could get it myself."

"So you could! so you could!" cried Jonas, his eyes beginning to sparkle. "But there wouldn't be anybody to cook the pies and cakes beforehand."

"Maybe I could cook 'em."

At that moment Jonas' plate fell between his knees to the hearth and broke in two, but neither of them noticed it.

"Hannah," cried he with the pent up emphasis of seven long years, "could you bring yourself to think of gettin' married?"

A slow smile curved her lips; surely she had been given abundant time for consideration.

"Maybe I could," she returned, demurely, and Jonas has admired himself to this day for leading up to the subject so cleverly.—New York Mercury.

Barkis Was Willin'.

"Young man," he began, as he caught him at the hall door, "you are coming here quite often of late."

"Yes, sir."

"Which one is it?"

"Maud, sir."

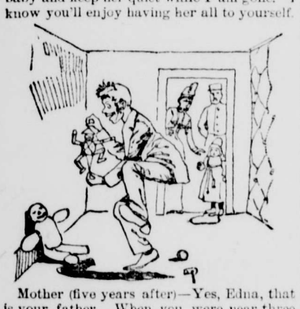
"Maud, eh! Well, Maud is a good girl and a great favorite. I have no objections, sir. I used to go to school with your father, and I know all about you."

"Thanks."

"Just make yourself at home, sir. Do you happen to have $25 or $30 in your vest pocket? I'll hand it back next week. Yes, Maud is a nice girl, and if I should forget this loan just speak about it, will you?"—Detroit Free Press.

Cause and Effect.

Wife—Good-by, John. I'll be back in about three hours. Be sure you amuse the baby and keep her quiet while I am gone. I know you'll enjoy having her all to yourself.



Mother (five years after)—Yes, Edna, that is your father. When you were near three months old I left him well and happy one afternoon—minding you. He was brought here the next day.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Difference.

Mistress (severely)—Marie, didn't I hear you make use of the expression, "You little brat," in the nursery just now?

Marie (a French bonne)—Yees, madame, but Mess Flossie do wexes me so!

Mistress (less severely)—Oh, I thought you were speaking to Fido. Send Miss Flossie to me at once.

The Old, Old Story Revised.

Bashful Young Man—Ahem—Sally—ahem——

Sally (encouragingly)—Well, George?

B. Y. M.—Sally, do you s'pose your ma would be willin' to be my mother-in-law?

His Qualifications.

Mr. De Ryche—So you wish to be my private secretary, young man. What are your qualifications?

Mr. Van Smart—Only that your daughter considers me more attractive than your coachman, sir.—Chicago Journal.

Choose Well Your Doctor.

(Time, evening.)

Sweet Girl—What did you give mamma for her cold?

Her Lover (a young physician)—Opium. She won't bother us to-night.—New York Weekly.

One of Them Was Ill.

Mrs. Cumritover—How are the children this morning?

Mrs. Lovitt—Well, Tommie and Susie are better, but Puggie is still a very sick dog.—Pawtucket Gazette.

Off His Hands.

"How is it you have had so few deaths on your hands, doctor?"

"That's easy enough. When I find I have a bad case I order the patient to take a trip abroad."—Judge.

Appropriate.

A farmer of our acquaintance has named one of his hogs Maud because she comes into the garden so much.—Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury.

THOSE WRINKLED HANDS.

Those wrinkled hands that o'er a woman's breast
Now folded lie in death's last solemn sleep,
Alas! how cold and still; but God knows best:
His time will choose, while we in silence weep.
Who had by those dear hands been often blest,
But now shall miss the love that flowed so deep.
No more shall we enjoy their soft caress,
Nor feel again their clinging tenderness.

In those lines where the plow of Time has run,
And heaped with furrows deep the trace of years,
The marks of toil, the change of shade and sun,
The record of a lengthened life appears;
Many a tale they tell of joys begun,
And hopes soon ended in a dash of tears,
Those veins of blue her sunny skies unroll,
That skin so fair the whiteness of her soul.

But lo! as we read on what sight is this?
A cherub form with dimpled hands and small,
Bright golden locks, and lips that tempt a kiss,
Like paintings seen on old cathedral wall;
Some angel sent from distant worlds of bliss,
That sunbeams bring to this dim earthly ball.
Again we look, a laughing girl is seen—
To schools she skips or romps in orchards green.

In these oddly fashioned lines next we trace
The vision of a maiden sweet and fair;
By garden gate she waits; upon her face
Rests light's rosy tinge, as if gathered there
The crimson blush of thousand mornings' grace.
Or is that glow of bliss beyond compare,
Aught else than love's warm thrill, as there she stands,
Holding in her own another's tender hands?

Life's busy noon unfolds; and what befell
In sober age, how hands now pale and cold
Were moved to kindly acts, oft strove to quell
A neighbor's grief, and wipe the gathering mold
Of death from aching brows. Sick beds can tell;
And poor their saintly deeds confess with old;
Then rest, sweet hands, with scars of battle won,
Like folded banners when the day is done.

—Varnum Lincoln

Poisonous Nutmegs.

It will doubtless surprise many to learn that in nutmegs we find a powerful poison, generally believed to be of the narcotic order. It is only comparatively recently that cases of poisoning by it have been recorded in this country, probably for the reason that, being so universally considered harmless, when dangerous or fatal consequences have followed its use the cause has been overlooked. The quantity of nutmeg which it is necessary to take to produce serious symptoms has never been estimated. In one case, however, one and a half nutmegs, it is said, caused in a woman stupor, followed by excitement, with signs of collapse.

Dr. Waugh has recently reported the case of a woman who was advised by her neighbors to eat nutmegs for the relief of dyspepsia due to constipation. One forenoon she ate five of medium size. No unpleasant symptoms followed until some nine or ten hours afterward. Then she became sick to her stomach, giddy, and had a chill, accompanied by vomiting, headache, dryness of the mouth and throat, and a sore, strained sensation in the eyes. Her sight became affected, and she complained that everything appeared misty. When the chill passed off, slight fever and sweating followed, with intense, throbbing headache. Under proper treatment this woman recovered. In her case no narcotic symptoms appeared, but that does not prove that nutmegs are not of the narcotic order.—Boston Herald.

The Nickel's Leverage.

The field of the nickel and slot machine seems to be practically limitless. I am informed that a St. Louis inventor is now at work on a machine which will give you a clean shave and a picture of your future wife, while the band plays your favorite air as you wait. Another machine will tell your fortune and polish your shoes and administer a dose of pills for a nickel; while another will pick the winners of the next day's races and supply you with the morning paper. The nickel and slot machine fills a long felt want, and has a long career of usefulness before it, and the public is saving its nickels for the next departure with deep interest.—St. Louis Republic.

Photographing the Aurora Borealis.

Dr. Kayser has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the aurora borealis from the summit of Mount Rigi in Switzerland. This is an interesting fact, it having hitherto been regarded as impossible to photograph the aurora for want of a plate sufficiently sensitive to be impressed by its rays. Gunther, in his well known physical geography, declares it to be utterly impossible to photograph the aurora, the most carefully prepared plate remaining neutral when exposed to the aurora's rays. Dr. Kayser resorted to special precautions and employed a colored dry plate—the azalin trocken-platte.—New Orleans Picayune.

Two Strings to His Bow.

"No, William," she said coldly, with a side long glance to note the effect of her words, "I cannot be your wife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow not to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lulu to come down stairs a moment? She said, when she kissed me good-by last night, that she would gladly have me if you refused."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Expensive Repairs.

The famous cathedral at Cologne has been under repair for a long time and a large amount of money has been expended thereon. Thus far the government has contributed 6,345,252 marks toward the repairs, while enough has been raised by lotteries and otherwise to bring the total expended between 1842 and 1880 up to the enormous amount of 18,400,000 marks.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Heavy Family.

A family which claims the honor of being the heaviest in Kennebec county is that of William Merrill, of Gardiner. Mr. Merrill himself weighs 303, Mrs. Merrill, 264; the eldest daughter, 300; a younger daughter, 260, and the only son, 215—a total fortune of 1,342 pounds—to say nothing of shillings and pence. Lucky Merrill!—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The method of stopping the electric cars on the English road where the series system is used is not done by the ordinary brake, but by momentarily short circuiting the motor and immediately reversing the current through the field magnets.

WHAT ARE TRUFFLES?

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MUSHROOM'S UNDERGROUND COUSIN.

A Member of the Fungi Family That Tickles the Palate of the Epicure—How They Grow and Are "Caught"—Attempts at Cultivation Unsuccessful.

Probably few of the thousands of people who have enjoyed these culinary dainties are aware of the manner in which they grow or the circumstances in which they are obtained. Others, again, who have perchance never encountered truffles or met with them in the bill of fare or upon the menu of the dinner table—for they are not sufficiently plentiful to be a popular article of diet—will have but a confused idea as to what denomination they belong, such confusion being heightened by reason of the term "catching" or "hunting" being used to denote the means by which they are obtained. It is, therefore, not unnecessary to explain that truffles are underground fungi, those which are the subject of commerce belonging to the genus "tuber," whilst others which bear the name are of related though different genera. In England they were formerly known as "trubbes," both names being doubtless derived from the Latin terræ tuber. They are somewhat oblong or globose, and vary in weight from a couple of ounces to several pounds, according to the species, locality and the circumstances in which they are grown. They vary somewhat in color; some are white, but generally they are of a black or dark brown color, and of a rough exterior, the skin being thickly covered with wart-like protuberances. When cut through with a knife, they present a different appearance from that of any other fungus. Veins traverse the mass in all directions, giving a marbled character that is a distinctive feature of the truffle. When closely examined, minute sacs will be noticed in the veins. These contain spores, which are covered with spines.

DOGS AS TRUFFLE HUNTERS.

Not much is known of the early development of the truffle, owing principally to its peculiarity of growing underground, where it is free from observation; but when found in the mature state, in which they are used for food, they are altogether free from attachment, either to the ground or to any other body. They are commonly, if not invariably, found in woods, the presence of oak or beech trees appearing to favor their growth. From this fact it has been inferred that they are of a parasitical nature, and that at some stage of their existence they derive their nutriment from the roots of trees. Light calcareous soils are those which most frequently produce truffles, and in England they are chiefly obtained from the hill districts and chalky grounds of Hants and Wilts. Those, however, which chiefly supply the English markets are brought from France or Algiers.

Truffles emit a fragrant odor both during their growth and after they are gathered. It is this characteristic which favors their acquisition, as, being buried out of sight, some other faculty has to be employed to discover their presence. For this purpose the keen sense of smell in the dog is taken advantage of, and dogs are systematically trained for the purpose of "truffle hunting." This service is sometimes performed by pigs on the Continent. The dogs are trained by the device of hiding a truffle and rewarding the dog each time he discovers its place of concealment. By degrees the dog soon learns to search in the woods, attracted by the perfume, and scratches at the spot under which reposes the hidden fungus. He is then rewarded by a piece of bread, and the truffle is carefully exhumed. The "catching" or "hunting" of truffles is a regular means of employment for men and dogs in those districts in which the fungi exist in sufficient quantities to render the work remunerative.

HOW TO PREPARE THEM.

The attempts at artificial reproduction or cultivation of the truffle have not been successful, as mycelium or spawn, from which other fungi (such as mushrooms) are readily produced, has not yet been obtained. Success has occasionally attended the sprinkling of suitable ground with water in which the fresh peel of truffles has been steeped.

The odor and flavor of truffles are most distinctive, and the delicacy of this flavor is highly esteemed by cooks, these fungi being generally employed for flavoring meats. The fresher truffles are used the better, as they lose their perfume by exposure to the air. Thus, English truffles which reach the market fresh gathered are preferable to those obtained from abroad; and those, again, which are deeper in the ground are superior to those found near the surface, possibly owing to the same reason—viz.: that they have been better protected from access of air.

To cook truffles, they should first be well washed—if necessary scrubbed with a brush—in warm water, rinsed and then boiled (according to size) from two to three hours. They may be served, hidden in a napkin, as if they were chestnuts. They are eaten at the second course, dry, with cold butter. The game is eaten with them, and the crisp peel is not discarded. Some people boil truffles in champagne, under the impression that they acquire the flavor of the wine. This is a most extravagant and useless custom, as, in the first place, the tough skin of the truffle is quite impervious, and secondly, the wine, directly it is heated to boiling point, loses all spirit and flavor.

If it is desired to put truffles into a salmi, boil them separately, then peel and cut them up when the dish is ready, then over all pour the gravy or sauce. They should also be cooked separately if intended for insertion into a boar's head or for combination with the stuffing for a turkey. In the latter case they should be peeled and introduced with the stuffing.—London Queen.

An oblong opal the full length of a knife edged bar, surrounded by diamonds, is a brooch of a recherche character.

Deaths at Sea.

"A great deal has been done," said an old sailor the other day, "to improve the lot of the men before the mast, since first I went to sea as a cabin boy, and whenever a complaint is properly lodged against a cruel officer, I must say it is fairly investigated. Yet for all that, there are plenty of murders committed today on the high seas that are never investigated because no complaint is made. Every day one or two vessels come into this port with a shorter crew than they started out with and their captains' reports of 'seaman fell overboard and was lost,' or 'cabin boy killed by falling spar,' or 'coal passer died from heart trouble and was buried at sea,' are accepted as perfectly satisfactory. No investigation is made into the death, unless some one lodges a formal complaint.

"It's an easy matter for one man who has a grudge against his mate to shove the other overboard, if they are both up in the rigging in a dark and stormy night. The unseen cutting of a rope is often enough to do it. It is easy to drop a block or a marline spike on the head of a man below, that will knock him dazed into the water to drown, or down to the deck to smash his skull. 'Heart trouble' covers a great deal of insufficient nourishment, lack of medicine and overwork. This is not the way things are done on land. You have your coroners here to investigate sudden deaths, why should they not look into deaths at sea? Many poor cowards would tell the truth against their officers, if they were thus forced to do so, who would not dare come forward and lodge a complaint they might be unable fully to prove."—New York Tribune.

The Head of the Army.

Gen. Schofield's salary is $13,000. Although he is the successor of Sheridan, who followed a line of soldiers in the office who were national heroes, and although he is rightfully the incumbent by reason of his services to the country, his career has not been such as to make his name over familiar to people generally. His military life has been long and the duties faithfully performed, but in few events has he been very conspicuous. Gen. Schofield was born on the 29th of September, 1831. He graduated from the United States Military academy in 1853, in the same class with Sheridan, McPherson and Hood. Before the war he left the service to become a professor of natural science in a university, but at the breaking out of hostilities he entered the army as a volunteer. A major's commission was tendered to him at once and on Nov. 21, 1861, he had reached the grade of brigadier general. He served all through the war, notably in the Atlanta campaign, and for a time was secretary of war in Grant's first cabinet. At present his duties are practically nominal, for there are plenty of subordinates to look after details. He has an office in the department building which is principally interesting for the relics which it contains of his service. Sheridan filled up his office in a similar way, and it was a favorite spot for sightseers.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Cottonwood Tree.

It was not many years ago that the cottonwood tree was considered useless for the purposes of lumber. Today it is crowding white pine out of the market for certain purposes, and large fortunes are being made all along the Mississippi river out of this wood, which was once despised as much in that field as a garfish always has been among fishermen. In New Orleans white pine is worth $35 a thousand, while yellow cottonwood brings $65. For the ceiling of grain barges it is invaluable, as grain cannot sweat in it. Every cracker box in use in this city today is made of cottonwood, and it cannot be excelled for fruit barrels. I do not know why this is so, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Cottonwood will hold nails and can be used for building, and it is also capable of a fine polish after certain treatment, and it is much prized for interior decorations. There are now men rich because they own tracts covered with cottonwood, who five years ago would have traded an acre of it for a yellow dog.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When We Were Boys.

Speaking of "mibs," who has not indulged in that fascinating game at some stage of his youthful career? Every man has had in his time his favorite "shooter"—either an agate, an alley, or, perchance, a cornelian—and he has had a bag of marbles. He has been able to make a good ring on soft dirt with the sharp edge of his boot heel, and he has often scooped holes in the ground for "holey-boley." He has practiced lagging at the ring for his shot, and he never forgot the order of that shot. If he were a smart boy he put the kibosh on his better playmates by calling: "Fen picks an' fen everythings all aroun' the game!" Often he has recklessly played "chineys for keeps," and even now he cannot pass a crowd of boys playing marbles without involuntarily pausing to see what the next boy did on his shot. Marbles was and still is a great game, especially when played "for keeps."—Chicago Herald.

Gone to Ruin.

Sherman Island was one of the first islands reclaimed and a few years ago was a perfect garden spot. In 1878 the island, which is of a peaty formation, caught fire and burned for months. The smoke was so dense that vessels found difficulty in navigating both the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. It burned out in some places to a depth of fifteen and twenty feet, and the island today is entirely submerged. No one lives upon it at all except a few fishermen, whose floating houses are tied upon what was once a levee. The town of Emmatown is no more. The residences are abandoned, the wharf and warehouses dilapidated and unused, while the water stands up to the windows in the school house. It is a scene of desolation.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Neat little bracelets are formed of small circles of nugget finish gold, linked together, with a pearl in the center of each.

TOSSED ON THE WAVES.

JAPANESE JUNKS CAST AWAY IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Hardships Endured by Oriental Sailors Under the Old Methods—Two Thousand Miles Out Without Mast or Rudder—Forty Beans to Each Man Per Day.

On the morning of the 9th of January, 1877, the City of Peking, on her outward trip, sighted what at first appeared to be an abandoned vessel adrift at sea. The steamer bore away for her, when it was seen that she was a Japanese junk with one mast gone. An officer and boat's crew were sent off, who found that the junk belonged to Ha-Rodadi; that she was partly loaded with rice and saki (Japanese whisky), and besides the skipper and supercargo had a crew of five men. On the 1st of December preceding the junk, which, by the way, rejoiced in the name of the Hisayoshimam, had been driven out to sea, and things having got badly mixed up in an unusually terrific blast it was found to be the easiest way of lowering sails to chop the mast down. Then a heavy sea carried away the rudder and stove in the bulwarks, after which the junk drifted and sloshed around in the old and unoriginal way of "at the mercy of the winds and waves."

THEY STUCK TO THE SAKI.

Captain and crew had become so completely disheartened on the waste of waters, or so unduly jolly on a waste of saki, that when boarded by the officer of the steamer they didn't know the day of the week or the month, hardly knew where they had come from, and certainly didn't know where they were going to. They were informed that they were something like 2,000 miles distant from Japan, but despite this warning intelligence, only four of the crew would leave the junk—the captain, supercargo and the fifth man declaring their intention of sticking to the junk so long as the rice and saki held out.

The Coos Bay News, published at Marshfield, Ore., in its issue of July 17, 1878, had the following report from the captain of the schooner Parallel, which arrived at that port July 15 from San Francisco:

"The schooner Parallel on the 7th inst., in latitude 39 deg. 42 min., longitude 130 deg. 26 min., at 4 a. m., sighted a Japanese junk adrift. A boat was lowered and the strange vessel boarded, when a terrible sight met the boarders. Not a living soul was aboard, but three corpses of Japanese who had probably been dead at least a month. Two of the bodies had been shackled together, doubtless having been crazed for want of food or water and fastened up by their comrades. Two of these bound bodies were lying amidships with their knees bound together with cords upon their breasts, their arms were drawn over their heads and securely tied and cords were bound around their necks; in short, they were completely inclosed in a netting formed by the lacing and interlacing of cords. The sunken eyes and shriveled condition of the bodies were frightful to look at. The other corpse was found forward, stripped to the waist, and gave indications of the terrible sufferings that the man must have endured previous to his death. From the numerous fireplaces and mats found between decks it was evident that the vessel had been manned by a large crew. Upon examination considerable water was found in the hold, but no evidence of her having had a cargo on board could be discovered. The only article of food that was found was a portion of a chest of tea, covered with mold. In the cabin were several handsome pieces of furniture.

"The two bound bodies were well dressed, and a lot of fine silk ladies' wearing apparel was brought off the wreck by the sailors. The stench of decaying bodies was such as to prevent a thorough inspection. The hull of the junk was in good condition, and when last seen was drifting to the south and east and bearing with it, perhaps, a mystery of the Oriental seas."

PROBABLY THE LATEST CASE.

When the steamship City of Peking arrived at San Francisco from Japan, June 12, 1881, one of the passengers related the following story to a Chronicle reporter: The tenth day out from Yokohama the steamer came across a dismantled, helpless Japanese junk, which had been driven off from the entrance to the bay of Yeddo during a typhoon that had occurred on the 9th of December, or ten months previous to their rescue. They had lost their masts and rudder and had been drifting at the mercy of the winds they knew not where. After their own provisions were exhausted they had subsisted on their cargo, mostly beans and dried fish, and on such rain water as they could catch. They had burned most of the small woodwork, doors, berths, windows, etc., of their junk for fuel, and were on short food rations, forty beans per day for each man being the allowance. Their fire, when put out from time to time, they had rekindled by rubbing two pieces of wood together. One of their number had died from exhaustion and they had given up all hope of ever seeing land or anything human again when they sighted the City of Peking. They were taken on board the steamer, a concert was given in their aid, and on the next trip of the City of Peking they were taken back to their own country.

So little by little the long record of disasters has been gradually abridged, if not wholly terminated. Japan has now not only a navy, but an excellent fleet of coasting steamers and well built sailing craft of modern construction. Before her awakening Japan drove away the rescued junk men from her coast as though they had the plague; now she rewards the rescuers.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Patriotic Day.

Spriggins—Dreadful day, this. Three kinds of weather in as many hours.

Wiggins—The most patriotic day of the season. A red sunrise, snow until noon, then blue skies until dusk brings out the stars.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Capture and Recapture.

A veteran of the Thirty-sixth Illinois volunteers furnishes this:

After we had flanked Johnston's army from Dallas, it was, contrary to the usual custom, the fortune of the First brigade—Sheridan's old division—to be left behind the army a few days, as a guard for an ambulance train. One day two of our men—one of them Jack Tyrrell, commissary of our brigade—went to take a bath beyond and in sight of our picket line, in a small bayou, which temerity was observed by some of Ferguson's cavalry hovering in the vicinity, who detached two men armed with sabers and carbines to bring them in. Being without arms they were surprised, and started off en deshabille, in the very face of the pickets, who dared not fire for fear of injuring the prisoners. Each rebel started in a different direction with his charge. After going a short distance Tyrrell dodged to one side, exposing his captor to our pickets, who gave him a volley, but missed, on which the Johnny, out of spite, returned the shot; when Tyrrell, taking advantage of his empty carbine, sprang and caught him by his abundant whiskers and dragged him from his horse. Here a short struggle ensued, in which the Confederate had to give way to northern muscle, although they were both good types of their countries, and Johnny, minus his gun and saber, was marched to the picket lines by his escort, who guided him by walking behind him with one hand in each side of his whiskers. It is useless to say that he was received by the pickets with considerable merriment. The other Confederate, on seeing his comrade's fate, and hearing the whir of a few random shots, fled, and left his charge to come back at his will.

Do Liquors Produce Fat?

Liquids make fat. There is no doubt of this in my mind, though I am fully cognizant of the fact that a good many people will deny it. The character of the liquids has a good deal to do with it, but the practice of drinking invariably leads to unwieldy bulk. In Spain, where men drink little, a fat man is unknown. In Paris, where men content themselves with sipping thimblesful of absinthe or small cups of black coffee, the French are thin to a remarkable degree. The women, on the other hand, drink great quantities of champagne, Burgundy and latterly beer, and they are as a result prone to stoutness. In England men drink ale and beer, and they are a thick necked, pudgy and heavy race as a rule. I had observed all this many times, and when I went to Germany, where I knew the consumption of beer was very great, I had prepared to find fat men in abundance. I was not disappointed. There would seem to be absolutely no end of big, corpulent and unwieldy men in Germany. While in the army they are slim and splendid looking warriors, but two months after they leave the ranks they become heavy, puffy and beefy to the last degree. This is even so in the ranks among the other soldiers, and the cavalry were men of such extraordinary weight that they always excited comment from strangers.—Philadelphia Times.

The Haytians.

In Hayti the people are divided into three classes—the blacks, the colored and the whites. The blacks are, of course, the most numerous, and they are also the most ignorant. The colored are those who have mixed blood in them and form the intelligent portion of the inhabitants. They are largely in the minority, but they are the only class competent to conduct the government. The whites are those white men who go down there as merchants. Many of these marry the colored girls, and then, of course, become more thoroughly identified with the best interests of the government. The people generally, particularly the colored portion, have a curious mixture of traits. The negroes as a race are impressionable and excitable. They have these qualities, and in addition the mercurial temperament of the French, for nearly all are sent to Paris to complete their education. This combination makes them difficult to govern, for there is a natural jealousy between the blacks and the colored, and so affairs are generally more or less unsettled.—Washington Star.

Don't Mention the Briers.

It is not only a wise and happy thing to make the best of life, and always look on the bright side, for one's own sake, but it is a blessing to others. Fancy a man forever telling his family how much they cost him! A little sermon on this subject was unconsciously preached by a child one day last fall:

A man met a little fellow on the road carrying a basket of blackberries, and said to him: "Sammy, where did you get such nice berries?"

"Over there, sir, in the briers."

"Won't your mother be glad to see you come home with a basketful of such nice, ripe fruit?"

"Yes, sir," said Sammy, "she always seems mighty glad when I hold up the berries, and I don't tell her anything about the briers in my feet."

The man rode on, resolving that henceforth he would hold up the berries and say nothing about the briers.—Atlanta Constitution.

Disease Revealed by the Camera.

The photographic camera promises to be of even greater service in medicine than was imagined. It seems to have literally a superhuman faculty of diagnosis. Some time ago a photographer had as a subject a child apparently in good health, with a clear skin and good complexion. When the negative was examined, however, the picture showed the face to be covered with blotches. Within a week the child was covered with the eruption of measles. Another case is recorded when a child's portrait showed spots a fortnight before it was laid up with smallpox and before any trace of the disease had appeared. It would seem that the sensitive plate of the camera perceived and photographed the eruption before it was visible to the naked eye.—The Hospital.

A LIVING CHILD-MAN.

Extraordinary Discovery by a Doctor in Dickinson County, Kan.

There has been discovered in the south part of this (Dickinson) County one of the most remarkable monstrosities of the human family ever known to exist. It is a child-man, or rather a child's body with a man's head. A few day's ago a prominent physician was making a call on the family in which the monstrosity lives, and while talking with his patient noticed an object in a cradle at the opposite end of the room. It was carefully covered up, but he thought he perceived a beard showing from beneath the covering. He could get no opportunity for a more careful examination at the time, but in order to investigate further informed his patient that other calls would be necessary. Upon a subsequent visit he managed to be left alone in the room with the cradle and its mysterious occupant. Hastily pulling off the covering there was discovered a sight which fairly made his heart cease for the moment to beat. It was nothing less than a man's head joined to an infant's body. The large eyes blinked at him, and the lips, bearded and mustached, made inarticulate sounds, but no gleam of recognition or intelligence was observable in the being's face. Determined to investigate the matter more fully, the physician called the man and woman of the house and demanded an explanation of the sight which had met his gaze. At first they were angry that he had pried into the secret that they had guarded so well, but at last seeing that further concealment was impossible, they made a clean breast of the affair and told the following story:

Nearly thirty years ago a man named Reed moved into Kansas from Illinois. His family consisted of himself, wife and one daughter. The latter was about seventeen years old, and rather good looking. They settled near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, in the vicinity of what is now Junction City, and the daughter married a trapper. Her first child was a boy, and she died in giving it birth. An older sister had come on from the East by this time and she took the motherless little one into her family. Its father was killed during the border troubles and she practically adopted the orphan. The child grew and thrived normally until it was about four years and six months old, when it seemed to cease developing. Soon it was noticed that development had not been arrested in all parts of the body. The head kept on growing as if it belonged to the sturdiest child in the State. Year after year this strange growth went on, and still there was no change in the infantile body or limbs, though the head continued its growth. The sister and her husband moved into Dickinson County, where they have since resided, and took the child with them. The grandparents are dead, and the monstrosity has reached the age of twenty-nine years. Its head is as large as that of an average-sized man, and is crowned with a heavy growth of coarse brown hair. Heavy beard and mustache are on its face, and lines of maturity show upon the cheeks and forehead. The body remains, from the neck down, that of a four-year-old child. The child, or man, can not sit up, as the monstrous head is too heavy for the muscles of the trunk to lift. It lies in the cradle helpless, and watches with a brute-like gaze the doings of those around.

The mind is somewhat in advance of that of an infant, but is still practically inactive. No speech or general intelligence has been evolved from the strange being. It must be fed from an attendant's hand, and though its teeth are well developed, its stomach can digest nothing but the simplest foods. The tiny hands and limbs are as soft-fleshed as the veriest babe's, while the face and head have the harsher feeling of maturity. There seems no reason in the mind of the physician who made the strange discovery why the monstrosity should not live to the age of three-score years and ten, though it would seem to be a blessing to the world to take its life from it. The imagination can easily picture what it will be when gray hair has settled on the head and beard, while the body remains that of a babe. The family, ashamed of the possession of such a monstrosity, has religiously hidden this skeleton in their closet from the world and few know of its existence. It was only by accident that it was this time discovered. The doctor's story has led several prominent citizens to make a trip to the farm house to see the remarkable freak, and all unite in calling it the most wonderful being they ever witnessed. None, however, wish to make a second trip, as one look at the strange creature is enough to sadden their hearts and give them something to dream about for months.—Abilene (Kan.) Cor. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

—No Time for Foolishness.—Dealer (to countryman looking at clocks)—"Now, there's something unique in the way of clocks, sir. When the hour begins, a bird comes out from the top and sings, 'Cuckoo.' For instance, I turn this hand to three o'clock, and now the bird comes out and sings 'Cuckoo' three times." Countryman (enthusiastically, to wife)—"By gum, Mariar, don't that beat all!" Wife—"That kind o' clock may do fur people who've got lot's o' time, but it'd take me half the forenoon every day to look after the bird."

—Some idea may be gathered of the enormous increase of the fruit-growing industry from the fact that in 1850 the fruit crop of the United States was valued at only $8,000,000, while in 1886 its value was $137,000,000.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 6 1889

Hon. H. H. Markham, of Pasadena, is named as the next Republican nominee for Governor. Colonel Markham made one of the best Congressmen we ever had. He is in the prime of life; a man of wide experience; full of energy and most respected for a highly honorable character by those who know him best. He would be a very popular candidate in Inyo County.

It is certain that the policy of protection for American industries is rapidly gaining strength in the South. The Houston, Texas, TRIBUNE of recent date says:

"The Houston TRIBUNE is written and published in the South by Southern and for Southern men. Every line of its editorials is dictated by tender and filial love for the grand and God-blessed sunny South, and the aim of the paper is the grandeur, happiness and prosperity of the South and its people. And it is for that reason alone for protective tariff, because it is such a tariff above all that will develop our mines, people our states, multiply our industries, give employment to thousands, rouse our energy to activity, stimulate enterprise and grant every workman a fair reward for his labors, will bless our land with plenty and our homes with happiness."

There is not another government on earth but our own that would be guilty of the stupidity of favoring foreign railroads so that they can command the traffic our own roads should have. It is enough to make the United States Government the laughing stock of the world to see the railroads and steamships of Canada carrying our commerce; while our own railroads are being driven to bankruptcy for want of business, and the last vestige of our commercial fleet has almost disappeared from the sea. It would be a good thing for the country if some of that railroad influence that was once so potent in Congress could be revived. If there was no other motive than pure selfishness, that alone would make railroad men the best and safest guardians of our commercial interests. They have so much money invested that it immediately concerns them to promote every interest in the United States; and do all in their power to secure the greatest prosperity for every citizen of the country. A nation of beggars would have no use for railroads.

The best and holiest work any man ever did, or that is within the power of man to do, is to lead his fellow men to love truth, mercy and justice. There is no greater degradation of manhood, no more contemptible perversion of all the noble faculties that distinguishes human beings from brutes, than the use of those faculties on the side of vice. There are men so degraded that they shed around them an atmosphere of filth, as the skunk sheds around him his own disgusting odor. The conversation of such men raises a laugh among the stupid and depraved, but every person of sense turns from them in disgust. It is easy to pass for a wit among fools, because a fool cannot distinguish between wit and obscenity. As the site of a dunghill is a good place to grow onions, so is a filthy mind prolific in ideas rank with offensiveness. A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men; but harmless fun is not incompatible with the greatest purity of speech and action, and want of decency is want of sense. The foul minded, stupid fool is eager to attribute to wise and great men all sorts of stories that have no other merit than filth; as ordure from its very filthiness is valuable as manure. But the gross stupidity of nearly all such stories proves that they never originated in the mind of any great man. The relator of foul stories is such a fool that even the fools who listen to him regard him with contempt, and he is therefore the most contemptible of all fools.

Meteorological Summary for June, 1889 Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer	29.750 inches.
Mean temperature	79°
Highest temperature	97°
Lowest temperature	63°
Monthly range of temperature	24°
Mean dew point, 42°	
Mean relative humidity 29 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, S.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 35 miles N. W. 8th.	
Precipitation	0.01
Number of cloudless days	25
Number of partly cloudy days	05
Number of cloudy days	0
Dates of Frost, light on 6th.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

To Dispel Colds

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys to healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them take Syrup of Figs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Cleanse the System Effectually,
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PURE BLOOD,
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Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

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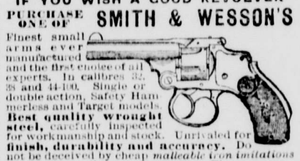

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Independence, Cal., June 13, 1889.

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—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

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I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

Independence Hote.

Indepen o - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

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DINING ROOM,
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—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
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Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

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—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

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CHEMICAL FLUID
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SHEEP DIP.

One gallon mixed with 60 gallons of cold water will dip thoroughly 180 sheep at a cost of 1 cent each. Easily applied; a nourisher of Wool; a certain cure for SCAB. Also,

Little's Patent Powder Dip.
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Mixes instantly with water. Prevents the fly from striking. In a 2 pound package there is sufficient to dip twenty sheep, and in a 7 pound package there is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep.

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About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to

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—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
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HOUSE,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton		11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7 05 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville		8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 10 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a. m.	1 35 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1 500. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord		2 30 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 05 p. m.	7 50 a. m.
Keeler	Ar.	5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Skinner, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

A. S. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

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MOULDINGS,
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—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.....1889

BORN.

CRAIG—At Independence, June 30th., 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Craig, a son.

Ed. Shepherd and Fred. Holbert have returned.

Mr. J. C. Crocker was down from Big Pine on Wednesday.

Gustave Sanger, of Alvord, has gone to Bakersfield on a brief business trip.

Mr. Conn has moved his family to Big Pine. He will begin building a residence next week.

Miss Kohler went north on Thursday on her way to her home at St. Helena, Napa County.

All kinds of farm produce will be taken in payment for work at the blacksmith shop of J. W. Murphy

A large quantity of good lumber is already delivered at Rawson's dump. The mill is running steadily.

Mrs. A. A. Stewart of Lone Pine is in poor health and is about to travel for the benifit of change and recreation.

The Assessment roll this year is one of the neatest books ever presented to the Board of Equalization. It does credit to the Assessor and his assistants.

Big Pine is the liveliest town in the County. The Saline Valley borax works and mines over about Deep Spring make quite a business for the merchants.

Many people from the lower end of the Valley attended the celebration of the Fourth of July at Bishop. A good sized delegation went from Independence.

The drought in eastern Nevada is severely felt. The *Enterprise* says that stockmen are selling off all the cattle they can and driving away what they cannot sell, as there is no feed or hay.

The Supervisors met Monday as a Board of Equalization, and to consider bids for building of a bridge across Owens River at Big Pine. The matter of refunding the County Bonds was also considered.

Miss Grace McAfee went north last Tuesday morning on her way to Hawthorne, where she was invited to read the Declaration of Independence on the Glorious Fourth. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss May McAfee.

The celebration of the Fourth at Independence was a great success. We had plenty of fire crackers, and no speech. The children were delighted with the fire crackers, and their parents were hugely pleased with the no speech.

R. J. Whittaker has secured a lot and is putting up a building at Big Pine. Dick is an accomplished house painter and decorator. He is equally skilled as a tonsorial artist; and will decorate a head or a house with the same taste and celerity.

Charlie White, formerly a mine Superintendent of Bodie was at Independence at the end of last week. He was accompanied by John Kelly also an old Bodiite, but now of El Dorado. Both were here locating mines. Mr. White has been a resident of Los Angeles the past few years.

The Los Angeles *Tribune* says Antelope Valley will ship over 300 car loads of wheat this season. Antelope Valley is one of the last places on earth where anyone not accustomed to California soil would expect to grow anything. It is part of the Mojave desert, but the "desert" is a myth; there is no desert but what can be made fruitful by cultivation.

It is hot. You will find a nice cool hall at the Pioneer Brewery. Everybody gets thirsty such weather as this. A good drink of ice cold beer is very refreshing, and this can be had at the Pioneer Brewery. For a comfortable and pleasant place to spend an idle hour pleasantly, go to the Pioneer Brewery. If you want a bottle of nice cool beer to enjoy at home, you can get it at the Pioneer Brewery. Read the Pioneer Brewery ad.

The Crooker Brothers at Big Pine let an Italian have part of their land this year to work on shares. The alfalfa on this part will not make more than half a crop. The man had not properly attended to irrigation. On other parts of the land where irrigation was properly attended to the crop is very heavy. It does not pay to rent land to ignorant, careless, or lazy people.

The whole Nation joins in tributes of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Hayes. She was a credit to American women, and commanded the respect of the whole world for her dignified, yet kind and gentle ways, during the Presidency of her husband. If President Hayes had been less of a gentleman and more of a politician, he would have been more popular than he was as President.

Preparation is being made at Keeler for the entertainment of the large number of men expected to be employed at Cerro Gordo. Among the rest John C. Anton has leased the Gehrig building, and will have a place where the boys can spend their earnings pleasantly. Anton is a pleasant fellow himself and will do all he can to make it pleasant for his visitors. See his advertisement.

The codlin moth is destroying the apple crop in Honey Lake Valley, Lassen County. Last spring a carload of apples was brought into this Valley from Lassen County If this should be repeated another year it is almost a certainty that the codlin moth—the worst of all apple destroying pests—would be brought here, and then farewell, a long farewell, to the perfection of our apples of which we are so justly proud. It would be well for the Supervisors to look into this matter; they have power to protect the county against the importation of fruit pests.

A few days ago the *Examiner* contained a long account of a great scandal in San Francisco. A very beautiful young married woman had deserted her husband. Of course husband and wife belonged to fashionable life, or the "Monarch of the Dailies" would not have deemed them worth notice. The woman was a singer in concert dives, and the man is a barber. A newspaper must be driven to sore straits when it will publish such stuff as this. It is a wrong to all the thousands of decent homes in San Francisco, when one of the leading papers of the City goes into the slums and gives to the world the nasty actions of degraded men and women, and parades these fallen creatures as samples of San Francisco society.

IRRIGATION.

The Senate Committe on Arid Lands and Irrigation will find a good field for investigation in Inyo County. Owens Valley from Olancha to the head of Round Valley is one hundred miles long. With irrigation it is very safe to say that a strip five miles wide for the entire length of the Valley can be cultivated. From the Alabama Hills northward to Black Rock, a distance of twenty odd miles; the valley could be covered with vineyards, orchards, grain and alfalfa for a width of at least eight miles, including both sides of the river. From Fish Spring hill northward, another twenty miles, a strip of equal width could all be made fertile and valuable land. The town of Bishop is near the centre of a body of good land that is certainly not less than ten miles wide from east to west and from north to south. West from this tract, and on to the head of Round Valley, say twelve miles, the whole region only needs irrigation to make it fertile and capable of sustaining a large population Any one who knows Owens Valley and will think over the foregoing statements, will at once admit that it is an underestimate to say that only five miles wide of the entire valley is susceptible of cultivation by irrigation. It is a common practice to estimate the cultivable part of the valley as being confined to that portion lying mainly between the towns and the river. But this is a very gross mistake; the best judges of land who have yet visited the valley, and men well informed on raisin culture and wine making, all agree that the best lands for these purpose lie nearer to the mountains on both sides of the valley than any yet cutivated. But grant that five miles is a fair estimate to make and let us look at the result:—Here we have five hundred square miles of land. The population of Belgium is over 474 persons to the square mile. The land in Owens Valley can easily be made as fertile as the land in Belgium, and the climate is far better. On the same ratio of population to area Owens Valley on its five hundred square miles would have a population of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand souls.

The population of Great Britain averages about 260 persons per square mile. This includes the barren moors and mountains of Scotland, of the north of England, and of Wales; and even at this ratio of population to area, the population of that five hundred square miles of land in Owens Valley would be one hundred and thirty thousand souls. The best land in Scotland, including Clydesdale, East Lothian, the Carse of Stirling and Falkirk, had not so many natural advantages when improvements began upon them as have the lands in Owens Valley. The climate of Scotland will bear no comparison with the climate of Owens Valley.

"Hail Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet mass for a poetic child."

Sounds very well in rhyme; but reason and an empty stomach will prefer the delicious fruits and wines, the golden grain and sunny skies of Owens Valley, to the "Muslin Kail" and stern wildness of Caledonia, or of Wales. For as the haggis said to the harp,

A tune 's bat an air,
But a haggis is meat,
An' whar is the tune
That a body can eat?

At present only about twelve thousand acres of land are cultivated in Owens Valley, out of three hundred and twenty thousand equally as good land, and much of it better than a large part of what is already cultivated. It is a very important fact that the water for irrigating all this land is in sight, without being a single artesian well or seeking any new source of supply. The area of Owens Lake is in round numbers seventy thousand acres; the annual evaporation is equal to sixty inches of water. The evaporation is balanced by the water of Owens River flowing into the Lake. There are a few small streams flowing into the Lake near its south end, but these are not of sufficient importance to make any figure in the calculation. Here then is an amount of water flowing into the Lake from Owens River equal to fifteen inches distributed over two hundred and eighty thousand acres All of this water can be made available for irrigation without building a single reservoir; nor are there any serious engineering difficulties to be overcome in turning it upon the land. By far the larger portion of the land now under cultivation is irrigated from the streams that flow down from the Sierra Nevada mountains toward Owens River. These lands could be irrigited by canals, or by one grand canal, taken from the river, and the streams made available for irrigation above the canal. Should it be necessary to build reservoirs there are many little valleys all along the foothills of the Sierra Mountains where large quantities of water could be stored in absolute safety, and where the cost of making dams would be reduced to the lowest figure, as all the facilities are excellent and plenty of material easily available. The population of Inyo County at present is but little over three thousand. As already suggested, a proper system of irrigation would speedily bring the population of Owens Valley alone to more than one hundred thousand; and the impetus that would be given to mining all over the vast area of Inyo County—a territory of 10,500 square miles—would swell the population to much larger figures. In all their travels and investigations the Senate Committee will not find any region more worthy of their careful attention than Owens Valley.

Why Money Is Scarce.

Money is very scarce in Owens Valley; there was a time when it was very plentiful. Then we had something to sell—gold, silver and lead—that brought us much more money than we needed to pay for such articles as we were forced to import. The difference in values of what we bought and what we sold was largely in our favor, and it was this difference that made money plentiful. Now the cost of what we import is greater than the value of what we sell, and it is this difference that is draining the County of money. There are many things we are forced to import; but we send away large sums for canned fruits and vegetables; for hams, bacon and other things that could be produced of as good quality at home. It is our own want of energy and good management—and this is only another way of saying that it is want of common sense—that makes money scarce among us. What is true of Inyo County is true of the whole Nation. In the month of May we paid to foreign nations more than sixteen and one-half millions of dollars above the value of all that we sold to them. In place of this sixteen and one-half millions of dollars we have French wines, laces, silks, German hosiery, English cutlery and cloth, and other articles, nearly all of which could be produced in our own country, giving employment to our own people, keeping our money at home and making a better market for the productions of our own farms.

Supervisors Proceedings.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday July 1st. 1889, as a Board of Equalization. There were present Supervisors E. Robinson Chairman; J. D. Harger, J. J. Stewart, Seth G. Sneden. Absent J. C. Eddy. The Board proceeded to examine the Assessment roll.

Bishop Races.

A trotting race under the auspices of the Eastern Slope L. & S. Association came off at Bishop last Wednesday. The following horses started: D. Old's, Ned, Mrs. Smith's, Dew Drop and Irv. Mulholland's Harry. Harry won in two straight heats. Time 3:08 and 3:10.

On Thursday Ned and Dew Drop trotted for a purse of $40, which was won by Ned. Time, 3:14 and 3:15,

The ¼ mile dash was won by B. Peeler's Patche. Time, 25 seconds.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Board was held Wednesday, July 31., to consider bids for building a bridge across Owens River near Big Pine. The contract was awarded to O Hampton, his bid being the lowest, the sum of $1140. He was required th give a bond of $1100 for the faithful performance of the contract. The bridge is to be completed on or before October 1st, 1889. E. Robinson, Chairman of the Board was appointed to accept or reject the bridge when completed. Geo. H. Hardy and A. E. Janvier were appointed members of the County Board of Education. The question of refunding the County bonds was postponed till 6:30 o'clock p. m. on Friday, July 5th. 1889 and the Board adjourned till that time.

Not Too Fast

Prudence will suggest a little caution in outlay of money on the prospect of a big boom at Cerro Gordo. The men who now have control of the group of mines there are cautious and not likely to launch out into great expense on a mere prospect. At present the mines are reported to be looking well, with every indication of showing up big ore bodies; but it is tolerably certain that in no one of the mines has any such ore body yet been uncovered; and until a big body of ore is found it is hardly likely that a very large number of meny will be employed at the mines. And if such another body of ore should be found as was taken out of the Union mine formerly, there would not now be as many men employed at Cerro Gordo as were then. The ore will all be shipped away for smelting; consequently a little army of men will not be employed cutting wood; others picking, and more engaged in smelting. These different branches all made a large outlay of money in the former time that will not be equaled now. These are but a few of the considerations that will occur to suggest a little caution in spending money in preparation for the expected boom.

Title To Land Confirmed.

It will be remembered that in May, two years ago, there was a long contest at the Land Office at Independence between W. K. Miller and Dave Holland both of Lone Pine. Miller wanted to make final proof on a homestead entry, Holland entered a protest, alleging that Miller had abandoned the land. The case occupied the officers of the Land Office over a week and a great deal of testimony was taken. The Register and Reciever decided that Miller had acted in good faith from the beginning; that he had made many valuable improvements upon the land, and had lived upon it as the law requires and was entitled to the land. The case was referre to the General Land Office at Washington, and there the decision of the local officers is fully sustained. Miller is given credit for residence upon the land since 1877. His title to the land is now, therefore, perfect. A. R. Conklin Esq. was attorney for Mr. Miller

The Old Plague.

That old curse of the mining industry, that has been so fruitful of evil all over California, has fallen upon the Maxim property. A little over five years ago Harris & Rhine, of Independence, were appointed the legal agents and representatives of the Maxim Mill & Mining Co. The Mill was sold for taxes and was bought by Harris & Rhine. The firm supplied goods to the company and quite a bill was run up. When Mr. Harris retired from the firm, all claims against the property passed to Mr. Rhine. Last December Mr. A. Davidson as the representative of the Maxim Company, made an agreement with Mr Rhine, by which he bound himself to pay the latter what was claimed by him, amounting to over five thousand dollars; said payment to be made on or before July 1st. of this year. Should this agreement not be made good by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Rhine was then to have the property. About two weeks ago Mr. C. H. McConnell who is interested in the property came here from New York. Mr. Rhine being in San Francesco, he went there to meet him and try to effect a settlement. This it appears, could not be done, and on Monday last a complaint was filed on the part of the Maxim Mill & Mining Company against Nathan Rhine. This is almost certain to tie up the mines and mill for a long time to come.

Directors Meeting.

The Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association met at Independence last Saturday. The following members of the Board were present:—A. R. Conklin, President; W. K. Miller, John Shepherd, A. W. Eibeshuiz, Finlay McIver, E. Robinson. Absent: W. S. Enos and J. S. Gorman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

At a previous meeting it had been determined to make a new race track, and a committee had been appointed to select a site. The committee reported having found an excellent location about three-fourths of a mile north of town. The ground has been located by Mr. E. Robinson and the President and Secretary of the Association were authorized to make a contract with Mr. Robinson and take a lease of the land for ten years. Mr. Robinson offered to give such a lease for a merely nominal rent. The Committee on race track were continued and given full power to prepare a track. The location is an excellent one, and the ground as good as need be desired. The new track is already fenced on three sides, and it will cost but little to fence the rest.

The Board will offer the following purses for races at the coming Fair:

The first day, Tuesday, September 24, trotting, best 2 in 3. $200.

Third day, Thursday, September 26, running, mile heats, 2 in 3. $200.

Fourth day, Friday, September 27, trotting, double teams to buggy, mile heats, 2 in 3. $100.

All of these races will be free for all. An effort will be made to have as many more races as possible, of which notice will be given as soon as arrangements are complete.

The premium list for all kinds of exhibits, including stock and farm products; ores, manufactures &c., &c., will in the aggregate be more than double the amount offered last year.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. E. Hall's sister and her two children came down from Virginia City last Wednesday, and are now at Keeler.

The Big Pine saw mill is turning out lumber at a rapid rate.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MA HINERY--

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—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

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Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

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Eggs & Cheese.

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Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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Valley View Hotel.

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A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern
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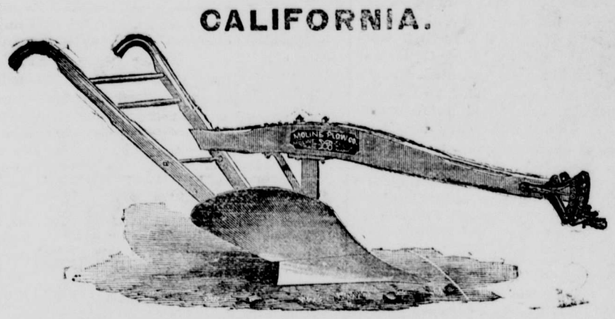

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
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WAGON WORK.

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W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 25 for Cash.
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THOMAS & HILL,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, owners and occupants of lands lying under and in the vicinity of the East Side Canal, to all stock raisers and ranchmen having loose stock running at large, that the law entitled "An Act to protect growing crops, growing in the County of Inyo," approved March 28th, 1872, will be strictly enforced against all animals found trespassing upon the lands owned and occupied by us, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of November of each each year. (Signed.) F. McIVER,
DR. S. BISHOP,
PERSIA H. BISHOP,
L. L. WOODIN, M. D.
WILL H. GRAHAM,
J. H. PARISH,
H. J. ROBINSON.

Dated June 10th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOEL H. SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at Bishop, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo State of California

HORACE M. SMITH,
Executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Bishop, Cal. June 10th, 1889. o-5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alias Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnson, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL). P. H. MACK, Clerk.

[INDORSED.]

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO.

Maggie Johnston, Plaintiff, vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle, Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

P. W. Forbes, Attorney for Plaintiff. o-4

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Business for Sale.

A good livery stable and an old established business for sale or rent.
Apply to
ROBERT O'NEAL
Bishop Creek.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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GENERAL MERC

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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SMITH'S CASH STORE
is The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
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LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 22th day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

IT COST TOO MUCH.

The Sad Experience Which Befell One of the Astors.

In the early days of the direct tea trade with China, importers were anxious to secure the earliest cargoes of a new crop. The fastest clipper ships were engaged in the trade. Great haste in loading them was followed by a hot race to reach New York first.

The first cargo brought the best price and large profits. The successful Captain was always rewarded, so every known aid to navigation was adopted.

The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's clippers bought, on one of his trips, a new chronometer, and with its aid made a quick passage, and arrived first. He put the price of it into the expense account of the trip, but Mr. Astor threw it out, insisting that such an item of expense for new fangled notions could not be allowed.

The Captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line.

The next year he reached port long in advance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers, and the chagrin of Mr. Astor.

Not long after they chanced to meet, and Mr. Astor inquired:

"By the way, Captain, how much did that chronometer cost you?"

"Six hundred dollars," then, with a quizzical glance, he asked:

"And how much has it cost you, Mr. Astor?"

"Sixty thousand dollars."

Men are often unfortunate in the rejection of what they call new fangled notions.

There are sick men who refuse, even when their physicians tell them they cannot help them, to take Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a "new fangled" proprietary medicine. The result is they lose—life and health.

Thousands of other men have been restored to health by it, as the testimonials furnished to the public show. These testimonials cannot be doubted. The proprietors have a standing offer of $5,000 to any one who will show that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, entirely true.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, Fellow of the Royal Society, of Edinburg, the editor of "Health," London, Eng., says, in his magazine, in answer to an inquiry, "Warner's Safe Cure is of a perfectly safe character, and perfectly reliable."

The refusal of a manufacturing firm to pay for the patent of a new invention by one of their workmen, cost them their entire business. A new firm took out the patent and were soon enabled to make goods enough cheaper to drive the old firm out of business; and many a physician is daily finding his patients, long-time chronic invalids, unaccountably restored to health by the use of the new kidney specific. New fangled notions are sometimes very valuable, and it costs too much to foolishly reject them.

ABOUT HEDGEHOGS.

Why Hunters Have a Deadly Hatred of the Little Animal.

There are a great many hedgehogs in the woods here, and all hunters have a deadly hatred of them, and always kill them whenever found, under the idea that they will otherwise not have good luck in hunting. They do great damage to the timber by girdling the trees in the winter as they feed upon the bark. There are acres of pine trees in some places where scarcely a tree has escaped them, a great many being girdled all around and killed. The animal sits on the snow, it is said, when gnawing trees, so that these girdled places show the depth of the snow. I saw some work of hedgehogs, however, where they had barked the tree forty feet from the ground in places where the snow could hardly have been so deep. I only came across one in my wanderings, a big shaggy beast, too lazy to get out of the way. I did not want to shoot it for fear of frightening the game in the neighborhood, and so contented myself with pelting him with rocks, whereupon he ran and tried to hide under a fallen tree, where I left him. One night about midnight I was awakened by a loud thumping and pounding just outside the tent, and on going out found one of the hunters in his night clothes belaboring a hedgehog with a club. He was taking his revenge on the animal for falling out of a tree and waking him up.—Forest and Stream.

—The higher you are lifted by the remarks of a flatterer, the flatter you feel when you come down to the truth again.

FOUR OF THEM WON.

Col. Tanner Tells How Four of Five Tickets in The Louisiana State Lottery Drew Prizes.

"Yes, said Col. W. A. Tanner, at 398 Nicollet Avenue this morning as he invited all callers to partake of a splendid lunch which was spread out on the tables of his store "this comes from the Louisiana State Lottery. You see," he went on, "I bought five tickets in the April drawing and all but one drew money. I have been thinking of making complaint because the other one didn't draw a prize too. The principal one was a slice of the big prize, and received as my share $15,000. The money is now in the First National bank, through which it was collected. The prizes drawn by the other numbers were $25, $15 and $10."

Col. Tanner is the well-known proprietor of the "Elite," and takes his good fortune without any more ado than he would display in beating John Flannigan out of a cigar at a game of dice. He said this morning that he had bought lottery tickets at various times during his life but doubted if he had invested $200 in all his life. He is therefore inclined to believe that the lottery is a good thing to patronize. I never had any doubt of its squareness," he went on, "or I should not have bought tickets. But if I had been a disbeliever, this experience would certainly have convinced me of my mistake. It's a square deal and every man is likely to be struck by the favorable lightning as I was. Yes, I'm going to invest in the next drawing. In fact, I have already a half dozen different numbers."—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Star*, May 1

A FAMILY JEWEL.

Dr. David Kennedy, the famous surgeon and physician, of Rondout, N. Y., has sent us a copy of his Medical Book—How to Cure Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders—a work of great merit, apart from many elegant life illustrations of beauty. It is a work of exceeding merit, one which should be read in every home. In addition to the valuable medical lessons there are two articles from the widely known author, Col. E. Z. C. Judson, (Ned Buntline), which add to the interest of the work. The price is 25 cents, but any one enclosing this notice with the name of this paper with a 2-cent stamp to the Doctor will receive the book free by mail.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Something About the New British Minister to the United States.

There are few more cosmopolitan men in the British Government service than Sir Julian Pauncefote, the newly-appointed Envoy of the English Government to the United States. He was born at Munich, was educated at Paris, Geneva and at Marlborough College, in England; has acted as Attorney-General at Hong Kong and as Chief-Justice of the West India Islands, and is now about to crown his erratic but successful career by becoming the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Queen Victoria to the United States. Though far from a brilliant man, and even reputed as somewhat slow and ponderous, yet he has the advantage of being a particularly safe man—one, in fact, who will duly weigh the pros and cons of every matter, even the most trivial, before coming to a decision as to what particular course to pursue. If any thing, he is too cautious, the effect, perhaps, of a legal training which enabled him to devise a code of civil procedure for the colony of Hong Kong and subsequently for the Leeward Islands.

In 1874, after having been knighted by the Queen, he was appointed Assistant Legal Under-Secretary of State to the Colonial Department. He, however, did not succeed in getting on very well with the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Robert Herbert, who complained that the excessive caution exercised by his legal assistant delayed business. In fact, Sir Robert used every means in his power to shunt Sir Julian from the Colonial Office. But the Pauncefotes have considerable staying powers, and not even the offer of the lucrative Chief-Justiceship of Ceylon could induce him to forgo the sweets of a fat office in England.

At length, however, Sir Robert persuaded the Earl of Derby, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Sir Julian was the very man of all others whose legal services would be of incalculable value to the Foreign Office. Lord Derby accordingly offered the newly-created Legal Under-Secretaryship of the Foreign Office to Sir Julian, and the department has never had occasion to regret the bargain since. For, with all his little faults of pomposity and self-consciousness, the newly-appointed Envoy to the United States is one of the most eminent experts of international law now alive.

Sir Julian's favorite amusement is fencing, and he is almost as clever with the foils as in dealing with intricate questions of international law. Although far from rich and dependent almost entirely on his official pay, yet he has always been renowned for his kindly hospitality, especially to strangers. Sir Julian, besides being a Knight Commander of the Bath, is also a grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lady Pauncefote was a Miss Cubett by birth and is descended from the famous Lord Mayor of that name. She is very popular, as is also her pretty daughter.

On the whole, both the new British Minister and his family are likely to be quite as popular at Washington as were the Thorntons, especially if Sir Julian can manage to lay aside a little of the pomposity which hides a very warm and kindly heart.—N. Y. World.

BATHING IN ALASKA.

Processes That Are Decidedly Disagreeable to the Uninitiated.

Every Russian trading post, according to Mr. Dall, has a bath-house, and once a week all the people avail themselves of its privileges. The apparatus is simple, not to say primitive, but the method is what might be called heroic, especially the dressing in a room where the temperature is below zero. A rude arch of loose stones is built, and more stones piled over it, so that a fire made beneath the arch can penetrate between them.

There is no chimney, but a trap-door in the roof. A large cask full of water heated for the purpose, and another of cold water, generally with ice floating in it, and a succession of benches, one above the other, complete the equipment. When the stones are thoroughly heated, and the smoke has all passed out, all coals are removed and the trap-door is shut; any smoke or coals remaining will make the eyes smart and the bath very uncomfortable. Each one leaves his clothing in an outer room, and on entering wets his head and throws hot water on the heated stones until as much steam is produced as he can bear. Then he mounts as high on the benches as he finds comfortable, and the perspiration issues from every pore. Next he takes a sort of broom or bunch of dried mint or birch twigs, with the leaves still on them, which is prepared at the proper season and called *meenik*. With this he thrashes himself till all impurities are thoroughly loosened from the skin, and finishes with a wash-off in hot water and soap. Then taking a *kantag*, or wooden dish, full of ice-cold water, he dashes it over himself, and rushes out into the dressing-room.

This last process is disagreeable to the uninitiated, but is absolutely necessary to prevent taking cold. I have known cases of acute rheumatism brought on by omitting it. The dressing-room is spread with straw, and always communicates with the outer air. The temperature is often many degrees below zero, but such is the activity of the circulation that one dresses in perfect comfort notwithstanding. A warm dressing-room would be insupportable.—Youth's Companion.

—A shoe manufacturer in Portland, Me., being asked to assist in providing bread for the suffering poor, said he would contribute to the extent of 100 sacks of flour and 100 bushels of meal, one sack of flour and one bushel of meal to be given to every man in Portland who neither kept a dog, drank rum nor used tobacco, and was in need of bread. According to the local papers, nobody appeared to claim the gift.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Bowser Tackles the House and Gets Done Up.

"What did those two colored women want?" inquired Mr. Bowser as he came in the other evening just as the individuals referred to were passing out.

"They called to see when I would be ready for them."

"How ready?"

"It is spring, you know."

"Well, what has spring, you know, got to do with two colored women?"

"I have got to wash a few windows and take up a carpet or two."

"House cleaning?"

"No, not exactly, but then"——

"See here, Mrs. Bowser, this thing has got to stop right here and now! Because, some 200 years ago, some old cranky housekeeper in New England felt obliged to rip and tear and upset the house for two or three weeks in April, all you women of today feel obliged to keep up the custom."

"But everybody cleans house more or less."

"Can't help that. I'm not going to have everything topsy turvy around here for the next three weeks. That will be the result if you put two women at work. They will spin out the job as long as possible."

"It won't take over a week."

"A week! It shouldn't take one day! I can go at it and do all the cleaning necessary in one hour."

"Mr. Bowser," I said, "didn't you have an experience last spring?"

"Yes, ma am. I experienced this house from top to bottom in just two hours, and it still remains the cleanest house in Detroit. I have nothing particular to do to-morrow, and I shall take hold."

"I—I can't help you any?"

"When I want your valuable assistance I will ask for it, Mrs. Bowser. As I am feeling in good spirits this evening, I might as well begin on that coal stove. I'll wrestle it out into the back hall, ready to go to the barn in the morning."

I went up stairs just as he pulled off his coat and spit on his hands. I knew just what a muss he'd make, and I didn't want to be there to see. In a few minutes I heard the clatter of the stovepipe, as four or five lengths bounced around on the floor, and three minutes later there was a wild yell for help. I ran down just as the girl got in from the kitchen. Mr. Bowser was lying on his back on the floor, and the stove was lying on Mr. Bowser. He was almost black in the face as he gasped:

"Take him off—take the blamed thing off of me!"

The girl and I succeeded in lifting it high enough for him to roll out, and he sat up and groaned and swore and threatened dire things.

"I was afraid it would be too much for you," I said as I offered him a wet towel.

"Oh! you were! How kind of you! You are disappointed because the infernal thing didn't knock the life out of me!"

I went up stairs and he rested awhile. Then I heard him moving the furniture about, and by and by he came up to say:

"I want some salt to put on the carpet before I sweep."

"But that carpet must come up, Mr. Bowser. It's been down two years."

"That's all nonsense! Mother never lifted a carpet until it was worn out. Where's the salt?"

"But the curtains must come down, the woodwork be rubbed with a damp cloth, the windows washed, and"——

"And the roof of the house raised ten feet, of course. One would think we'd had small-pox in the house. I'll get the step ladder and take the curtains down. Perhaps I'll take the carpet up to-morrow, but it's a waste of time."

He went down and got the ladder, and I heard him whistling as he worked at one of the curtains. His whistle presently cut short off, and there was a crash and a yell, and I flew down to find Mr. Bowser lying across that end of the lounge which still remained in the room. His eyes were closed and I thought him dead from his fall. I got the camphor and the girl flung water in his face, and by and by he gasped and opened his eyes and faintly asked:

"Is this heaven?"

"No, Mr. Bowser," I gently replied, "this is only spring house cleaning."

"What has happened?" he continued, as he rose up.

"You had a fall."

"And while I was unconscious you took advantage of my condition to take a $5 bill from my wallet!"

"I never thought of such a thing!"

"Well, I can tell later on. I had a sensation as of some one feeling in my pockets. I'll have that curtain down if it takes a leg."

"Won't you please give up your Quixotic idea, Mr. Bowser? No man can clean"——

"Can't, eh! Well, I'll show you to the contrary. Quixotic idea! I'll show you and old Quix, too, that I can do more housecleaning in an hour than you can in a week. Get out of the way while"——

He was in his slippers and he picked up a big tack, and that ended him. He was half scared to death for fear of lockjaw, and he insisted on going to bed and sending for a doctor. The good man heard what I had to say and then observed:

"Mr. Bowser, don't you leave your bedroom for at least a week to come. That foot must have perfect rest."

And next day I sent for my colored women and began work. We are not through yet. Neither is Mr. Bowser out of his room. He sits with his foot on a chair, and we have left his room undisturbed. When I enter with head tied up, a big apron on and my fingers red and bleeding from tack wounds and bruises, he corseles me with:

"Such a fuss over nothing! Why, I had four-fifths of the work done when this unfortunate accident made me a cripple for life. You can see what this house would come to if I should be taken away by death."—Detroit Free Press.

Outgrown.

"Mrs. Brown, I guarantee that piece of goods to wash without shrinking."

"Oh, you's slick tongued 'nuff! Dem's jes de words yo' used when I bide dat calico Idee's dress made on, an' now look at it, shrunk up mos' to her knees, when it nigh touched her heels when I made it."

"Why, really, I don't remember ever selling you such goods. Do you remember when you bought them?"

"Lemme see—Tink it was 'bout fo' yea'r 'go."—Harper Bazar.

—A lady who lives near Lagrange, Ga., ordered her servant girl to fire up the stove preparatory to baking some potatoes. She did as she was directed, but when the stove door was opened the house cat was found baked to a turn.

—The regulation professional garb of the English physicians and surgeons is the high hat—black in winter, drab or white in summer—and always a dark frock or morning coat.

AN IRISH DUELIST.

How the Famous Pat Power Possessed Himself of a Gold Watch.

Pat Power, of Daragle, was a fat, robust man, much distinguished for his intemperance, and generally seen with a glowing red face. He on one occasion fought with a fire-eating companion named Bill Brisco. When taking aim, he said he still had a friendship for him, and would show it; so he only shot off his whisker and top of his ear.

When traveling in England, Power had many encounters with persons who were attracted by his brogue and clumsy appearance. On one occasion, a group of gentlemen were sitting in a box at one end of the room when he entered at the other. The representative of Irish manners at this time on the English stage was a tissue of ignorance, blunders and absurdities; and when a real Irishman appeared off the stage, he was always supposed to have the characteristics of his class, and so a fair butt for ridicule.

When Power took his seat in the box, the waiter came to him with a gold watch, with a gentleman's compliments, and a request to know what o'clock it was by it. Power took the watch, and then directed the waiter to let him know the person who sent it. He pointed out one of a group. Power rang the bell for his servant, and directed him to bring his pistols and follow him. He put them under his arm, and, with the watch in his hand, walked up to the box, and, presenting the watch, begged to know to whom it belonged. When no one was willing to own it, he drew his own silver one from his fob, and presenting it to his servant, desired him to keep it; and putting up the gold one, he gave his name and address, and assured the company he would keep it safe till called for. It was never claimed.

On another occasion Power ordered supper, and while waiting for it he read the newspaper. After some time, the waiter laid two covered dishes on the table, and when Power examined their contents he found they were two dishes of smoking potatoes. He asked the waiter to whom he was indebted for such good fare, and he pointed to two gentlemen in the opposite box. Power desired his servant to attend him, and, directing him in Irish what to do, quietly made his supper of the potatoes, to the great amusement of the Englishmen. Presently his servant appeared with two more covered dishes, one of which he laid down before his master, and the other before the persons in the opposite box. When the covers were removed there was found in each a loaded pistol. Power took up his and cocked it, telling one of the others to take up the second, assuring him "they were at a very proper distance for a close shot, and if one fell, he was ready to give satisfaction to the other." The parties immediately rushed out without waiting for a second invitation, and with them several persons in the adjoining box. As they were all in too great a hurry to pay their reckoning, Power paid it for them along with his own

—An elephant died in Bombay lately who had lived to be 300 years old.

—A young woman at Ostend, Belgium, is said to take a sea bath every day in the year, remaining in the water about fifteen minutes.

—Li Hi, the present King of Corea, belongs to a family which has held the Corean throne since 1392. During that time twenty-nine Kings have reigned, and the power of each has been more despotic than that of the Czar of Russia.

DISARMING AN UNSEEN FOE.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MASTER RICHARD.

I may say that I was brought up in the family, for it is now nigh on to thirty years since I came into it, and I was then a lusty youth of almost 20. It almost makes me tremble when I think of it to find that in a few months I shall be half a century old. Well, during those thirty years I've seen and known some startling things in the family, but nothing more so than what I'm about to tell.

Of course I use no real names, and I shall call my master Richard, though that was not at all his real name any more than that of the family was Stratton, which I shall call them. Master Richard Stratton's father was a very practical man, who had come from England as a boy, married a New York lady and made a large fortune as a merchant. He had but one child, a son, Master Richard, and of him he made an idol, especially after the death of his wife, who departed this life, beloved by all, when Master Richard was 5 years old.

I have said that Mr. Stratton was a very practical man, and he showed it when he employed me, a stout and intelligent lad of 20, freshly arrived from a rural part of England, as a care-taker of Master Richard, then a handsome boy of 3 years old. French bonnes, fresh from Ireland, was not then in fashion, and it pleased Mr. and Mrs. Stratton to intrust Master Richard to me rather than to some half-witted nursemaid, and I am confident that they never regretted it.

How fond I became of that boy, and how well he deserved all the care and devotion I lavished on him! I taught him to ride, to jump and to drive, and, that I might teach them again to Master Richard, I learned to box and the use of the sword. I really felt as if that boy belonged to me, and I do believe that it was on my account that he should not be separated from me that his father employed a tutor and had Master Richard educated at home instead of sending him away to school; and, farther than that, when it came to college years he sent him to Columbia so that I had daily care of him, instead of to Harvard, which I knew was his first choice.

All these years passed away very rapidly, and I may say very happily, and Master Richard always treated me with the highest consideration, never allowing me to feel, for an instant, my inferiority, but, on the contrary, always placing before me his desire that I should uphold his and my own pride by acting as if I was a gentleman and the equal of any one, as long as I was honest and behaved myself. I was his own man and I felt it an honor. Before strangers he always called me Mr. Brown, but when alone he would call me Brown, and sometimes Bob, which latter cognomen I liked much the best.

But now comes the first opening of what I call the dark era. Master Richard graduated with high honors, and had chosen the law for his profession, since it seems that in this country every man, no matter what his wealth or tastes, must be something, and he began to study for it. Then it was that Master Richard fell in love. I knew it before his father did, and was the medium of correspondence, for the boy made a confidant of me in everything, and I did not hesitate in doing anything to forward it, feeling that the father must approve of the lady.

Miss Allie Sylvester was simply beautiful. She was of unimpeachable family, and for her age, which was only 19, was one of the pronounced belles of society. I knew that Master Richard was engaged to her, and he told me when he made his father acquainted with the fact, and soon afterward I found that it was whispered freely about. At first it was easy to be seen that Mr. Stratton was pleased with the match, though he hinted as much to me as to say that he thought his son too young to marry. Then, after the affair began to be well known, it was evident that there was some cloud lowering between father and son.

One day when Master Richard was out Mr. Stratton sent for me to come into the library and put me through the severest line of questioning I ever underwent in my life, and it was all about Miss Sylvester, and much of it, as I then thought, of a very curious kind, bearing, as it did, on my impressions of the lady's personal looks and conduct. I answered him as best I could, but he did not seem satisfied, and afterwards when I thought the matter over I got suspicion as to what he was driving at, and remembered that several times when I had been ordered to deliver a letter or message, personally to her, she had acted in a way that I thought a little strange, but as I attributed it to her being in love—though I was never that way myself—I thought nothing of it. Mr. Stratton gave me no orders to keep the interview with him secret, and so I told it to Master Richard who was at first very angry, but afterward laughed at it, though he made no explanation. A week later Master Richard came in very much excited and angry, and said to me:

"Bob, have you seen anything about Miss Sylvester when you have been there for me, that looked as though she had been using stimulants, either wine or opium?"

The question shocked me, and I was obliged to confess to him that I had noticed a singular levity in Miss Sylvester at times, but that I had never thought of attributing it to that cause until after his father had questioned me, and that I was not prepared now to pronounce it so. Then he said, the anger flashing out of his eyes:

"Do you know that Dr. Willsey, that old scrub, has dared to presume, because he has been our family doctor for 30 years, to come between my father and myself by telling him that Miss Sylvester is an irretrievable victim to stimulants, especially opium?"

"How did he know it, Master Richard?" I asked.

"He says he has known it for several years, and that he has had her several times under his treatment for it. It's a lie, but my father believed it, and even if it were true I'd marry her and trust to love afterward to cure her of the habit, if she had it."

I could not help approving this, though my heart misgave me, because I knew that Master Richard's whole life was absorbed in his love, and that without her that life would be a waste to him. Two or three times after this I saw that my boy was excited and almost wild with suppressed anger, but he did not speak until one evening some weeks after the last conversation, when he said to me:

"Bob, I am going to put a stop to this infamous slander. I have ordered a carriage to be here at 8 o'clock, and in the meantime you must pack my trunks and hold yourself ready to go with me. I shall marry Miss Sylvester to-night, and to-morrow I shall depart for Europe. I have written to my father, and he can forgive me or not as he pleases, but I'm not afraid of the final result."

I had nothing to do but to obey orders, and at 8 o'clock, when the carriage came, we are ready. Mr. Stratton was out—he generally was at that hour—at his club, and Master Richard laid the letter for him on the library table, and we drove away to a hotel, where he saw his trunks deposited in elegant rooms which he was as careful in selecting as though he and his bride were to inhabit them forever, instead of for a single day.

Then we drove to Miss Sylvester's residence. Her only parent was her mother, a scheming, fashionable woman, who, of course, favored the match, but whom Master Richard did not like, and had several times said to me that when he was married he intended to keep his wife as much away from her mother as possible. The two ladies were expecting us and were prepared. In ten minutes we were all on our way to the clergyman's. Miss Sylvester, her mother, Master Richard and the bridesmaid, Nannie, a Swiss girl, very pretty, but, I must say, I did not like her, though I can say without vanity that she had made plenty of advances to me. I was on the box with the driver.

How supremely beautiful did Miss Sylvester appear that evening in her plain traveling dress, as she stood up before the minister to be made Mrs. Richard Stratton. It was all over in a few minutes, and then she was a wife. Her mother tried to cry a little, but it was a failure, as was also Nannie's attempt. It was I that ought to have cried, and I would have had I been able to see a little into the future.

The marriage over, we drove back to the bride's mother's house, where we left that lady and took on board Mrs. Richard Stratton's trunks and returned to the hotel. There was no shadow upon that marriage, and it seemed as though they were as happy a couple as could be found anywhere; for though Master Richard had married against his father's consent he had not to depend on Mr. Stratton for money. He had a very fine income of his own, left him perfectly uncontrolled by his mother, and the bride also had property of her own, left by her father. Besides that, I had savings of about 600 pounds sterling, which I drew from bank and took with me in case of emergency.

"I gave the governor a chance to come and see me or send for me this morning, Bob," said Master Richard, when we got on board the steamer for Southampton, "but he's mad and won't come. Well, I can't help it," and Master Richard laughed lightly.

We had a delightful trip, and I am sure nothing could have been so absurd as any suspicion that the story Dr. Willsey told had any truth in it. To be sure she was lively, but not any more so than any young bride ought to be who has a young, handsome and rich husband whom she loves and who is devoted to to her. It was not until we had arrived in London and been there two weeks, that I saw anything that looked wrong, and then it was one day when Master Richard had gone out to dine with some American friends, and sent me back—I always went everywhere with him—to get some letters that he wanted.

I found Mrs. Richard, whom he had left an hour before perfectly right, under an influence, either of morphine or wine, that was plainly perceptible. Nannie was frightened and began to beg me not to tell Master Richard, and to declare that she could not help it. I promised to say nothing and to detain Master Richard as long as I could, and charged her to do all she could to make her mistress sober. But why dwell on this terrible episode in my life? We went to Paris, to Madrid, to Rome, to Naples, to Vienna, to Berlin, and then back to Paris to stay. Every day and every place made it more apparent that Dr. Willsey had been right, and that all Master Richard could do was useless. Get the terrible drug or stimulant she would in some way. I ventured one day to suggest to Master Richard that he should place her in some asylum, but I never even hinted at it again, for his response was a dreadful rebuke. Death, he said, rather than that. Then I spoke plainly about Nannie as pandering to her mistress's appetite and suggested her discharge, but this I saw was folly. It would be out of the frying-pan into the fire.

I saw its terrible effect on my mistress, but more on Master Richard. He gave up all society, and watched her like a child. He was haggard and nervous and no longer like himself. Then came a new phase of the terror. Denied the deadly poison at home, she, with the cunning of a maniac, as she was, would steal away from her watchers and remain away, at first, for hours, then for all day, then all night, and be brought home by the police, draggled and without reason. Then, at last, when Master Richard had almost concluded to place her in an asylum, with what seemed to be an instinct of the intention, she disappeared altogether, and every effort of the police and detectives failed to obtain any trace of her, notwithstanding the large reward.

Master Richard was crazed, and so was I almost. The police coolly declared that she would never be seen again alive; that the strongest probability was that the Seine would eventually give her up. The only theory to combat this was that Mrs. Richard had worn a fortune in diamonds when she went away, something she had never done before, and which seemed to show that she had prepared herself to stay away.

A month elapsed, and one morning Master Richard was notified that the body of his wife was at the morgue. We want there instantly, and, in spite of the fact that the body had been so long in the water, identified it. She was dressed in plain black, trimmed with lace, when she went away, but the lace was gone; she was shoeless and bonnetless and had not a shred of jewelry; even her rings were gone, and her earrings had been torn from her ears. The police said that it was a case of robbery, perhaps murder, and the poor, mutilated, disfigured body found its resting-place in Pere la Chaise. Nannie, with more money than she had ever possessed before in her life, was sent to her Swiss home, and Master Richard and I bent our steps toward New York.

I have forgotten to say that all the trouble between Master Richard and his father had been made up. The old man could not bear the absence of his son, and was pleading for Master Richard to bring his wife home as soon as he could, not knowing anything about why Master Richard could not, nor yet, when he was notified of the death, of the cause of it.

The next three years of our lives were quiet. Mrs. Richard had made a will immediately after her marriage, bequeathing all her property to Master Richard, but he would have none of it. He made it all over to her mother, and after that was consummated, refused to see Mrs. Sylvester again.

After these three years Master Richard's father began to fret. He wanted to see his son married again, and he had picked out a wife for him. The lady was a great beauty and had always been a great pet of the old man, as she had been of Master Richard before he fell in love with Miss Sylvester, and I always used to think she really loved him. To make a long story short, they were married, and a more quiet, happy couple I never saw. A year elapsed and an interesting event was about to happen. The doctor was in the house, not Willsey, and Master Richard expected every moment to become a father.

Almost at this critical moment there came a violent ring at the street door-bell and it was announced to me that a woman demanded to see Master Richard, and, though she had been told she could not, had insisted on forcing her way in, and was then coming through the hall. I was in the library, and went out to meet this woman. The gas was turned low, but if it had been darkness itself I would have known her. Good heaven! it was Mrs. Richard risen from the dead, old, haggard, bleared and ragged. She was almost at the library door when I met her, and heard her gasp out, "Brown, where's your master?"

Hardly had she uttered the words when she staggered and fell, rolling over on her back. I was so frightened that I was not only speechless, but paralyzed. The footman came up, and the terror of the situation recalled me to myself. I ordered him to assist me, and between us we raised the woman and carried her into the library, laying her upon the sofa. Then I told the footman to go up to the doctor, and whisper to him to come down stairs, but not to let Mr. Richard know anything about it, but in less than five minutes, before the doctor got down, I saw that the woman was dead, and so the doctor pronounced her. In a cold, professional way, he asked me if I knew the woman. I said I did not. Did my master? I said I thought not.

He sat down to the table, wrote a certificate that the woman had died of heart disease, turned to the footman who stood by horror-stricken, gave him the address of an undertaker not far away and his message, telling the man to use his name, and went back to his charge upstairs, following my injunction not to say anything to Master Richard. In half an hour the undertaker's wagon was at the door, and a few minutes later, as the living was ushered into the world upon one floor, the coffined dead was carried out from the floor below.

The next morning I told Master Richard the story of the night before, and together we went to the undertaker's and looked upon the dead woman. There could be no doubt about the identification this time, though there was nothing about her to recognize but a single ring, the wedding ring, and the wreck of her great beauty. Where she had been in all those four years, how she had found her way back and who the woman was that sleeps in Pere le Chaise will remain a sealed book forever.

The Eucalyptus in Australia.

[Melbourne Cor. Courier-Journal.]

Australia has a vegetation that is peculiarly and emphatically its own. Belonging to the myrtle family they form a distinct class of trees, with distinctive features peculiar to no other part of the globe. These are known here as the gum tree, and to botanists as the eucalyptus. There are about 150 distinct species, which form four-fifths of the vegetation of the country. Wherever you travel you come across the eucalyptus. On the arid plains are found the dwarf species, and on the mountain slopes and undulating lands they form gigantic forests. They shed their bark annually, but not the leaves, which are evergreen and very abundant.

The leaf has a peculiar action of turning one or the other side constantly to the sun, and while this affords poor shade, an operation of absorption and exhalation is constantly going on that is fatal to malaria. The leaves are full of oil cells, 100 pounds of them yielding from twenty to sixty ounces of a volatile oil. This oil has valuable medicinal qualities, and parties here in Victoria, who have a patent process for extracting the same, have the most valuable "oil well" in the world.

The different varieties of the eucalyptus furnish the commercial timber of the colony. The blue gum is a hard, light-colored timber of greater strength and tenacity than either the English oak or the Indian teak, and is chiefly used in heavy building and for piers and bridges. The red gum is also hard wood, with short-curled grain, and is used for ship-building, railway sleepers and wagon wheels, and is especially valuable for salt-water piers, as it contains a peculiar acid that resists the attacks of the sea worm.

Equal to the Occasion.

[Paris Paper.]

Scene in the Chinese war:

Captain of ironclad to artilleryman—Do you see that Chinese general there, about three miles off? Let him have one of those eight-inch shells in the eye.

Artilleryman, equal to the situation—Aye, aye, sir. Which eye, your honor?"

Victor Hugo: Youth, with gentleness, has upon old men the effect of sunshine without wind

CHINESE BRICK TEA.

An Article That Is Both Food and Drink to Mongolians and Siberians.

It is well known that most of the tea intended for consumption in European Russia has been diverted from the overland route and now goes to Russia by steamer, either via London or direct to Odessa. The finest tea of all, owing to a prevalent opinion that sea carriage impairs the flavor, still goes overland; but though Russians are in the habit of paying prices for tea unheard of in this country, the caravans would have little to depend on now if they trusted for support to the tea which still continues to go overland to Russia. They rely, however, on the carriage of the coarse brick tea which is consumed in Mongolia, Manchuria and Siberia. On my way back to Pekin from visiting the Great Wall, I met numerous large armed caravans of camels, laden with tea, and often preceded by a picturesque, fierce-looking Tartar horseman, lance in hand, who glared rather ferociously at the strange "foreign devil." The demand for brick tea—manufactured at Hankow, three hundred miles up the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and Foo-Choo on the Min, whence it is shipped to Tien-Tsin—is great and annually increasing, the inhabitants of Mongolia, Manchuria and Siberia using it both as food and drink, while sometimes it even takes the place of currency, the value of articles being calculated in bricks of tea. In spite of the fact that this trade is so hopelessly weighted by the enormous charges for overland carriage, the demand is so great that more than 60,000,000 pounds, principally brick, were conveyed overland in 1887 to Mongolia, Siberia and Russia, via Kalgan—that is to say, an amount equal to about one-third of the total annual consumption of Great Britain. It is therefore not difficult to imagine the sudden development which will take place in this trade alone, when a not inconsiderable proportion of the heavy overland charges are knocked off by the advent of a railway. And tea is only one of the many specific articles of commerce for which this railway will create an intensified demand. Coal, for instance, which is found within sixty miles of the capital, and now costs from £3 to £4 per ton at Pekin, will probably be reduced in price to considerably under £1.—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE MODERN PIANO.

A Condensed History of the Evolution of the Popular Instrument.

The piano, as we see it to-day, is the growth of centuries of invention. In its infancy it was a harp with two or three strings. From time to time more strings were added, and after a while the cithara was born. The cithara was in the shape of the letter P, and had ten strings.

It took many centuries for musicians to get the idea of stretching the strings across an open box, but somewhere about the year 1200 this was thought of, and the dulcimer made its appearance, the strings being struck with hammers.

For another hundred years these hammers were held in the hand of the player, and then a genius invented a keyboard, which, being struck by the fingers, moved the hammers.

This instrument was called a clavicytherium, or keyed cithara. This underwent some modifications and improvements from time to time. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was called a virginal. Then it was called a spine, because the hammers were covered with spines or quills, which struck or caught the strings of wires and produced the sound. From 1700 to 1800 it was much enlarged and improved, and called a harpsichord, and this was the instrument that Lady Washington, Mrs. Hamilton and the fine ladies of our revolutionary times played upon.

In 1710, Bartolomeo Cristofoli, an Italian, invented a key or keyboard, such as we have now substantially, which caused the hammers to strike the wires from above, and thus developed the piano.

In the past 150 years there is no musical instrument which has so completely absorbed the inventive faculty of man as the piano. The reason is obvious; it is the household instrument par excellence.—Toledo Blade.

Soaking Grain in Brine.

The usual method of soaking grain in brine to destroy smut spores is as follows: In an ordinary wash tub prepare the brine so that it will float a fresh egg. The seed is then placed in the fluid and allowed to soak for ten or fifteen minutes, after which the liquid is poured into another tub and the grain is spread on the floor, sprinkled with sufficient lime to whiten it, and allowed to dry. This process is repeated until all the grain has been soaked. While there has long been a wide-spread belief among farmers that soaking seed in brine, sulphate of copper solutions and other preparations would prevent smut, recent carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated that little or no benefit is to be derived from any such treatment. In fact, it has been shown that dressing the seed with strong brine or sulphate of copper solution, especially the latter, in nine cases out of ten does more harm than good. It weakens the vitality of the seed to such an extent that if they germinate at all the plants they make are weak and rarely mature perfect fruit.—B. T. Galloway, Vegetable Pathologist, Department of Agriculture.

—Professional colorers usually dye with their boots on.—Drake's Magazine.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Miss Fannie Macaulay, who died a few days ago at Brighton, England, at the age of eighty, was the last surviving sister of Thomas Babington Macaulay.

—One of Murat's daughters, Luisa Marchesa Rasponi, is said to be still living, at the age of ninety-two, in Ravenna, Italy. She was, therefore, nineteen in 1815, when Napoleon I. was dethroned and her father shot.

—Assistant Doorkeeper Bassett has been in the employ of the United States Senate for fifty-eight years. He recently celebrated his golden wedding, and was then made the recipient of a handsome present from the Senators.

—E. B. Ball, the nearest living relative of George Washington, occupies a stall in the south corridor of the Pension Building at Washington, where he sells cigars and fruit to the clerks. He is nearly eighty years old, and bears a striking resemblance to the Father of his Country.

—Philip Armour, the Chicago meat king, ascribes much of his success to good memory. He is said to carry the details of his enormous business in his head, can remember dates as well as transactions, and never forgets a man's face or name. The gift is natural but has been sedulously cultivated.

—John Wanamaker's country place at Jenkintown is said to absorb his attention as completely when out of town as business does at the store in Philadelphia. He is a liberal entertainer, and his hail-fellow freedom and jollity are contagious. He has a splendid collection of roses and orchids, and his rhododendrons are famous in the neighborhood.

—Mrs. Stanley Brown, formerly Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the dead President, is described as a singularly beautiful woman, with a slender but almost faultless form. The impressive effect of her beauty is said to be heightened by "undisguisable suggestions of sadness," which have lingered about her eyes and mouth ever since the dark days of '81, when she lost the father she idolized.

—Miss Breckinridge, daughter of the Kentucky Congressman, said to a Washington writer, recently: "We once lived at the same hotel with General and Mrs. Harrison. She is one of the sweetest women in the world, and will be very popular. She takes sincere pleasure in doing good and making everybody happy. We young girls were all in love with her. She used to give us a great deal of pleasure, and I do not suppose that she was ever conscious of it."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—In Ecuador it is understood that the employer shall board the cook's family. The case is similar in America, only the employer doesn't understand it.—Drake's Magazine.

—The last words of great men are all recorded in the books, but the last words of women, great and small, have always been too much for the historians.—Journal of Education.

—Rescuer (to man he has just cut down)—"The boys lynched yer, and left yer fur dead, did they? Well, how do yer feel now?" Half-hanged man—"Quite unstrung."—Boston Beacon.

—Dullard—"Now this is outrageous. Here's Casket has charged the widow Jones $500 for her husband's funeral." Brightly—"Well, you must always expect a stiff bill from an undertaker."—Lowell Citizen.

—Family meatman—"I understand, Mr. Smith, that your eldest daughter was married yesterday. Permit me to tender my congratulations." Smith—"Thanks; if you would do the same by your meat, however, it would be more gratifying."—Burlington Free Press.

—The coal man he whistled a merry gay,
As he fixed up the scales in a fanciful way,
And he nodded and smiled while he caroled this lay:
"As we journey through life, let us live by the weigh."

—Merchant Traveler.

—Mrs. Temperton—"Henry, father wrote me yesterday that he wants to get a typewriter. What is the best kind, do you think?" Temperton (immersed in stock questions)—"I like 'em about twenty-four with dark blue eyes."—Munsey's Weekly.

—Stranger—"How are base-ball prospects in Terre Haute?" Terre Haute citizen—"Bad. All gone to the dogs, so to speak." Stranger—"Ah, that accounts for the sight of so many canines with catchers' masks on, I suppose."—Terre Haute Express.

—A gentleman meeting a friend on the street stopped him to condole with him on his emaciated appearance, and inquired anxiously as to the cause. "Alas!" said the friend, "I have suffered for years with walking in my sleep. I have walked out of the door at night, have been saved when about to step from an upper window, and am now so in dread of fatal results that I fear to sleep at all." "An easy matter to cure," replied the first gentleman. "Take car fare to bed with you and you won't walk."—Philadelphia Press.

—A Modest Request.—They were going home from the opera, and as she had occupied the most prominent seat in the box, carrying his $12 bouquet and been seen by every one she knew, she was in a most amiable mood. "Dear Charles," she said, softly, "you have been very kind to-night. Is there any thing (nestling closer) that I can do for you before you go?" "Yes, Mabel," was his eager reply, as he looked at her rosy lips, "you can, if you—you will, lend me ten cents to pay my car fare home."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

INFECTIOUS GERMS.

Uncleanliness the Most Potent Factor in Spreading Diseases.

Nine-tenths of all diseases, if not all, are caused by specific low organisms. Among those which we have already isolated distinctly are the bacillus of consumption, typhoid fever, yellow fever, lock-jaw, pneumonia, cholera, dysentery, plague, etc. There is a great difference between these different bacilli, just as there is between large animals. A fence which will be perfectly safe against cattle may prove of no account against dogs; and where cattle may grow we may not be able to raise elephants. Similar differences exist also between these bacilli.

All of these germs of diseases require moisture for their plantation and growth. They are not killed by dryness; they only do not develop. A well-authenticated case is on record where the plague, which we have now hardly any reason to doubt is caused by a bacillus, broke out in a town in Germany two hundred years after the last plague had been there—and while no cases of plague were within one thousand miles—after the tearing down of an old house, in the masonry of which a mummy was found that had been cemented in. From records it was evidently the corpse of a person who had died two hundred years ago of the plague. This shows the wonderful tenacity of these microbes. The whole medical science has been revolutionized by their discovery.

Uncleanliness is now much better understood as being the factor in spreading diseases. Virchow examined the nails of school children, and underneath those nails he found, with particles of dirt, eggs of all the intestinal parasitical worms and bacilli, which, of course, would be eaten by the children with their bread.—Sanitary Era.

A QUEER OLD MAN.

The Extraordinary Eccentricities of a Wealthy French Bachelor.

A few years ago there died in the neighborhood of Paris an old man of the name of Lemieux, whose eccentricities had long been a source of wonder to his neighbors. He was wealthy, and lived in a solitary old house of the suburb, attended by two servants.

M. Lemieux had once been a connoisseur of paintings, a large collection of which he sold several years previous to his death. What reminds us of him now, however, is the increasing mania in this country for collecting postage-stamps of all nations. This was the special hobby of M. Lemieux in his latter years. One large room in his house was entirely papered with postage-stamps, from floor to ceiling. They were artistically arranged so as to represent forms. One piece represented the First Napoleon, life-size, the various colored postage-stamps being used to represent the proper tints. On another panel of the wall the Marseilles Hymn was given, music, words and all being composed of stamps.

There was another apartment in this old oddity's house garnished entirely with cigars, which were glued to the wall in various grotesque patterns. A cartoon, so to speak, of those, portrayed the Prince of Darkness pulling at an immense meerschaum pipe—the latter being a genuine and very valuable article, split in two and glued to the wall so as to be in relief. The superstitious people of the neighborhood were greatly horrified about this latter work of art, saying that no good would come of it; and their words were justified one morning, when the old man evinced such obvious tokens of insanity that he had to be placed in a lunatic asylum, where he died soon after.—N. Y. Ledger.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Beautiful Tortoise-Shell Combs and Pins at Fancy Prices.

A quaint old fashion has been revived in the wearing of small side-combs. Many of these are costly trifles, sold by jewelers for sums ranging all the way from $5 to $50 apiece. They are fragile bits of tortoise-shell, with gold tops, in a variety of designs, the more expensive ones being set with pearls, diamonds or other stones. Holding back stray side locks, they have the merit of being useful as well as ornamental, so no lady with a full purse need want a reason for buying.

High-back combs are also in favor. Some have square gold tops finished in gold or beading. Others are arched in various designs, sometimes entirely of gold, but often elaborately set with gems. Latticed patterns with a small diamond set in each intersection are shown at Spaulding's, besides some costly specimens of transparent enamel. Held up to the light, these tops show rich colors, like stained glass, resembling in miniature some Gothic cathedral window. Other combs are set with milk-white pearls or sparkle with a row of larger brilliants.

For those who prefer them are shown an equal variety of costly hair-pins. Some of these have perforated tops into which any handsome brooch may be fastened. Others may be detached from their tops by loosening a small screw, when the upper part can be used as a breast-pin. Daisies and pansies with diamond dew-drops in their hearts, or the favorite cluster of sweet-peas, may be used for ornamentation. Like the others, they may reach extravagant values, but they are also temptingly beautiful.

All these finest goods are of French manufacture. It is said that they could not be reproduced in this country, especially the enamels, which are works of art.—Chicago News.

SIMPSON'S DISCOVERY.

How the Anæsthetic Properties of Chloroform Were Brought to Light.

The name of Doctor (afterwards Sir) James Young Simpson became closely identified with the study of anæsthetics. He approached the subject with a due sense of its importance, and applied to it a scientific skill of the first order. Several deaths occurred through the careless and indiscriminate use of ether, causing that agent to be regarded with diminished favor. A less dangerous but equally effective substance was called for, and to the discovery of this Dr. Simpson devoted his best energies. In his researches he was assisted by several able professors, and for a time they gave a large share of their attention to the matter. Any volatile substance in which anæsthetic properties were suspected was carefully examined, and it was not long before the experiments brought forth the coveted reward. One night Dr. Simpson and his assistants were sitting up late, bent on their self-imposed task. A number of chemical fluids had been selected for experiment, each man providing himself with a glass, into which a small quantity of the particular substance engaging attention was poured, the glass being placed over warm water to help the evolution of vapor. In this way, with their mouths and nostrils held over the vessels, they tested one vapor after another, but it seemed as if the spirit of unconsciousness was not to be evoked. They tried many gases and liquids which no one had ever thought of testing in this connection before, and at last a small bottle of dark liquid which provoked no great expectations, and was only known as a chemical curiosity in the laboratory, was raked up out of some obscure corner and put to take its turn with the rest. This was a little bottle of chloroform. Presently, after more promising substances had failed them, it was resolved to submit it to the test. A small portion of the liquid was poured into each glass and the experimenters began their inhalations. Prof. Miller, one of the assistants, has described what took place. An unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed and very happy, and conversed with such intelligence as more than usually charmed other listeners who were not taking part in the proceedings. But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then—a crash! On awaking, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than ether," he said to himself. He next observed that he was prostrate on the floor, and that his friends were confused and alarmed. Hearing a noise, he turned round and saw his assistant, Dr. Duncan beneath a chair; his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, and his head half bent under him; quite unconscious, and snoring in a determined and alarming manner. More noise followed and much commotion, and then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making various efforts to overturn the table, or more probably to annihilate every thing that was upon it. All speedily regained their senses, and from the middle of that night dates the discovery of the anæsthetic uses of chloroform.—London Tablet.

HUMOROUS GEESE.

How They Had a Good Deal of Fun With a Number of Young Pigs.

A goose has perhaps the keenest appreciation of humor of any animal, unless it be her own arch enemy, the fox.

The writer once saw in a little grassy paddock some eight or ten fat and healthy pigs and half a score of geese. From the paddock a narrow open gate gave entrance into the farm-yard, and, as evening drew on, the geese ranged themselves in a row near this Thermopylæ. Obviously supper-time was approaching, and the pigs wished to return home to their troughs. Equally clearly the geese had given each other the word not to let them pass through the gate which they guarded, without paying toll.

First there came up a jolly, good-humored little pig, who trotted cheerfully along with a confidence which ought to have disarmed criticism, till he came among the geese. Then, with a cackle and a scream, every neck was stretched to get a bite at him, and, squalling and yelling the poor little porker ran the gauntlet.

The same fate befell six or seven more of his brethren in succession, each betraying increasing trepidation as he approached the fatal pass, and made a bolt through the *corps de garde* of geese whose chattering and screeches of delight were almost undistinguishable from human laughter.

At last the biggest pig of the party brought up the rear. He was a pink-fleshed, clean young fellow, with fat limbs and sides, and his ears were cocked, and his tail sharply twisted in the intelligent, wide-awake manner which so completely distinguishes the intellectual pig from the mere swinish multitude. With a loud grunt of defiance, this brave beast charged through the flock of geese, and had actually almost gained the gate, when a large gray goose made one grab at his fat ham, caught up the skin in a bunch, and gave it a tremendous pinch with her red beak. Needless to say, the air was rent with the squeals of agony of the injured pig, and the ecstatic pæans of the flock of geese in chorus.

From the order in which this transaction took place, I derived the impression that a similar game of prisoner's base probably formed the entertainment of the geese every evening.—Frances Power Cobb.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 13 1889

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Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS VI.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	10 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 5 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chimaman made exclude1	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ doz. bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, as variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese silks	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crocheted Wheel quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall pocket, or banner, $5 00
silk patchwork, $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool, $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, lined made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $5
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $5

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $5
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$25
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, free for all, best 2 in 3 heats 1 mile each, entry must to own the team. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal:
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS & ORGANS
☞ If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Pr

M. A. NEWMARK & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
sep1-tf ***CROCKER BROS., Props.***

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m.	3 16 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs	7 55 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville	8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 19 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a. m.	1 50 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 50 p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2 35 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Bundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (6 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sep1 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.....1889

BORN.

AGUIERRE—Near Independence, July 5th., 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Benigno Aguierre a son.

SMITH—At Round Valley, June 28, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, a son.

DIED.

ROBERTS—At Round Valley, July 8, 1889, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Roberts, aged 1 month and 18 days.

Who stole Grant's bottle?

Matlack has reduced the price of shoeing to $2.00. See his ad.

Farmers around Independence are now cutting the second crop of alfalfa.

Mrs. Maggie Dunn and Mrs. Cooper, of Bishop were in town during the week.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn has gone on a visit to her sister Mrs. Butler, at San Francisco.

A number of Independence families have gone to Onion Valley to spend the hot weather season.

The trial of R. C. Broder et. al. vs. A. R. Conklin et. al. has been set for September 2nd., 1889.

Mr. T. K. Hutchinson came down from Bishop on Tuesday and remained in town a couple of days.

Mrs. H. E. Jiggens left Independence on Tuesday morning for San Francisco to join her husband.

All kinds of farm produce will be taken in payment for work at the blacksmith shop of J. W. Murphy

Reno has had another big blaze. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The cause of the conflagration is unknown.

When the small boy looks over the court yard fence and sees Under Sheriff William's watermelon patch he chuckles to himself.

John Shepherd and wife, and Jas. R. Moffett and wife, leave this week for a two weeks fishing trip on Kern River.

A number of Olancha people have been in town during the week as witnesses in the water contest case of Walker vs. Grant.

The *Whistle* is the name of a new paper published at El Verano. We suppose it is so called because every man must pay for his whistle.

Fine table and cooking apples for sale in lots to suit. Address

E. ROBINSON,
Independence, Cal.

Miss Leora Collins has returned to her home at Warm Springs to spend the Summer vacation. She has been attending the State Normal School at Los Angeles.

A fire occurred at Bakersfield last Sunday afternoon that destroyed thirteen blocks, including all the business houses and forty residences. The loss is estimated at $1,250,000.

Mr. L. Lasky and Mrs. Lasky and their daughter Mrs. Casco, have returned to Lone Pine after an absence of nearly two years. They are here on a visit only, and intend going back to San Francisco.

Last week Badge ran a mile at Coney Island in 1:40 with 115 pounds up. This is within a quarter of a second of Ten Broecks time with 110 pounds and is therefore considered a much better performance.

Hon. Simon Cameron died at his home in Pennsylvania last week, at the advanced age of 90 years. He was a notable characteter and a man of intellectual worth, but has been out of active service for a long time.

Last Thursday Maggie J. Dunn was granted a divorce from Rob't. A. Dunn on the ground of failure to provide, and was awarded the custody of the two minor children. P. W. Forbes was the Plaintiff's attorney.

Attention is called to the advertisement of R. C. Spear, the popular Lone Pine blacksmith. All work in his line will be carefully attended to at moderate charges. His work is all first class and satisfacton guaranteed.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach at Lone Pine next Sunday morning, and at Independence in the evening. Sevices at the usual hours. As he leaves for Conference on Tuesday morning, there will be no services the following Sunday.

The City Council of Oceanside, Cal. offer a reward of $200, for the capture of John Murray who murdered City Marshal Charles Wilson at that place on July 3d. Murray is about 5 feet 6 in., weight 140, light complexion and aged 24 years.

Last May Kern County voted to issue $100,000 00 worth of bonds. The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable twenty years after date, or before that time at the pleasure of the County, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

A careful examination of the books in the Recorder's office shows that the mortgages in the County increased 50 per cent. between March 1st. 1888 and March 1st. 1889. This confirms a statemant made in this paper several weeks ago to the same effect.

Any person interested in fruit growing should visit the Densmore Ranch. A young orchard of about 12 acres has made phenomenal growth. Mr. Densmore will take pleasure in showing a visitor through his orchard and nursery.

Los Angeles spent $208,000 for a City Hall. It is one of the ugliest buildings on earth. It is a big pile of brick, having no more beauty of form than the huge mounds that remain of Babylon or Nineveh. The building is not yet completed, and yet Los Angeles papers say the worthless brick it is built of is crumbling to pieces.

The Supreme Court has less than thirty days to decide the Elliott Case. Elliott appears to take the matter very cooly and is in as good health as when arrested. He has not heard from his attorneys since his case was submitted in the Supreme Court.

Want of water in the Carson River has caused the quartz mills to be shut down. This, in turn, causes stoppage of work in the mines at Virginia. The *Enterprise* estimates that at least six hundred miners are thrown idle, and must remain idle for about two months.

County Indebtedness.

In 1884 Inyo County issued bonds to the amount of $85,000.00 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and has redeemed $14,500 of that issue, leaving $70-500 yet outstanding.

Section 4050 of the Political Code of this State provides for the payment of the interest on the bonds and also "such proportion of the principal that at the end of five years the sum raised from such levies shall equal at least twenty per cent. of the amount issued; at the end of nine years at least forty per cent. of the amount; and at and before the date of maturity of the bonds shall be equal to the whole amount of the principal and interest."

The above section has not been complied with so far as it relates to the redemption of the principal of the bonds; if it had there would be now outstanding $68,000. instead of $70,500. To comply with the law it will be necessary for the County to redeem $19,500 worth of bonds in the next four years, as the bonds are dated July 15, 1884. During that time interest coupons to the amount of some $17,500 will have to be paid, making a total of more than $37,000 to be raised by taxation in the next four years, an average of some $9250 a year, which will exceed 28 per cent. of all moneys collected yearly by taxation, after deducting what belongs to the State, unless the assessment roll increases very materially. During the last five years the levy for the Bond Fund has equaled 18 per cent. of the total levy for State and County purposes. It will be readily seen that it would be impossible to keep the levy at even 2½ per cent. under such circumstances. If called upon the County is compelled to redeem 40 per cent. of the issue of 1884 by July 15th. 1893, for if the Board of Supervisors fail to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal as it becomes due the State Board of Equalization has the power to levy a special tax on all assessable property in this County to cover the deficiency as provided in Section 4052 of the Political Code. At the August meeting of the Board of Supervisors the matter of refunding the bonded indebtedness of Inyo County, at 5½ per cent., will be considered. The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco is prepared to take the entire issue at par. If the matter is consummated it will be a great saving to the County and instead of being compelled to redeem $9,250 in bonds and coupons for the next four years the County can by paying, on an average, $6-323.70 each year for the next five years keep the interest coupons paid and redeem 20 per cent. of the principal as required by law. We should endeavor to keep our tax rate below 2½ per cent. and in order to do that we must refund. The saving to the County in one year in intesest will nearly equal the cost of refunding, which will be about $1,250, for commissions, blank bonds, etc.

The Board of Supervisors is fully conversant with the above facts and no doubt will act for the best interest of the County.

The Standard-Bulwer Suit.

The trial of the case of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co. vs. the Bulwer Consolidated Mining Co. was called in the Superior Court on Monday morning. After listening to arguments on the motion of the Bulwer to amend its answer, which was allowed, the impaneling of a jury was proceeded with, and when court adjourned in the afternoon twelve "good and true men" were in the box, but on the assembling of the court on Tuesday morning, four of them were excused, and their places were soon filled and the jury sworn in as follows: M. M. Waltze, H. F. Cayin, Jas. Logan, A. Goens, A. J. Severe, P. Farenbach, D. O. Waltze, J. H. Patterson, John Manly, J. F. Crowell, L. M. Dechambau and Jos. S. Pitts. Judge Hakes instructed Sheriff Cody to take charge of them and keep them together, and allow them to have no conversation or intercourse with any one outside of the jury. Sheriff Cody fitted up the vacant Court Room of Department No. 2 with beds, etc., and their meals are taken to them, making them virtually prisoners during the pendency of the suit.

The suit is brought by the Standrd against the Bulwer for $20,000 damages for blowing out the bulkhead of the Standard mine, and extracting ore. The Standard is represented by Hon. P. Reddy and Chas. A. Sehuman, and the Bulwer by Gen. R.M. Clark and R. S. Miner.

The week has been taken up reading testimony taken at the former trial of the Bulwer vs. Standard. A large number of witnesses are in town waiting their turn to be put on the rack. The trial will probably last ten days or two weeks longer. In the meantime our hotel and saloon-keepers are happy as people must eat and sleep and drink soda-water and iron-sarsaparilla.—*Chronicle-Union.*

Assessment Notes.

The following is taken from the Assessment roll for the present fiscal year:

Ditches assessed for the year 1889:

Stevens ditch, 10 miles	$1,400
McNally ditch, 10 miles	1,000
Inyo canal, 10 miles	6,000
Bishop Creek ditch, 7 miles	1,400
Farmers' ditch, 6 miles	800
Brown Monster ditch, 4 miles	25

The Carson & Colorado railroad is assessed $6,850 on its depots, round houses, etc.

The roll shows that 57,150 acres of unpatented land claims were assessed at $69,-743 00.

The following is taken from the report of the Assessor to the State Board of Equalization:

Total value of real estate and improvements	$ 900,627
Personal property	481,198
Money and solvent credits	9,215
Total value of all property	$1 391,040

Shall Teaming Be Abandoned?

At the end of last week A. P. Smith started for Mojave with his freight team. When he got to Independence the prospect for a load was so discouraging that he went back to Big Pine. Next day Schober's team got in from Mojave with but part of a load, and said it was doubtful if he would go out again. The teamsters say that merchants refuse to have their goods brought by team, and it looks as if the teaming business will be abandoned, and all goods brought by rail as formerly. Farmers about Bishop talk of calling a public meeting to discuss the subject. They appear to be the parties most interested in keeping the teams going.

To Dispel Colds

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys to healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them take Syrup of Figs.

On another page of this issue will be found the premium list of the coming 18th. District Fair, as adopted by the Directors at their last meeting. Such changes as are deemed advisable will be made at subsequent meetings and will be advertised as they are made. The list is exceedingly liberal and is sure to attract a good showing.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, July 8th.

Estate of John Chastine, deceased—The County Treasurer is ordered to pay into the State Treasury $1,190.25, unclaimed balance on hand.

Estate of J. B. Probasco, deceased—The sum of $367.48 ordered turned over to the State Treasurer.

TUESDAY, July 9th

Broder et. als. vs. Conklin et. als.—Stipulation filed fixing first Monday in September for trial.

THURSDAY, July 11th.

Dunn vs. Dunn—Suit for divorce. The plaintiff granted divorce and awarded custody of the two minor children until further order of the Court. Defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff $100 to defray the expenses of the action and for counsel fees and $20 per month alimony.

Grant vs. Walker—Judgment rendered for defendant and $50 damages awarded. A perpetual injunction was issued restraining plaintiff from interfering with defendant's water.

Correspondence.

LONE PINE, June 8, 1889.

MR. ED. INDEPENDENT.—*Dear Sir:*—On the 15th of last May the Lone Pine public school closed, and among those in regular attendance were the undersigned and Nellie Reynolds, who, instead of rejoicing as many other pupils, concluded to continue our studies without a teacher. We asked the Clerk of the Board of School Trustees for permission to use the school room, it being the most convenient place to study, and it was allowed us. We studied five days per week until the last of June. Now after having a week's rest, and participating in the celebration of the glorious anniversary of our Nation's independence with many friends at Bishop, we returned with the expectation of continuing our studies. On Monday last we both went to the newly elected Clerk of the School Board and stated to him that among the 198 volumes in the school library there are many reference books; the library is the only place in town to obtain such works without the aid of which it is impossible for us to advance in our studies, and requested the privilege of using the school as formerly; he replied that a majority of the Board was opposed to granting such a request and our application was denied. Being much disappointed in our hopes we could not but draw unfavorable comparison of our present condition with the former kindness shown us. Here at home, where we expected no injustice, the school officers, elected by the people, instead of doing their best to advance the education of pupils, have restrained us in our studies. I consider this a matter of public interest. The School Trustees have full control of school property. The Code requires that the school law be liberally construed with the view of effecting its prinal intention, viz., educating the young. I claim that the Trustees have done us an injustice; we are registered pupils of the the Lone Pine school and are entitled to the benefit of Section 1716 of the Political Code, and unless we are permitted to be where the school library is located we are debarred from such benefit. It cannot be claimed that we are not of a suitable age, for the School Census Marshal has already inscribed our names for the last time in his report. By their action in this matter they seem to disregard the intention of the law; they have the power in their hands and conduct matters as pleases themselves.

MATILDA MEYSAN.

The Nevada State Fair begins the week following our local fair, thus giving us an excellent oppurtunity to exhibit agricultural products fruit etc. at Reno.

John Barnes came up from Keeler on Thursday morning. Landlord Barnes dont get here very often but he "lightens up the gloom" when he does arrive.

MAN has the right to speak, think, and write, with freedom upon all subjects; but he has no right to force his opinions upon others, or to persecute those who differ with him in belief.—*Machaivel.*

Mr. V. G. Thompson has leased from Henry Levy the Independence Hotel. Mr. Thompson is an accomplished host and all guests at the hotel will receive careful attention. The rooms have been newly fitted up and every comfort provided for visitors.

Sullivan knocked out Kilrain in the 75th round at Richburg. The fight was well conducted throughout. Kilrain has always been regarded as a fake and the result of the fight has only verified public expectation.

The contest of Jas. Jones vs. Jos. Wagner involving 280 acres of desert land near Fish Springs was heard in the Land Office at Independence last Wednesday. The contest was on the ground that the contestee failed to reclaim as required by law. Decision not yet rendered. Geo. M. Gill Esq. appeared for contestant.

Last Thursday the case of W. T. Grant plaintiff, vs. August Walker defendant, came up in the Superior Court, and judgement was rendered in favor of the defendant on his cross-complaint for $50 damages and a perpetual injunction was issued restraining the plaintiff from diverting water that is claimed by defendant. The plaintiff had no counsel. Messrs. Conklin and Laird appeared for defendant.

Messrs. Crocker, McMurry, Thomas, Tibbets, Herod and others have locared two lakes situated some 16 miles west of Big Pine, the waters of which they intend to impound by means of two dams about 70 and 55 feet long. The lakes are about 200 yards apart and cover about 80 acres. The estimated cost of the work is $2,000 and operations will be commenced in a few days. The water is to be used on lands owned by the locators. During the Summer months thousands of inches of water run to waste while early in the season the ranchers are short of water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
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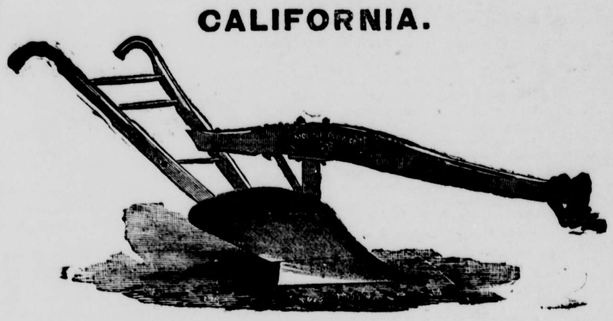

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For particulars, call and see
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHISE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
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Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

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Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, owners and occupants of lands lying under and in the vicinity of the East Side Canal, to all stock raisers and ranchmen having loose stock running at large, that the law entitled "An Act to protect growing crops, growing in the County of Inyo," approved March 28th, 1872, will be strictly enforced against all animals found trespassing upon the lands owned and occupied by us, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of November of each each year. (Signed.) F. McIVER,
DR. S. BISHOP,
PERSIA H. BISHOP,
L. L. WOODIN, M. D.
WILL H. GRAHAM,
J. H. PARISH,
H. J. ROBINSON.

Dated June 10th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOEL H. SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at Bishop, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo State of California.

HORACE M. SMITH,
Executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Bishop, Cal. June 10th, 1889. o 5

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

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HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps)

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents a share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TO MR. GIMBLETT.

[London Truth.]

Mr. Gimblett, the ex-detective, was seated one morning in his dingy little office over the furniture shop in the Waterloo Bridge road, when his clerk brought in word that "a young person" wished to see him.

"Who is she?" inquired Mr. Gimblett.

"She says she will tell you her name herself. She has never been here before," said the clerk.

"Begging?" suggested Mr. Gimblett.

"I think not. She doesn't look that sort, and her manner is overbearing," was the reply.

"A young person, did you say?" remarked Mr. Gimblett.

"Yes, sir; young, and not bad-looking neither," said the clerk, who perhaps knew his chief's little weakness.

"I suppose you had better show her in," remarked Mr. Gimblett, with an air of supreme indifference. Nevertheless, when his clerk's back was turned, he ran his fingers through his hair, settled his cravat, and deftly rearranged the flowers in his buttonhole.

The "young person" did not belie the clerk's favorable description—at least, in Mr. Gimblett's humble opinion. She was young, tall, had a good figure, and a pretty face. But what chiefly impressed Mr. Gimblett was the keen and penetrating glance of her dark eyes and the firmness of her mouth and chin. He instinctively guessed that he had before him a girl of unusual shrewdness and energy of character, while her calm self-possession testified to the strength of her nerves. She was very quietly, yet commonly dressed, and there was no attempt to disguise her station in life, which was evidently that of a superior sort of domestic servant.

"Pray be seated," said Mr. Gimblett as she entered.

"You are Mr. Gimblett, I suppose," said the visitor, taking possession of a chair and drawing it up to the table. "My name is Martha Chale. My father used to be in the force with you."

"Oh, yes, I recollect," said Mr. Gimblett, slightly disappointed at this prelude, though he scarcely knew why. "I knew your father very well. He was killed in that affair over Balham way. Very sad! very sad!"

"I didn't come to talk about my father," continued Martha Chale, in a cool, matter-of-fact tone. "He has been dead ten years and more. I only mentioned him as a sort of introduction."

"I understand," said Mr. Gimblett, surprised and amused at his visitor's tone and manner.

"I want to engage your services in a business way, and I'm quite ready to pay you," said Martha, producing an apparently well-filled purse, and placing it upon the table. "I'm not one of your extravagant sort, but I'm not mean neither. I know how to save, but I don't grudge spending."

"Excellent!" exclaimed Mr. Gimblett, with involuntary admiration.

"The fact is, I'm being watched by the police, and it's unpleasant," said Martha, abruptly.

"Naturally," acquiesced Mr. Gimblett.

"I've lost my situation for nothing, and now my footsteps are dogged night and day. I don't like it, and mother don't like it neither, and, what is more, I ain't going to stand it."

Martha Chale spoke with considerable asperity and vigor, and Mr. Gimblett could not help perceiving that the young woman was blessed with a temper of her own. Yet the ex-detective thought the flash of her eyes and the quick rush of color to her cheeks became her wonderfully, while he rather admired, than otherwise, the decision of her tones.

"Quite right," he said benignly; "what is it all about?"

"Well, it is this: I've been living as upper housemaid for the last two years with Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, of Park crescent."

"One moment—Mortimer, Park crescent," said Mr. Gimblett, as he made a note upon his blotting-pad.

"There has been a robbery there lately; some of Mrs. Mortimer's jewelry was stolen from a safe."

"Burglars?" inquired Mr. Gimblett.

"I know nothing about it," said Martha Chale, shrugging her shoulders. "The safe was opened by someone with a key, and the things abstracted. Nobody knows when it was done, except that the things were all right within a few days before the loss was discovered. That is the whole story. I was sent away."

"And none of the other servants?"

"No. I know why I was singled out. Mrs. Mortimer is most jealous of her husband, and she must needs take it into her head—"

"Pretty young women are dangerous in a house," interposed Mr. Gimblett, jocosely.

But from the manner in which this complimentary speech was received, the ex-detective judged that he had better not have uttered it. Martha Chale paused and fixed her dark eyes upon him with an expression of contemptuous astonishment. For once in his life Mr. Gimblett felt disconcerted, and became suddenly conscious of the fact that his hair was gray.

"I boxed his ears once for trying to bar the passage on the staircase; I know that," said Martha, impressively. "Misses hadn't no call to be jealous of me."

Mr. Gimblett did not trust himself to comment upon this remark, and his visitor proceeded:

"I suppose Mrs. Mortimer set the police on to me. Anyway, I'm watched night and day, and I've had enough of it."

"I don't see what I can do for you," said Mr. Gimblett.

"You haven't heard yet," said the young woman, catching him up quickly. "Wait till I tell you."

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Gimblett, mildly.

"I don't wish anybody any harm, but I want to protect myself. This is the reason I come to you instead of communicating what I know to the police."

"You said you didn't know anything about the robbery," said Mr. Gimblett, quickly.

"I meant, of course, that I had nothing to do with it myself. But I know who did it," rejoined Martha, sharply.

"Oh! I see. Pardon me."

Mollified by Mr. Gimblett's hasty apology, the young woman proceeded to reveal what she knew in her terse, matter-of-fact language, which her companion listened to with increasing respect.

"I dare say you are right," said Mr. Gimblett, when she had concluded her recital. "But it sounds strange. What sort of man is Mr. Mortimer?"

"He is younger than his wife. Married her for her money, and gets precious little of it," was the significant answer.

"If you are right—of course, you are not absolutely sure," said Mr. Gimblett, quite humbly—"I have no doubt I can manage matters so that you won't be annoyed any longer."

"That is all I want. Mind you don't carry the matter any further," said Martha, rising from her chair. "If you won't take any money from me," she added, "I won't press it on you, because I dare say you will make him pay your expenses."

If Mr. Gimblett had required any further proof of his visitor's shrewdness, the last remark would have furnished it. As he rose to open the door for her he was seized with a sort of sudden nervousness which he had never before experienced. He took her hand in his with the deliberate intention of giving it a fatherly squeeze indicative of admiration, but upon meeting her gaze he abandoned his subtle design, while a tinge of color came to his face. It was not until he had been alone for nearly five minutes that he completely recovered his equanimity, and then he felt unaccountably ashamed of himself.

However, his self-esteem survived the shock, and half an hour later he sallied forth with his usual calm and confident air and manner, to make a few inquiries on his own account about Martha Chale and her story. The latter, as far as regarded the robbery, he found perfectly correct, nor did there seem any reason to doubt that the girl was perfectly innocent of the affair. The police were watching her, it is true, but this was chiefly owing to the instructions of Mrs. Mortimer, and not because they had grounds for suspecting her. As a matter of fact, the jewels had been taken in a manner which left absolutely no clew to the perpetrators of the theft. For his personal satisfaction, Mr. Gimblett ascertained that Martha Chale bore an excellent character, and when out of a situation lived with her mother, a respectable woman who had brought up a large family by her own exertions.

Fortified by these details Mr. Gimblett resolved to have an interview with Mr. Mortimer without delay, for his sudden interest in Martha Chale prompted him to lose no time in earning her gratitude. He therefore took an early opportunity to pay Mr. Mortimer a visit at his club, thinking he was more likely to be able to see him there than at his own house. Mr. Mortimer looked a good deal surprised upon the detective being ushered into the strangers' room at the Blenheim. He received him, however, civilly enough.

"Your card informs me that you are a detective officer," said Mr. Mortimer, who was a florid, overdressed, rather handsome man of 40, with a shifty glance and a weak chin.

"An ex-detective, sir, to be precise. I thought," added Mr. Gimblett, lowering his voice to a confidential whisper, "you would sooner I called upon you here than at your own house."

"It all depends on what you have come about," said Mr. Mortimer, with an uneasy laugh.

"It's in connection with the alleged robbery of jewels at your house," said Mr. Gimblett, with startling abruptness, looking him straight in the face.

Mr. Mortimer dropped his eyes to the carpet before the detective's gaze, either from sudden nervousness or from constitutional inability to meet a direct glance. He put his hand in his trouser-pockets, and, looking at the tops of his boots, merely nodded.

"The fact is, there is a young person who used to be in your service who seemed to be unjustly suspected by the police—or somebody," said Mr. Gimblett in his most incisive tones. "She is being watched and inconvenienced, though she isn't the guilty party."

"You mean the girl Martha—Martha Chale, I suppose," hastily added Mr. Mortimer. "Well, I don't suspect her. My wife sent her away. I think it was devilish hard lines!"

"So it is. In fact it's persecution, and must be put a stop to."

"It isn't my fault," said Mr. Mortimer, sulkily. "I can't do anything in the matter."

"You will have to, sir, or else——"

"Or else what, sir? What the deuce do you mean?" cried Mr. Mortimer, blazing up.

"Well, sir, Miss Chale don't bear you any malice, but she does happen to recollect your starting off on a journey with a small valise on the evening of the 7th of July," said Mr. Gimblett significantly. "It might be desirable to investigate that little trip. You were supposed to have gone to Birmingham on business, but——"

The ex-detective's remarks were interrupted by Mr. Mortimer suddenly turning round and making a tremendous rattling in the empty grate with the poker, apparently oblivious of the fact that there was no fire. But ere he effected this transparent manœuver Mr. Gimblett had remarked the guilty glow which had suffused his brow.

"It wouldn't do, of course, for Mrs. Mortimer to suspect," resumed Mr. Gimblett, quietly, as soon as he could make himself heard again.

"No, no. Come, out with it. Let us have no beating about the bush. What is it you want?" inquired Mr. Mortimer, dropping the poker and fidgeting about the mantel shelf.

"Only a letter to the police-inspector, that I can deliver," said Mr. Gimblett, readily. "Nothing more than that."

Mr. Mortimer hurriedly seated himself at the nearest table and took up a pen.

"What shall I say?" he inquired.

"Only that you have reason to know that Martha Chale is innocent of the robbery, and request that the police will cease to annoy her," said Mr. Gimblett, glibly.

"Reason to believe—not know," said Mr. Mortimer, commencing to write.

"Know," repeated Mr. Gimblett, emphatically.

"D—n it, then, have it your own way," exclaimed Mr. Mortimer, as he rapidly dashed off the note. "What shall I say, though, to the police, if they ask me what I mean?" he added, looking up.

"They won't, sir. I'll manage that," said Mr. Gimblett.

"And my wife needn't know anything about this, I suppose?" he continued.

"Which, sir? Oh! you mean the note to the police. No, sir; certainly not," said Mr. Gimblett.

"Very well. There you are then," said Mr. Mortimer, flinging the sheet of paper across the table.

"It's rather a delicate job, sir; may require a little oiling," said Mr. Gimblett, coughing behind his hand.

"How much?" demanded Mr. Mortimer, after an uneasy pause.

"Well, perhaps—perhaps a tenner."

Mr. Mortimer's only answer was to hand Mr. Gimblett a bank-note rather tremulously, and, with this, the interview ended. Mr. Gimblett bowed politely and took up his hat, while Mr. Mortimer opened the door to him, looking particularly sheepish and crestfallen.

Mr. Gimblett chuckled to himself when he got outside, and proceeded in the direction of Scotland yard, having first securely stowed the 10 pound sterling note. Whether the "oiling" process extended beyond Mr. Gimblett himself is by no means clear. Suffice it to say that five minutes' chat with the inspector having charge of Mr. Mortimer's case, the production of the letter, and a few nudges and winks exchanged over a friendly glass, seemed all that was necessary to show how the land lay. From that day forward Martha Chale ceased to be a suspected person, even as a matter of form, and the mystery of the robbery was considered to be solved in a manner not altogether uncommon.

Mr. Gimblett was gallant enough to pay Martha Chale a visit at her mother's humble abode to report what he had done, and received the young woman's thanks, which were tendered without the least enthusiasm, rather to his disappointment. The ex-detective evinced an inclination to follow up the acquaintance thus suspiciously commenced, and ventured to call a second time when he happened to be passing soon afterward. But on the latter occasion Martha's manner was so abrupt and inhospitable that he did not care to repeat the experiment, though he was surprised how very mildly he resented her treatment of him.

Shortly after this Mr. Gimblett had to go over to Paris on business. "Missing persons traced" was one of the announcements upon his professional prospectus, and this branch afforded him plenty of employment. The supposed elopement of a publican's wife with a sprightly grocer's assistant was the cause of his visit to the French capital on this occasion, and in course of his inquiries in connection with this startling case he picked up a little piece of information which recalled Martha Chale vividly to his recollection. Perhaps if the truth were known her image suggested itself to his imagination rather frequently, for there is no denying that for the first time in his life Mr. Gimblett found the gayeties of Paris decidedly depressing, and was constantly detecting fancied resemblances between casual passers-by and a certain young woman who had impressed him so much with her cleverness. But the trifling discovery he made in Paris suggested an uncomfortable suspicion as to whether Martha Chale's cleverness had not been rather too much for him. In other words, he began to have a disquieting idea that the young woman had made a cat's-paw of him; and, what was worse, he learned to doubt whether she was really as innocent of the disappearance of Mrs. Mortimer's jewels as she had pretended. Upon his return to England Mr. Gimblett made some inquiries which resulted in his paying Miss Martha another visit in a frame of mind which wavered between furious indignation and bitter disappointment. His perturbation was increased by a strange longing that he might after all have wronged her, and this charitable sentiment came uppermost when he met her face to face.

"Miss Chale," he said, as soon as he got an opportunity of speaking to her alone, "you remember the story you told me about Mr. Mortimer?"

"Yes; I do," was her calm reply.

"You declared you had seen in the valise he took away with him the jewels that were supposed to be stolen," proceeded Mr. Gimblett.

"I know I did; but it wasn't true," returned Martha, returning Mr. Gimblett's gaze almost defiantly.

"I know it wasn't true," retorted the ex-detective, unable to conceal his resentment; "I have discovered the mystery about Mr. Mortimer's little trip. I have had an interview with the lady."

"You seem to have taken a good deal of unnecessary trouble," said Martha, quite tartly. "I could have told you all about his goings on."

"Well, you made a fool of me, anyhow!" exclaimed the inspector, more crestfallen than angry. "You might have gone to Mr. M. yourself, but neither you nor he would have known how to manage the police."

"That is why I came to you," said Martha, with a nod.

"Yes; I understand that it was very clever of you, miss. May I inquire your object?" demanded Mr. Gimblett, with great politeness.

"I was so closely watched that I couldn't aid him to escape," said Martha, for the first time slightly embarrassed.

"Him! Who?" inquired Mr. Gimblett, sharply.

"The party that did it. I was keeping company with him, and I was fool enough to—to believe in him. He came into the house once or twice when I was alone, but I don't know how he managed to take the things. The loss was discovered before he had time to get away, and he went into hiding—being new at it, I suppose."

"I should think so," freely ejaculated Mr. Gimblett.

"He swore he wouldn't stir without me, and I began to fear he would do something desperate. I was afraid to go near him while the police were about, so I came to you."

"I see. And what became of him?" inquired Mr. Gimblett, his admiration for Martha's striking abilities for his own line of business overcoming even his resentment and jealousy.

"I packed him off," said Martha, laconically, "to America."

"Are you to follow?" asked Mr. Gimblett, with a sudden thumping at his heart.

"Not I. The man is a fool and a coward. I couldn't marry either one or the other," said Martha, in her matter-of-fact way. "Besides, I am honest."

"I knew you were. I could have sworn it!" exclaimed Mr. Gimblett, in a tone which seemed to disconcert even the imperturbable Martha. "But, I say," he added, abruptly "you never let a cur like that get away with so much swag."

"No; he'll be disappointed when he arrives over the water. He thinks he has it all, but it is upstairs," said Martha, with a short laugh.

"Bravo!" cried Mr. Gimblett, slapping his knee enthusiastically.

"I was going to ask you to contrive somehow to take the things back to the Mortimers," said Martha. "I don't like keeping 'em in the house any longer."

"Quite right. Leave everything to me! Do you know, Miss Martha," said Mr. Gimblett, becoming suddenly confidential, "that there is a reward offered which would do nicely to furnish a cottage for a newly married couple."

"Then it will come in convenient," said Martha, quietly.

"It will, Martha, if you will only consent," cried Mr. Gimblett, suddenly seizing her hand, "I'm older than you, but we're suited for one another in every way. We should run well in double harness, my dear, both in business and domestic life."

"You was saying I've made a fool out of you once," remarked Miss Martha, neither elated nor indignant, but simply matter of fact; "do you want me to do it again?"

Mr Gimblett's only answer was to imprint a kiss on the substantial hand he held between his own. For a moment Martha Chale's dark eyes flashed furiously, and she looked inclined to box his ears. But she finally didn't.

—The days come and go like muffled and veiled figures sent from a distant friendly party, but they say nothing, and if we do use the gifts they bring, they carry them as silently away.—Emerson.

—It is self-absorption that carves wrinkles in the face, and streaks the hair with gray. Kindly thought and labor for others dependent and beloved—the living out of and not in the petty round of personal and individual interests—keep heart and energies fresh.

—One who wants to be the object of good feelings on the part of others must be the subject of such feelings toward them. This is what Solomon meant when he said that "he that hath friends must show himself friendly." A cross, ill-tempered and sour-minded man, who really loves nobody, is too hateful and odious to invite the affection of others.—N. Y. Independent.

—Prof. Blakie says: "It is a grand safeguard when a man can say, 'I have no time for nonsense; no call for unreasonable dissipation; no need for that sort of stimulus which wastes itself in mere titillation; variety of occupation is my greatest pleasure, and when my task is finished, I know how to lie fallow, and with soothing rest, prepare myself for another bout of action.'"

—A Greek, the wisest man of his day, once cried with honest fervor: "What a heap of things there are that I do not want!" How lucky we should be if we could get out of discontent and envy into his habit of loving the good we have, but fearing to have all the good we desire! Well, we think, we really ought to have such and such a thing. If that is so, we shall have it, but we will not whimper meanwhile. We can put on the airs of Socrates, and congratulate ourselves that we can be jolly without it.—Wide Awake.

—One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

—Fame consists largely in being ignored while you are living, to be recognized when dead.—Harper's Bazar.

—A man who does not know any thing is pretty sure to tell it the first chance he gets.—Louisville Western Recorder.

The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate small ones.—Once a Week.

—Man's character is an element of his wealth, and you can not make him rich in what he has except as you teach him to be rich in what he is.

—We are never more subject to attack from our spiritual enemies than when in the garden of ease. There is less danger for us when out in the conflict of life than when we sit down to rest.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—From New South Wales comes the news of the establishment of strong and vigorous societies on the American plan.

—There are schools for dunces in Germany, at which dull children receive instructions suited to their capacity.

—The great work of education, religious and secular, is to enable men to master the idea of time, and time's work.—Essays on Social Subjects.

—A fund is being raised in San Francisco to found a Memorial Garibaldi school, where Italian history can be taught to young Italian-Americans.

—There are about 800,000 Roman Catholics in India, while the native Protestants number only 400,000; but the Jesuits have been there three centuries, the Protestants only one century.

—There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges in this country aggregate over $23,000,000. Three of these men—Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins and Asa Packer—gave over $14,000,000.

—Travelers tell us that even in Spain, one of the last places we should think, where Protestantism could find the least friendship, it is tolerated and talked of, and that Protestant churches exist in some of the principal cities. The same thing is true of Italy.

WEBER'S WINDFALL.

The Louisiana State Lottery Award's a Fortune of $15,000.

In a neat and modest cottage at He Liberty street, West Side, lives Peter Weber. The even tenor of Peter's way has been rudely broken in upon by an incident not of a very discouraging character. He luckily held one-twentieth of ticket No. 32,074, which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, on April 16, and consequently, a week ago Saturday, $15,000 in cold cash were added to his earthly possessions.

A *Sun and Voice* reporter dropped in to see Mr. Weber Friday. He found a little gray-haired, good-natured German, whose acquaintance with English is far from perfect, but by whom, with the assistance of his comely and more thoroughly Americanized daughter, he was assured that the rumors of the financial windfall were entirely true.

Mr. Weber is indeed a fortunate man. So large a fortune seldom comes in a lump to a laboring man, and, coming as it does, in his old age, when his days of activity are at the most but few, it is an untold blessing, and would that we all could be similarly favored. We understand that Mr. Weber purposes returning to Germany in the near future.

To his old friends and relatives on the other side of the ocean, Mr. Weber will doubtless have better stories to tell of his new home than they have ever heard before. The prize which he has drawn will make him seem to the residents of Bismarck's dominion, as a truly rich man, must be envied.—*Cleveland, (Ohio) Sun and Voice*, May 5.

DISARMING AN UNSEEN FOE.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

The man who always pays down is never called to pay up.

DISTANCED IN THE RACE.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended? You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also, all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Birds of a feather frequently flock to jail together.

A White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

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Laurie—Have you ever seen a cow milked, mother? Mother—Yes, dear. So have you, haven't you? Laurie—No; only unmilked, you know.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

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TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
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---

Rope in Japan is made of the hair of women. There is no sow-rope there, because none of the women have blonde hair.

BADLY BRUISED.

Senator Edward F. Reilly, New York, writes:

"STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, "ALBANY, N. Y., March 21, 2887.

"Some weeks ago, while sleigh riding, I was upset and thrown with great force on the road. My left side and shoulder were much bruised, and I suffered great pain. I tried various external remedies without avail. Fortunately a friend brought me four ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I put two on my shoulder and two on my side. In two hours the pain diminished and I slept well that night. I was very much better the next morning, and continued to improve for four days, when I found myself completely recovered. It is astonishing how quickly ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER relieves the soreness and swelling."

And So it Goes.—"What do you think of a man who uses slang, Nellie?" "He makes me tired."

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I was taken sick while at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors, lost forty pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was Stomach and Liver Complaint, resulting in an attack of bilious colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised, and sent for a bottle. I at so sent for my physician, and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life.—W. S. Bitzer, Slate Mills, Ross Co., Ohio.

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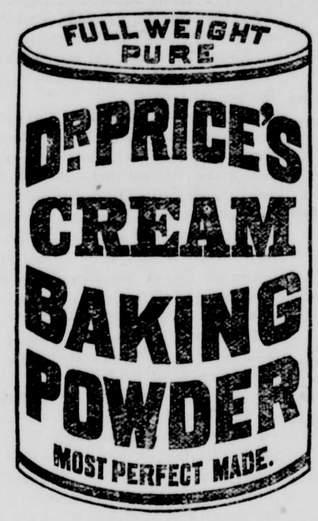

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Look at my face and my hands—not a pimple,
Such as you saw there some time ago.
See my fresh cheeks, and I'm getting a dimple,
I don't look at all like I used to, I know.

My face was all blotches—complexion like tallow;
No wonder they thought me and called me a fright;
No one need have pimples and skin gray and sallow,
If she'll take what I took, ev'ry morn, noon, and night.

I asked the delighted young woman what she referred to, and she answered, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It *is* the best beautifier in the world, because it purifies and enriches the blood, and pure rich blood gives good health, and good health—beauty.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMONG THE POULTRY.

How to Make It Pay as Large a Profit as Other Classes of Stock.

A red comb is a good indication of health.

Use plenty of carbolic acid at the first indication of cholera.

Tarred paper makes a good lining for the poultry house, but shingles make the better roof.

When it can be done without too much inconvenience it will be best to provide separate yards for the different classes of poultry.

It is quite an item in handling poultry to keep them gentle, and it can readily be done if proper care is taken not to frighten them.

It will be found a good plan to take out the old material and burn it after a brood is hatched out and put in a supply of fresh material before using the nests again.

While it is possible to keep eggs some time before setting, still better and thriftier young fowls will be hatched if eggs not more than fifteen days old are set.

If well cared for a hen that is an extra good setter can be made to hatch out ten broods without injury. A good, large hen can care for twenty chickens nearly if not quite as well as for ten.

Hens that get into the habit of pulling feathers or eating eggs, unless especially valuable should be marketed or made into pot-pie as soon as possible.

When made a specialty poultry farming does not require a large acreage of land, while with management it is possible to secure a regular income every week.

The principal source of income from pea-fowls is the feathers, though there are many persons who like the taste of the flesh sufficiently to enjoy eating them. They require a long time to fully mature.

The meat of the common guinea is dark and has something of a gamey flavor that those who prefer wild fowls to domestic ones relish. If in good condition it makes an excellent table fowl.

Turkeys and guineas rather more than other fowls, seem to have a disposition to hide out their nests, and it will often be necessary to watch very closely in order to discover their hiding place. Guineas rather excel any other kind of poultry in this respect. As good a feed as can be given to the young poultry for a first meal is hard boiled eggs chopped up fine. The bane of raising young, thrifty poultry is the feeding of too much cornmeal, causing more or less disease and at the same time increasing the cost.

A delay of a few days in getting young chickens or ducks to market will often make so much difference in the price as largely to determine the question of profit or loss. It is an item in raising poultry for early market to push along as rapidly as possible.

While with many it is not so considered, yet counting what is used for the family table, poultry pays as large a profit as any other class of stock kept upon the farm. There is, too, the additional advantage that what is not marketed at a price that will pay a profit can nearly always be used to good advantage at home and will add much to the variety and healthfulness of the food supply.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

WITH CHINA'S MINISTER.

Points of Etiquette Observed at the Legation of the Flowery Land.

When the Chinese Minister gives a formal dinner to any of his own countrymen of sufficient rank to be thus honored or to Japanese visitors, he never fails to go through a curious form of etiquette. Before taking his seat at the head of the board he approaches the guests, who stand in a line around the table, and without uttering a syllable pushes each tenderly and playfully and points significantly to the unoccupied post at the head of the table. It is etiquette for the guests to observe a rigid demeanor, neither speaking nor moving, and demonstrating by their inflexible attitude their unworthiness to occupy the place d'honneur. This over the Minister sinks into his chair and would no doubt have been greatly surprised had anybody taken it. No one speaks until the Minister drops a remark, which is finally taken up and commented upon. Then the chief speaks again and more observations follow; so it may be said that the chairman in a measure supplies subjects for conversation.

Another curious custom at these formal dinners is that after the fish is eaten they all rise simultaneously and dust their chairs with their napkins. The bill of fare is pretty nearly the same as would be served at any of the other foreign legations, with one or two special Chinese delicacies by way of tidbits. Chinese gentlemen prefer Burgundy and claret to any other wines.—Table Talk.

—Signal Service Man—"You've come in to complain of our weather predictions, eh?" "Yes, and I've a good mind to put the law on you. You said it would be warmer, and I've had to pay twenty-five dollars to a plumber for fixing 'busted' water pipes." "When we predicted warmer weather we had a cold snap, did we?" "Yes, we did." "Well, when we predicted a cold snap we had warmer weather, didn't we?" "Yes." "Then what's the matter with you. Ain't we giving you a fair stand off?" Stranger, puzzled by this peculiar logic, goes off to think it out.

ADVICE TO WIVES.

How They May Put Their Husbands in Trim and Continue to Hold Them.

Never marry but for love, but see that thou lovest what is lovely.—Ovid.

If the man who loves her won't admire her she'll find some one who will. Perhaps she isn't beautiful, but the woman never lived who was not gratified by a compliment to her person tendered by graceful word or implied by homage in a glance. Men too often pooh-pooh as silly weakness or vanity what is really part of the strong contrast in mental character which links the sexes in magnetic affinity. Her love of dress is but one phase of her higher nature in appreciation of the beautiful and harmonious in color. I have known women so exquisitely attuned that to simply look at a pansy or a rose was to thrill their whole being as with the chords of a harp. A woman thrives on admiration. Without it the springs in her nature nourish fretfulness and frowns; the homely woman becomes homelier through neglect to water the flower in the heart.

Why should not the husband be always the lover? May it not be traced to lack of proper study of the relationship? I believe women fail to hold their husbands' devotion by too complete surrender. Their very excess of love and self-sacrifice defeats their aim. A woman should study the opposite sex. A woman is governed through her emotions to a great extent, a man through his senses. Her affections are deeper, quieter and more constant. His are turbulent, less deep-seated and more easily influenced by passion. A woman's influence over a man is measured by her personal magnetism. If she fails to hold her husband's loyal love she has either yielded herself too entirely or failed in other ways to charm his senses, either physical or spiritual, or both.

There is more magnetic power in the graceful turn of a ribbon about a woman's throat than in a well-ironed shirt bosom or a well-darned pair of socks, although the latter are not to be neglected. A pretty ankle on the street will catch the admiring gaze of many a benedict who daily sees a prettier one at home. The novelty and charm suggested by a stranger spices his senses, appeals to his imagination. A wife has a rival in every other woman. If she be a fool she becomes jealous and shows it. If she be a sensible woman she besieges the fort with the same kind of weapons—the legitimate arts of her sex.

Wives make themselves too cheap. What men command as a right or come to regard as a matter of course they soon learn to place a low estimate upon. Woman rules over the heart and desire of man by divine right. She is the queen of civilization, before whom all mankind bend the knee in homage—when compelled. To grant as a favor what she really desires to give is an art which once attained makes woman mistress of the field. The subtlety of the sex exerted on these lines makes every wife largely the fashioner of her own domestic paradise or hell, just as she may wisely use the knowledge. True marriage is yet a far-off ideal. Few grasp its hidden meaning and fewer still have will and courage to develop all that may be gained in human happiness by striving to approximate the true idea.—Milton Allen, in Cleveland Union.

THE EDITOR WAS IN.

A Warning For Readers Who May Happen to Consider Themselves Insulted.

"This licking an editor is scaly business," said a Detroiter the other day, as the matter was called up. "I once had some experience in that line, and I haven't quite recovered from my disgust yet."

"How was it?"

"I was in Peoria, Ill. A paper came out one morning and called me a loafer, and my dander was up in a minute. I went around to find the editor, taking a copy of the paper along. He was very courteous and even when I said I had come to lick him he didn't lose his smile.

"Any thing wrong?" he asked.

"Your paper calls me a loafer."

"Ah! does it? Let's see. This is not my paper, but the Bugle, published two blocks further down. My paper is the Argus."

"And this is not the Bugle office?"

"Oh, no."

"Well, I went down to the other office, and as I was going up-stairs I met a man tumbling down."

"What's up?" I asked.

"Been up to lick the editor," he replied.

"And was he in?"

"He was—a whole ton of him."

"What's your complaint?"

"His paper called me a loafer. My name is John ——."

"And I wasn't the person meant at all, you see, and when I afterwards called upon the Bugle man I found him to be an ex-heavy weight pugilist who could have knocked the life out of me with a punch."—Detroit Free Press

—Fond mamma (who knows him at home)—"Frankie, I hope you have been a nice, quiet boy at school this afternoon." Frankie—"Yes, indeed, mamma. I went to sleep in my seat right after recess, and the teacher said she would keep in the first boy or girl that waked me up."—Puck.

—Under the terms of a will, left by an Iowa man the same gold watch was left to thirteen different persons. He was not friendly with any of them, and he probably did it hoping they would fight each other, which they are doing in a lively manner.

WITH THE SNAKES.

The Queer Pets Kept in the Late King of Oude's Gardens.

That a person can enjoy keeping snakes for pets is incomprehensible to those who look on a snake merely as a disgusting and dangerous creature; but the true student of nature finds something interesting in the snake's habits of life, and never ceases to admire its sinuous, gliding movements, which are the perfection of ease and grace.

The late King of Oude had a snakery in the gardens of his palace near Calcutta, and there snakes of all sorts and sizes were assembled.

"It was an oblong pit," says one who had seen it often, "about thirty feet long by twenty feet broad, the walls being about twelve feet high, and perfectly smooth, so that a snake could not climb up. In the center of the pit there was a large block of rough masonry, perforated so that it was as full of holes as a sponge. In this honeycombed block the snakes dwelt, and when the sun shone brightly, they came out to bask or to feed.

"His Majesty used to have live frogs put in the pit, and amused himself by seeing the hungry snakes catch the frogs. When a large snake catches a small frog, it is all over in an instant; but if a small snake catches a large frog, so that he can not swallow it at once, the frog's cries are piteous to hear. Again and again I have heard them while out shooting, and have gone to the bush or tuft of grass from which the piercing cries came—sometimes in time, sometimes too late to save poor froggy, though the snake generally got shot.

"But a frog has been known to turn the tables on the snake. Two gentlemen in Cachar, some years ago, saw a small snake seize a small frog and attempt to swallow it. But suddenly a large frog jumped forward, seized the snake's tail, and began to swallow the snake.

"How the affair might have ended can not be told, because my friends imprudently drew near to watch the combat, when the frogs and the snake took alarm, and the big frog disgorged the snake's tail, the snake released the little frog, and they all dispersed, each his own way."—Youth's Companion.

THE AMERICAN DRUMMER.

An Eloquent Newspaper Tribute to That Prince of Intinerants.

The merchant has his store, the manufacturer his shop and the professional man his office; when the work of the day is done, they go to their homes, where blue devils are exorcised by the joys of the fireside, and there is a relaxation of business cares in the pleasure of society. But the drummer has the wide, wide world for his field of action, and his energy and nerve for his stock in trade. His days are spent in labor and his nights in toil. He travels while other men sleep; recollections of home must be crushed out of him and the tenderest part of his nature must be subdued. For who could sell goods when, in fond memory, he heard the voices of his children mingled with the strife of trade? He must keep his heart locked tightly while he handles the keys of commerce. And yet, he has pleasures, too. When for a time his work is over, who so well understands the secret of "taking mine ease in mine inn." He is as much at home in a caboose of a freight train as in a palace car. When he enters a train, his familiarity with his surroundings, is so apparent that he might easily be mistaken for the president of the road. His practical eye at a glance selects a cosy seat, and he is ensconced therein and taking his daily lesson in human nature from his traveling companions before they have begun to be settle. The bell rings, the throttle valve is opened, and the train moves into the country. Now, who can know the joy he feels as he glories in the view of the landscape, while the hills and valleys, the streams and rivers and the woodlands and meadows in panoramic beauty glide away behind him.

Then here's to the drummer, that prince of itinerants. Speak a kind word for him when you can, and when his last trip is over may he enjoy, in his old age, the peace and quiet of domestic life which was denied him in his earlier manhood.—Shoe and Leather Record.

Distinguished Colored Men.

Walking about the lobby arm in arm with a white-haired and pale-faced old Southern gentleman of great dignity is a thick-set man of light coffee color, medium in height, with a round, good-natured face. The colored man is the better known of the two. Perhaps he is better dressed. His clothes are of fine quality, but not showy; a shiny beaver rests squarely on his head, and a good cigar is held between his teeth. He is a United States ex-Senator and a man of work in his way. The group on the wooden bench seek his influence, and he is a frequent visitor at the White House. He is ex-Senator, ex-Register and present lecturer Blanche K. Bruce. The shorter and fatter and darker man, with a much more serious expression on his face, who is surrounded by several of his race, who are all trying to engage him in talk at the same time, is another active adviser of Southern politics and appointments. He has a grievance against the Solid South; in the Smalls-Elliott contested election case in the House last session he was the unsuccessful contestant, while Elliott held the seat. These are the two most active leaders of the group of colored politicians from the South that assemble on the hard bench each day to talk, hope and wait.—Washington Letter.

—The smallest party is big enough for friends; the biggest party is too small for enemies.

CECILIA'S QUANDARY.

How the Prima Donna Blasted the Hopes of Poor Alasper Yorick.

"You speak truly, Mr. Yorick. The applause of the critical public is gratifying to me as an artist, but it does not touch the heart. Nothing so moves me as the unobtrusive admiration and affection of my true friends—those who value me for myself alone—as expressed in the warm grasp of the hand, the kindling eye and the sympathetic voice."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Miss Cecilia, if I may venture to address you in so familiar a way," responded the young man, somewhat tremulously. "It gives me courage to speak of a subject that has long been uppermost in my thoughts."

Alasper Yorick hitched slightly forward in his chair, swallowed a large hunk that in some unaccountable manner was obstructing his throat, and continued:

"The multitude is wildly demonstrative, but fickle. It is no wonder your glorious voice stirs all hearts and moves to rapture the listening thousands who hang, as it were, upon your lips. Yet if you should lose that marvelous voice you would be in the—er—you would cease to be a popular idol. You would soon be only a fleeting memory. But the devotion of a true heart is something that outlasts the ravages of time."

The lovely prima donna, her lustrous, soulful eyes gazing dreamily into those of the infatuated youth as if her vision penetrated through them into his inmost being and out over the landscape beyond for miles and miles, bowed her beautiful head, but made no reply.

Emboldened by her manner the young man threw himself at her feet and burst forth:

"Cecilia Von Dumpenshleiger, I am only one of your hosts of passionate, devoted admirers, but not one of them would cherish you with a tenderness surpassing mine. Not one of them in a million has the capacity to love you as I do. If the refuge of a fond, faithful, deathless devotion can console you in the hour when your matchless soprano voice, with its faultless upper register and chest tones of unequaled timbre, kind of—aw—peters out, you know, and when the pearl-like radiance of your complexion fades into a leathery hue——"

"Mr. Yorick," murmured the prima donna, still looking dreamily through him into vacancy, "believing you, as I do, to be a true friend, I wish to ask your advice upon a matter of some moment."

"Is it possible," he gasped, "that you have not been listening to what I——"

"My friend," said the gifted queen of song, her eyes luminous with unshed tears, and her liquid, sympathetic voice tinged with an indefinable shade of melancholy, thrilling him to the soul, "the manufacturers of the Sure-Death-to-Freckles soap have offered me the pitiful sum of $1,000 for my signature testifying to its merits. Would you take it, Mr. Yorick, or stick out for $5,000?"—Chicago Tribune.

OLD WORLD TITLES.

Hints That May Be of Interest to Wealthy American Girls.

No foreign, though more particularly no French, title holds a more esteemed place than that of "Marquis," which, indeed, socially may be said to rank above that of Duke for the very simple reason that while the first Napoleon created a large number of Dukes and Princes he patented no Marquises, who, unless the sons of imperialist Dukes, are therefore known to be of creation belonging to the days of the monarchy. Such points are of course difficult to determine without ready sources of reference, but in foreign society such distinctions are as familiar as are with us those which regulate the relative social positions of the members of our aristocracy.

It is a distinction not always thoroughly understood, that which exists between political or peerage nobility and nobility of blood. A gentleman of blood being already noble, can not be further ennobled by being raised to the peerage, though his rank and privileges are thereby augmented. This is a point which, if it is not always clear to the English mind, it is difficult to explain to the foreigner. He, however, perhaps better than the Briton, can grasp the meaning of the amusing anecdote of the Spanish grandees who, signing their consent to the accession to their throne of the French Philip V., wrote each against his name, "noble as the King;" one, however, adding, "and a little more, for," he said, "Philip V. is a Frenchman, while I, I am a Castilian." Though it is a colloquial fiction that every Spaniard is of noble birth, it must be remembered that it is only the heads of the Spanish noble families who bear the title, the eldest son of a Duke being known during his father's life-time simply as "Don Alfonso di ——." It is, perhaps, not familiarly known that a Spanish title is by no means an inexpensive luxury. The rank of grandee costs about £1,000; and while with us a ducal title entails an outlay of £1,300, it mugt be remembered that it is only the original recipient who pays this sum, which in Spanish is renewable on every fresh assumption of the title. This is but poorly recompensed by the right enjoyed by all Spanish grandees of remaining covered in the presence of royalty, a privilege confined in this country to the family of Lord Forester and of Lord Kingsale.—Chambers' Journal.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A Spring Review in the Champ de Mars at St. Petersburg.

If you wish to see military Russia in all its glory and epic luxury you must take your place in the first days of April on one of those tribunes which rise at the extremity of the Champ de Mars on both sides of the imperial pavilion. Society meets there to assist at the grand spring review. All the Guard is massed before us—20,000 men at least, and perhaps more. Other States may pride themselves on a military force equivalent to this, but none can show a force so magnificent and picturesque in aspect. All the races and all the arms of this varied empire are about to defile before our eyes, from those noble Chevalier Guards, who seem to have been resuscitated from the romantic Middle Ages, down to the Kirgheez of the Asiatic steppe, who are still pagans. "Attention!" Thousands of voices have transmitted the same word of command. "The Emperor!" He appears yonder at the corner of the Champ de Mars. The moment he is seen all the flags flutter, all the bands join in one formidable chorus to send heavenward the sounds of the national hymn, "God save the Tsar." The Emperor arrives at a gentle gallop. Behind him follows an escort which makes many hearts beat amongst the fair public of the tribunes. It is a gathering of the most illustrious names and the finest horsemen of the Russian nobility. All the armies of the world have contributed to form this staff. The Hungarian magnate rides side by side with the Japanese military attache, the French kepi salutes the fez of the Mussulman bey. The Master passes along the front of his troops; the Empress follows in an open barouche. At the approach of their Majesties the band of each regiment resumes the hymn with wild fury—a hurricane of harmony, which accompanies and envelops the imperial procession. The traditional salutations are exchanged between the Tsar and his soldiers: "Good-day, children." "We are happy to do well for your Imperial Majesty."

The sovereign stops before the tribune of the Grand Duchesses; he gives the signal, and the march past begins. At the head are the platoons of the Asiatic escort, eastern and wild Russia, Mussulmans from Khiva and Bokhara, Georgian princes, Tcherkesses, Persians, Mongols and Caucasians. These primitive warriors, armed with lances and steel maces, wear long coats of mail over their brilliant silk dresses, furs of great price, damascened helmets or Tartar caps. This is the vanguard of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy. Then come the compact masses of the regular army, the infantry first of all—Preobrajensky, Finland Chasseurs, and soldiers of the Paul Regiment, with their large copper hats in the form of miters—such as were worn by the grenadiers of Frederick the Great. In accordance with an old tradition, all men who have flat noses are recruited for this regiment. The lines of cavalry follow the infantry like living walls of brass and steel. Then come the light troops, Red Hussars, Grenadiers and Lancers; and finally swarms of Cossacks, galloping on their little ponies, sweep along from the extremity of the Champ de Mars at full speed, stop and turn short at the foot of the imperial tribune. These troops perform the exercises of the Arab fantasia—lie down on their saddles, lean over to the ground without quitting their stirrups and pick up the lance or pistol that they have thrown down before them. The artillery closes the march. The batteries, admirably horsed, are carried along at full speed by black chargers as fine as the finest trotters.

As the last cannons disappear, rattling over the pavement behind the trees of the Summer Garden, the court and its guests go to breakfast in the palace of the Princes of Oldenburg, which faces the Champ de Mars; and the foreigner who follows the Emperor—his eye still full of his heroic vision—wonders how a man can resist the intoxication of such power gathered in his hand and the temptation which must come upon him to let loose this superb force against the world.—Vicomte Eugene Melchoir de Vogue, in Harper's Magazine.

—A Philadelphia business man, according to the Times, has hit upon a novel scheme for avoiding unwelcome visitors. He has placed a detective camera directly opposite the door of his office. When a visitor enters, the office boy, a bright lad and well schooled in the diplomacy of his profession, turns the knob and takes an instantaneous photograph of the intruder. This is developed and forms one of a collection of undesirable visitors, which is kept in a book for the boy's instruction in the future. People who come to waste others' time, collectors with bills that they wish paid and the thousand and one disagreeable characters known to the average business man form the basis of this unique collection.

—A New York man, who appears to be favorably situated to see what is going on, says of illuminating gas that instead of being in its last days it is just born. When the companies had matters all their own way their attitude toward inventors was one of hostility. Now electricity has stirred them to try new materials for producing gas and new burners for increasing its illuminating power. In a few years its use for fuel may be general.

HUMOROUS.

—A New Jersey man has made a ballot-box which can not be stuffed. Now all the country wants is a voter built in the same way.—Yonkers Statesman.

—The girl who went to service for the first time wrote to her mother that her master and mistress were very dirty, for they washed their hands ever so many times a day.

—We do not know very much about the ancient Egyptians, perhaps, but the grand old Sphinx with its silent woman's head shows that they were a very sarcastic people.—Journal of Education.

—Affidavit Editor—"Dearest Mathilde, can you doubt the strength and sincerity of my love?" Mathilde—"Swear it, Alonzo, swear it!" Affidavit Editor (absent-mindedly)—"I swear—we have the largest circulation in the West, and it is rapidly increasing."—America.

—"There is no excuse for the use of profane language," says an exchange; and this is no doubt correct, but if there were any the drug clerk who is aroused at three o'clock in the morning by a drunken man who wants to look in the directory to find out where he lives would seem to possess it.

—A gentleman said to one of his friends that for some years his wife had persisted in saying that she was only twenty years old. "Mine is more reasonable," replied his friend. "I have succeeded in making her enter her thirties, but I have failed to make her come out of them."—N. Y Ledger.

—Rooney—"Sure Oi can't see why I musht be a mimber av yure Union if Oi want to keep me job! It's only a week I've been over here, but I know this is a free counthry." Mooney (walking delegate)—"But remimber now, man, that yure an Amerikin, an' musht pertect yuresilf against imported pauper labor!"

—In a Book-store.—"Have you got the Blue book?" "The blue book? We've got 'Burtoc's Anatomy of Melancholy.' That ought to be blue enough." "No, no. That isn't it. I mean the book with the list of offices." "We haven't got it. But if you are after an office, you had better take the book on melancholy."—Chicago Herald.

—A Useful Instrument.—Musical Visitor—"What a handsome piano!" Mrs. Tiptop—"Yes, I do not know of a single piece of furniture I have that I am more proud of than of my piano. It was made to order at a cost of $5,000." "Oh, I must—why, it's locked." "Yes; I lost the key some months ago and have forgotten to get another."—Philadelphia Record.

—The noise of a man stumbling recklessly against obstructions in the hall and making hasty remarks in a general way that sounded like a Mississippi river steamboat mate making a landing at 11 o'clock at night to take on a lot of pork barrels was distinctly heard in the sitting room, "Children," exclaimed Mrs. Rambo, hastily, "run up stairs and go to bed. Your father, I judge, has been paying a gas bill."—Chicago Tribune.

THE BUFFALO'S FATE.

Extermination of the Most Magnificent Race of Native Animals.

At the present time outside of the National Park, where about two hundred and sixty buffaloes are now harbored, there are not over three hundred, probably not as many, left in the whole United States. The survivors of this magnificent race of animals are scattered in little bunches in several localities. There are about one hundred in Montana, or at least there were a year ago, some at the head of Dry creek and the remainder at the head of Porcupine creek. In Wyoming there are a few stragglers from the National Park, which, when chased, run back there for protection. In the mountains of Colorado last summer there were two bunches of mountain bison, one of twenty-five head, the other of eleven. These have probably been killed. There are none in Dakota, though eighteen months ago thirty were known to be there. It was estimated in 1887 that there were twenty-seven in Nebraska, and about fifty more scattered in the western part of the Indian Territory and Kansas. Those in Nebraska have since been killed by the Sioux. Of the thousands that once inhabited Texas, only two small bunches remain. Thirty-two head are near the ratons, in the northwestern part of the Panhandle, and eight in the sand-hills on the Staked Plains north of the Pecos river. These were seen and counted on the 1st of April of last year. This estimate of the remnant of a great race is believed to be essentially correct. It was obtained from reliable and well-informed persons throughout the West, and in part from personal observation during the past years.—Franklin Satterthwaite, in Harper's Magazine.

The Faith Is Lacking.

"Doctor, if there is no such thing as hydrophobia how does it happen so many persons who have been bitten by rabid dogs die afterward in convulsions?"

"They die of fright, sir. They are scared to death. The imagination sometimes exerts a power sufficient to kill."

"Then why can't a patient who thinks he has hydrophobia be cured in the same way by making him imagine he is going to get well?"

"Because we can't inspire him with any—er—faith in our medicines."—Chicago Tribune.

TWO AMUSING TRICKS.

How to Tell Anybody's Age or Remove a Man's Shirt at Will.

The simplest sleight-of-hand illusions often cause more wonderment than the most complex or difficult ones. Professional magicians often practice some intricately skillful feat for weeks, and after presenting it to the public it does not make as strong an impression as many of the very commonest or oldest ones.

The trick given with numbers below has been exhibited by a well-known magician by means of a blackboard on the stage and has caused many a person with a scratch of the head to wonder how the wily necromancer could tell the amount of money in his pockets, his usual time for rising in the morning, age, or even the number of potatoes eaten at dinner. This number table is merely a clever mathematical arrangement.

The Magical Numbers.—Request a person to find in what columns his age is indicated. You can at once then tell him what age he is. You can tell any number under sixty by means of this arrangement of numbers:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

Here is the secret. When you learn what column the number is in simply add the numbers at the top of each column and the trick is done.

Removing a Man's Shirt.—An extraordinary and most laughable feat is that of removing a man's shirt before he is hardly aware of it, and without taking off either his coat or vest.

To do this successfully requires considerable tact and very quick action on the part of the operator. One professional magician is so expert that he can produce this result in fifteen seconds. An amateur should soon acquire the knack of doing it in half a minute. Select your subject, not a person of a dude make-up with a skin-tight suit, but some good-natured, every-day sort of a fellow, whose clothing fits him easily.

Tell him to keep cool.

Then begin your operations in earnest by quickly pulling off his collar and necktie and unbuttoning his shirt behind. Pull his shirt from his breeches, up his back, and with a strong exertion get it right over his head. This is by no means hard. You now have it across his stomach. Loosen his sleeves, and, grasping the one nearest his hand, pull it off his arm. You can do this successfully if he limbers his arms and does not resist some stretching work on your part. After one arm is free of the shirt it is easy to remove it from the other. The shirt will then come off to the astonishment of all.

As previously stated, the effect of this trick depends entirely upon your own adroitness. It is well to throw a shawl or sheet over the subject's body when you are about to present this exhibition that those present may not discover your method of operating.—W. E. Skinner, in Yankee Blade.

OIL UPON WATER.

A Simple Explanation of Its Action in Quieting Rough Waves.

The pouring of oil upon rough water to secure the safe passage of vessels was practiced by the ancients, as Plutarch and Pliny refer to it, but it is only within the last six years that our seagoing people have given it much serious attention. Benjamin Franklin made a study of the subject, and he has left on record the result of his experiments. This is how he explains the action of the oil:

The molecules of water move with freedom, and the friction of air in motion produces waves or undulations. These increase in size, according to the depth of water and other conditions. They are often the precursors of storms, and sometimes reach a height of forty feet. Yet a boat or a ship can ride them in safety. If, however, a sudden gale comes up, the swell becomes a raging sea.

The friction of the wind, rapidly moving upon the exposed slope of the swell, produces little irregularities on the surface. These wavelets are then driven up the rear slope of the swell to its summit, while the forward slope has more and more protection from the wind, and becomes steeper and steeper. As the wind continues to blow, the crest of the storm wave constantly sharpens, until it is finally thrown over with irresistible force. A ship can not rise up its abrupt front, and the water falls on the deck, sweeps every thing before it, and often engulfs the vessel itself.

Now the oil changes the storm wave into the heavy swell. It floats on the surface, spreads rapidly and forms a film like an extremely thin rubber blanket over the water. The friction of the wind can not tear the film and send those wavelets up the slope of the swell, and the ship is enabled to ride it in safety.

So it is seen that the effect is purely a mechanical change in the form of the wave; there is no apparent chemical change.—Philadelphia Times.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY, JULY 20 1889

INYO.

Though orange and myrtle may never bloom here,
Nor lovely magnolia's pure petals appear,
The ripening grain 'neath the warm summer suns,
Outrivals the gold where the Pactolus runs.

'T is the land of the fruit tree and home of the vine;
Of milk and of honey, and flowing with wine;
A "Valley of Jordan" enthroned in the west,
The fairest gem set on the Golden State's breast.

Here Whitney's tremendous crags pierce the pure air,
And Death Valley's terrible vale of despair;
The highest and lowest we proudly may boast,
And drink our own wine as we give forth our toast:

Here's to the land where the heart fondly clings,
Where care never comes and where hope ever springs,
And here's to our girls, they're the fairest and best;
May our boys prove the pride and the hope of the West!

M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE the undersigned, owners of the mine formerly known as THE PERSEVERANCE, and now named THE CALDERA, situated in Cerro Gordo Mining District, will not be responsible for the loss of, or damage to, any personal property left in the mine by the former owner or owners; and we do hereby notify him or them to take their belongings from our premises without delay. O. G. FUENTES, H. P. IRVINGSTON, P. MEYER.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING.

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Lake View Hotel

Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,
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Postmaster and Deputy Co. Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY

INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

ANTONS SALOON

KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

R. J. WHITTAKER

—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.

Wagons Painted

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action. Safety Hammerless and Target models. Best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are guaranteed perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.
SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

Ranch for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I offer my ranch for sale, consisting of 320 acres. Situated about three miles from Independence in a southeasterly direction. It is nearly all under fence. There is about 30 acres of orchard and vineyard, a portion of which is bearing. Undisputed water right. For price apply on the ranch to
J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., June 13, 1889.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence o posite Andrew Clark's.

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Composed Of the Counties of
ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
Independence
Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 year old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	10 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and 1 calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers; any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ doz bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 0
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk on flannel, $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool, $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$5
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all the above exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, free for all, best 2 in 3 heats 1 mile each, entryman to own the team. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

GEO. M. GILL,

District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,

—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS & ORGANS
If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Pr

M. A. NEWMARK & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
sep1-tf CROCKER BROS., Props.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 19th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs	7 35 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville	8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 10 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Blanton	11 40 a. m.	1 35 p. m.
Basalt Creek	1 50 p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alverd	2 35 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.

COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.....1889

BORN.

DIAZ—At Lone Pine July 12th, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Diaz, a son.

MARRIED.

SCHALTEN—CAMPBELL—At Lone Pine, July 15th., 1889, by Rev. E. McEvers Louis Schalten and Mrs. Mary F Campbell.

PRESTON—DUNN—At Bishop, July 12, 1889 Harold Preston and Maggie J. Dunn.

The Conklin Bro's. have gone to Monache.

J. D. Marshall is building a residence in Keeler.

C. B. Rawson has eleven men employed at his sawmill.

See the new card of Mack & Forbes, real estate dealers.

A. D. Gilbert left Tuesday morning for a two weeks visit to the City.

A fishing party left Independence last Tuesday morning for Kern River.

Billy S. won a race, 600 yards and repeat, with ease, at Hawthorne on the 4th.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Maggie J. Dunn was divorced from Robert A. Dunn.

The State Fair will commence September 9th and will continue till the 25th.

A fishing party starts this morning from Lone Pine for the Kern River country.

W. P. Yaney came down from Bishop last Tuesday and remained in town a couple of says.

Lowell A. Eagley has returned to his home at Big Pine to spend the summer vacation.

Mrs. A. Stewart, of Lone Pine, and her daughter, Mrs. Munson, have gone to San Francisco.

Dr. Bunting and Silas Reynolds of Lone Pine, made a short visit to Independence during the week.

Rev. Sam. Jones suggests that the corset be crushed. A good deal depends on who is inside of it.

A special despatch says that Sec. Blaine has tendered his resignation to take effect September 1st. If he can't hold the lines he won't ride in the big wagon.

Mr. Robert O'Neal came down from Bishop on Thursday to install the officers of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Independence. He returned early next morning.

Chas Wonacott came down from Bishop last Monday and left for Carson next morning. Mr. Wonacott has the contract for building the new schoolhouse at Bishop.

W. S. Enos and John McSweeney who are partners in the horse raising business, have leased the Russell ranch consisting of 1600 acres, for a term of three years and have moved their stock there.

Messrs. Dugan & Blair have just completed some extensive improvements on their flouring mill at Bishop. New rollers have been put in and the entire machinery put in the best possible condition.

A. R. Conklin Esq. has a colt by Albenton, owned by W. S. Enos, which he values at $500. It is just as easy to raise a good horse as a poor one and Albenton is as well bred a sire as can be found on the coast.

The Vatican has been petitioned to canonize Christopher Columbus on the 400th. anniversary of the discovery of America. Nothing like patience. Chris. was bound to get there if he did have to wait 397 years.

John Clarke returned to Bishop last Wednesday after an absence of nearly three months in Nevada, Oregon and the Territories. He says that Inyo County is a better place for a man in moderate circumstances than any place he visited.

Deputy Sheriff Wren of Tulare County, was shot and killed last week by a man named Reavis at Visalia. A posse of men started out to hunt for the murderer, who was killed while resisting arrest. Reavis was a stranger at Visalia.

The Los Angeles *Herald* manager has conceived an economical way of spending a summer vacation. He has just received a supply of eight live rattle-snakes. A small stretch of the imagination and a barrel of whiskey will do the balance.

A lively interest is being taken by wealthy men at Los Angeles, Pasadena and other Southern cities, in mines in the Panamint district. When the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad shall be completed there is no reason to doubt that Panamint will be the livliest mining camp in the State. A letter recently received from a gentleman at Pasadena states that himself and a party of friends will visst that region as soon as the weather becomes a little cooler.

The following officers of Inyo Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., were installed on Thursday evening by Robert O'Neal, D. D. Grand Master: J. W. Murphy, N. G.; E. Robinson, V. G.; B. Rhine, Sec.; J. D. Blair, Treasurer; W. James Jr., Warden; John Alexander, I. G.; A. R. Conklin, R. S. V. G.; P. H. Mack, L. S. V. G. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, having thirty-four members in good standing and considerable money in the Treasury.

Rumor is current that the same parties who have got control of the Cerro Gordo mines have also secured the water power on the Eastside Canal. At the Eclipse there is a drop in the canal of twenty-five feet. This will give a large amount of power and it is said that a sixty ton furnace will soon be built there for the reduction of lead ores. There is still a possibility that a marble mill will be built there; power enough can be supplied for these or more works.

The old, old question "Can a millstone be used to advantage in a modern flouring mill?" has recently sprung up again in some of our exchanges on both sides of the ocean, and it brings out anew all of the old arguments and prejudices on that subject. The conclusion reached, founded on the arguments that we have heard and read, is that there is a place in the course of reduction where millstones will give more satisfactory results than rollers, and it is a fact that many of the best roller-mills in the country find a few runs of stone extremely desirable.

MARRIAGES IN INYO COUNTY

Since January 1st, 1837.

1887
Feb. 5 J. W. Harvey and C. E. Anthony
,, 16 A. E. Sais ,, Emma L. Vanfleet
Mar. 29 Jos. Julien ,, Blanche F. Meysan
Apr. 14 H. P. Nelligan ,, Annie S. Malone
,, 28 D. Delaney ,, C. D. Epperson
May 7 Amando Sainz ,, Adelida Romero
,, 22 Robert Harry ,, Annie Wilson
June 30 Geo. L. Long ,, Ruth B. McElroy
Aug. 27 L. D. Smith ,, Rebecca I. McMurry
Sep. 5 J. W. Clark ,, Minnie E. Friedline
,, 5 Claudio Salazar ,, Eloisa Grijalva
Nov. 5 R. B. Nickerson ,, Lucy Buelna
,, 28 Albert King ,, Annie McMullen
Dec. 17 R. W. Scott ,, Mollie Weisinger
,, 25 W. W. Yandell ,, Lizzie Marden
,, 28 H. E. Jiggens ,, Emma Flowers
,, 29 Isaac F. Smith ,, Grace Sherwin

1888
Jan. 1 Jas. Hutchings ,, Mary E. Hilton
,, 11 S. P. McKnight ,, N. G. Hartshorn
,, 15 Ira O. Clark ,, Sarah F. Epperson
,, 26 J. W. Holland ,, Henrietta Dearborn
,, 29 Stephen Decker ,, Ila C. Adams
Feb. 28 P. H. Mack ,, Katie R. Mulholland
May 5 Andrew J. Welch ,, Cynthia Matthews
,, 30 W. D. Roberts ,, Minnie L. Thomsen
,, 31 H. C. Hartshorn ,, Louisa A. Senner
June 17 Jas. W. Riggs ,, Charlotte S. Jones
,, 19 Chas. M. Green ,, Margaret Hughes
Aug. 15 Thos. F. Butler ,, Luella Shepherd
,, 22 Edward Schober ,, Kittie McCrosky
Sept. 8 John G. McLean ,, Della Rittgers
,, 10 Isaac N. Beck ,, Melissa Bennett
,, 21 A. Diaz ,, Rosaria Porcha
,, 22 R. L. Wimberly ,, Minnie M. Smith
Oct. 15 John Fiehman ,, Louise Fiedler
Nov. 14 E. R. Norris ,, Julia Roberts
,, 22 D. Levy ,, Jennie B. McGinnis
,, 29 A. Jewell ,, Diana Bowman
Dec. 1 Frank Silva ,, Catalina Arambula
,, 16 R. C. Spear ,, Emma Duval
,, 27 R. L. McCrosky ,, Annie Lent

1889
Feb. 2 John M. Cooper ,, Fannie Thornton
,, 6 C. J. Schalten ,, Emma H. Uhlmyer
,, 10 John McFarland ,, Eva J. McArthur
Apr. 20 John Hopkins ,, Margaret McArthur
,, 27 John E. Dunlap ,, Lilian L. Cook
May 18 W. E. Thompson ,, A. L. Wheaton
June 26 N. E. Conklin ,, Elma K. Yaney
July 15 Louis Schalten ,, Mary E. Campbell

Age of youngest bride .... 16 years.
,, ,, ,, bridegroom 19 ,,
,, ,, oldest bride..... 48 ,,
,, ,, ,, bridegroom 46 ,,
Average age of brides .... 24 ,, and 7 mos.
,, ,, ,, bridegrooms 31 ,, ,, 6 ,,

Rev. A. Clark married	15	couples.
Judge J. A. Hannah ,,	15	,,
Rev. C. L. Logan ,,	6	,,
,, L. Case ,,	4	,,
C. Mulholland, J. P. ,,	3	,,
Jno. F. Hawley J. P. ,,	2	,,
Rev. E. McEvers ,,	2	,,
,, J. De La Matyr ,,	1	,,
,, T. E. Sisson ,,	1	,,

Board of Equalization.

The Board of Equalization met on July 17th at 6 o'clock p. m. All present except Supervisor Eddy

The Inyo Canal Company's assessment on 10 miles of ditch was reduced from $6,000 to $3,000.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, when the Board reassembled, same members present.

Mrs. Mollie Conklin's assessment on land was increased $480.

The following reductions in the valuation of mortgages were made:

Mortgage on Jas. Jenkins' property for $4,000 reduced to $3,220.

On property of H. J. Robinson, from $2,000 to $1,600.

On property of J. V. Skinner, from $2,300 to $1,140.

On property of Enos & Muirs, from $12-500 to $9,340.

On property of C. B. Rawson, from $20-000 to $14,300.

The Assessor was ordered to assess Mrs. S. Levy for a mortgage valued at $2,260. H. M. Yerington for a mortgage of $2,000. R. O'Neal for a mortgage of $2,000, and W. A. P. Morris for a mortgage of $480.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. of Friday.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m. of Friday, the same members present.

S. G. Sneden's assessment reduced from $1,410 to $1,000.

J. A. Hannah's assessment on 3 horses was raised from $120 to $300.

Claims of members of the Board for per diem and mileage allowed as follows:

J. D. Harger	$56 10
S. G. Sneden	55 80
E. Robinson	42 30
J. J. Stewart	46 80

Board Adjourned.

Two Fires.

On Wednesday afternoon the barn and surroundings of Mr. John Dodge, at Lone Pine, were totally destroyed by fire. When first discovered flames were seen issuing from the stable door where the stallion Young Hero was kept. The fire was under such headway that it was impossible to rescue the horse and the fine young animal perished in the flames. Everything in and around the barn was destroyed, including several sets of harness and other things in the barn, and about twenty-five tons of hay that was stacked in an adjoining corral. The loss is a severe one and will probably aggregate $1,500. Mr. Dodge was absent to Mojave at the time, the only one present being Mrs. Dodge, who was unable to do anything toward staying the progress of the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that matches had been dropped in the barn and in some manner became ignited.

The boarding house at the Keynot mine was burned to the ground last Saturday. The men went into the mine to work at noon and when they came out at night nothing but the ashes of the cabin remained. In the building was three months provisions, worth about $200, the bedding and all the belongings of the men. The loss is severely felt for the reason that the mine is in a remote place and all material must be packed in at great expense. The men were compelled to quit work for the time being and come in to Lone Pine.

Too Much Risk

In the matter of caring for the County Records too much risk is being taken. All the records are now in the Court House, a wooden building with very slight protection against fire. An epidemic of fires is sweeping all over the country and we are as liable to a visitation as any of our neighbors. When fire destroyed the Court House three years ago it was with much difficulty that the records were saved. We might fail to save them a second time. A safe fire-proof vault capable of holding all the records could be built for a small sum. Mr. Rhine has a fire proof vault adjoining his store that would be nearly large enough for holding all the County Records. It did not cost a great deal—Mr. Rhine can doubtless give the exact figures—and we could much better afford to pay for such a structure than to have the whole of the records of the county destroyed.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, July 15th.

Estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased—Order filed to pay money to attorney.

BIG PINE JOTTINGS.

All well.

Cool and pleasant weather.

We hear the tinkle of wedding bells, not the oak and ivy, but the intertwining of midsummers maturer productions. We are pleased to chronicle the atrival of Mrs. and Miss Meyers from Eureka, Arkansas. The new comers are an acquisition to the community.

We understand that Pat Shaw is about to open a dancing school here. As an exponent of the Terpsichorean art, Pat. stands without a rival.

Crocker Bro's. have finished on their first crop of alfalfa. It fully realizes expectation. They commence marking and branding their stock at Deep Springs tomorrow. T. B. Pottenger of Bakersfield is here. Geo. Turner from Deep Spring Valley was in town looking after his shipment of silver-lead ore to Selby & Co. at Port Costa. George looks happy. Parties are ruthlessly killing quail, and other small game in large numbers. We call the attention of these parties to the game laws. A word to the wise etc. etc.

Wm. Unlmyer, nephew of our late esteemed citizen Fred. Ullmyer anticipates a trip to St. Louis soon. It is rumored he will return a Benedict.

Everything is booming at the Big Pine Hotel. The anniversaries of the birth-days of Mrs. Jas Crocker, and her son, was celebrated in a quiet way last week by the family.

Messrs. Callow and Reid of Candelaria came to town yesterday after an extended stay on Big Pine Creek. They report the fishing excellent. Reid caught a golden trout that measured seventeen inches long. The whole catch during their stay of four days was 397 trout. They intended staying longer, but the R. R. Co. telegraphs Callow that they needed his services. Their friends at Mrs. Bell's Mountain ranch propose giving them a send-off tonight in shape of a dance. The music will be A No. 1.

Chris. Eagle is happy over the prospect of his potato crop. He estimates his yield at about 10 tons to the acre.

Dick Whittaker is turning out lots of work from his new paintshop. He has two vehicles under way, with a third one to come in. Dick is an artist, and thoroughly understands his branch of work.

Messrs. Thomas & Hill, are constantly adding attractions to their stock of merchandise and are able to furnish their patrons with a complete line of goods.

Marsh. Naylor the genial clerk at the Big Pine tells me that the dance last night at the Bell ranch was a grand success. He says the music was 18 karat fine, and the cider No. 1—owing I suppose to El. Reid's peculiar system of putting it up.

JAY BIRD.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The law provides that all physicians and professional midwives shall keep a registry of the time of each birth at which they assist professionally, the sex, race, and color, of the child, and the names and residence of the parents. Also that physicians who attend deceased persons in their last sickness, clergymen who officiate at a funeral, coroners, or acting coroners, who hold inquests, shall keep a register of the name, age, residence, and time of death of such person, and report the same to the County Recorder who in turn reports to the State Board of Health. Persons peforming the marriage ceremony should state in their certificates whether either party has ever before been married. Parties not complying with the above are liable to a fine of $50, to be recovered by the District Attorney. The State Board of Health has never had suit brought in this county for the recovery of this penalty but announces that it will insist on a strict compliance with the law in future, so clergymen, physicians and all others, should take warning. The law is a good one and should be strictly enforced in this County, where it has been so sadly neglected.

Severe Accident.

W. J. Lake met with a very painful accident on Wednesday. He saddled a young horse he has been riding for some time and perfectly gentle, and started for town. A short distance below town the animal scared and made a sudden jump; Mr. Lake not being on his guard was thrown on the hard ground. At the moment of falling the horse kicked striking him on the head and stunning him. His right leg is dislocated at the ankle and badly bruised and broken. He is terribly cut about the mouth the upper lip being torn away. Fortunately Mr. Reynolds happened along shortly after the accident and brought Mr. Lake to town. From the cut on the head and the injury to the leg it would seem that the horse had dragged him a considerable distance. The wounds are exceedingly painful but not necessarily dangerous. With proper care he will soon be around. Mr. Lake endured the surgical operations without a groan or sign of pain.

The Salt Lake & Los Angeles R. R.

It is the opinion of all best informed people that the Salt Lake road will be built in a short time. A contract for 100 miles has been let, and there are many other indications that activity on the line will soon be apparent. Mr. D. O. Mills has said that the C. & C. road was only awaiting developments to connect with the road from Salt Lake. It has been the intention of Mr. Mills to extend his road to Barstow, but when the other project took definite shape, or what seemed to be such he changed his plans. Ties had been procured for the extension of the C. & C. line, but there has been nothing done beyond this, nor will there be until the plans of the S. L. & L. A. people are defined. Then the Mills road will be extended to meet it.—*Daily Herald.*

Messrs. Morehouse, Sloss and Maslin, of the State Board of Equalization, were here this week on an official visit. They inspected the assessment, roll for 1889 examined the records in the Clerk's office and consulted with our Board of Supervisors last Wednesday evening.

Since the visit of these gentlemen some of the County officers are better informed in revenue law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. W FORBES P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.
—DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

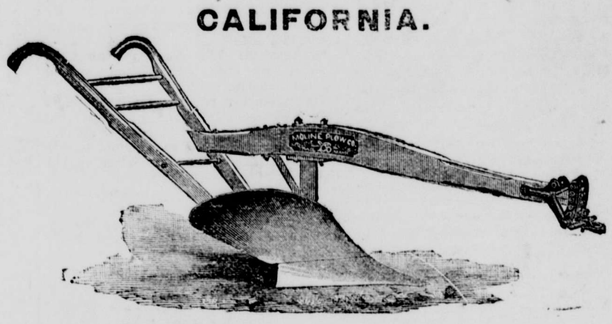
GIVEN & INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.
Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK
Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern
CALIFORNIA.



MOLINE STEEL PLOWS, WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS, THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR, STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR, J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES, STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE, BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
S. W. LUITWIELER,
NO. 100 LOS ANGELES ST. Los Angeles, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing ..... $2 00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, owners and occupants of lands lying under and in the vicinity of the East Side Canal, to all stock raisers and ranchmen having loose stock running at large, that the law entitled "An Act to protect growing crops, growing in the County of Inyo," approved March 28th, 1872, will be strictly enforced against all animals found trespassing upon the lands owned and occupied by us, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of November of each year. (Signed.) F. McIVER,
DR. S. BISHOP,
PERSIA H. BISHOP,
L. L. WOODIN, M. D.
WILL H. GRAHAM,
J. H. PARISH,
H. J. ROBINSON.

Dated June 10th, 1889.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOEL H. SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at Bishop, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo State of California.

HORACE M. SMITH,
Executor of the estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Bishop, Cal. June 10th, 1889. o 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Freighting Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

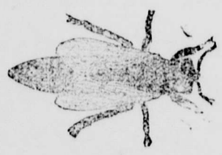
I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.
D. CHORCH, R. S.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.



Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

GENERAL MERC

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES, PEANUTS, WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY
115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
495-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
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NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sep14f Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 14th day of May, 1889, an assessment (No. 6) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 24th day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE.

A Field of Commerce Which Should Be Controlled by Yankee Merchants.

The republics of Central America, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador, although geographically closely related to the United States, give, according to the latest statistics scarcely more than one-seventh of the total of import and export trade to the United States, which would seem a little strange. For the reason given above, and also because of the increasing similarity of institutions, the United States ought to control a much larger proportion of the trade of these small but increasingly prosperous republics. The stability of government in these countries has become almost assured, and during the last decade the people have come to see that there is more money in developing the vast resources of a country where nature supplies all wants in a most prodigal way, than in disturbing the peace. In the republic of Honduras, which, although possessing vast territories favorable to farming and cattle-raising, is essentially a mining country, many reforms and innovations have been introduced, and the country is now full of skilled native workmen who are eager in learning the use of modern complicated machinery and improved methods. Honduras also offers considerable inducements to immigrants, including free land to till, and advancement of the cost of the necessary agricultural implements and other requisites, besides immunity from civil and military service. As in all tropical countries, the lowland coasts are malarial; but on the mountains, where the air and water are pure, it is healthy enough. Is it not a pity to let English, German and French merchants occupy almost exclusively so favorable a field of commerce? It is said that these have studied carefully the packing and shipping of goods, which arrive damaged much less than those shipped from the United States. It would seem worth while to study the requirements of the Central Americans and secure our rightful share of this trade. Far-away Samoa and revolutionary Hayti occupy much of our attention, but these youthful republics offer special inducements towards the exchange of commodities, etc. If the Nicaragua Canal be completed before long, it will shorten the distance to be traveled by over eight hundred miles on the present route, and greatly facilitate commercial and other intercommunication. — Demorest's Monthly.

THE LOVER'S RUSE.

How a Smart Young Man Wooed a Mother-in-Law and Won a Wife.

CHAPTER I.

Edwin—And I may have this little hand?

Angelina—With all my heart—but oh, Edwin, I'm afraid mamma will never give her consent to our union.

E.—Why not, dearest?

A.—I will be plain with you: For two reasons. First, she can not make up her mind to part with me; second, she does not admire you. But perhaps we may persuade her when she finds that you are so good, and that my happiness is involved.

E.—Leave the matter to me to manage, darling, and all will be well.

CHAPTER II.

Angelina's mother (frigidly)—What is your object, sir in seeking this interview?

Edwin—Madame, I love and admire your daughter, and wish to marry her, but—pray hear me out—to be frank with you, with all my love and admiration for her, I would not have sought to make her mine if I had not been thoroughly convinced of her amiability and sweetness of disposition and the sterling worth of her character, which indeed are equal to the charms of her person, and that is saying much. How have I arrived at this conclusion? By as close an observation of her mother as of herself—pardon me for the liberty—an observation entirely respectful and prompted by the best of motives. You are aware that the mother-in-law has long been made the target for the arrows of satire and ridicule. In some cases she has been justly served; in the majority of the cases she has been deeply wronged. To become the champion of the mother-in-law has long been my ambition. But I could not be her champion unless I had one of my own. It would be said of me, 'Wait till he gets one himself, and then hear what he says.' I determined to get one. But the getting of a mother-in-law involved the getting of a wife, and here arose a difficulty. I wanted a perfect mother-in-law to enable me to carry out my pose, and for my own happiness I wanted a perfect wife, too. Could I get both? Fate was kind to me. I saw and fell in love with your daughter, who made me acquainted with you. I admired her beauty. I studied your character and as the noble qualities of your mind revealed themselves I marked in hers their exact reproduction. In these two, I said to myself, I find the perfect wife and the perfect mother-in-law. I have gained the heart of the one and have come to ask the consent of the other."

Angelina's mother (smiling)—Upon my word, sir, you have argued your case well, and it only remains for me to say yes and give my daughter a perfect husband and myself a perfect son-in-law.—Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

Not of the Four Hundred.

New York Swell—Who is that gray-haired old man that every body in the room is making such a fuss over?

Quiet Citizen—That is Major Halfaleague, one of the survivors of the famous Six Hundred of Balaklava. Haven't you met him yet, De Yude? I shall be pleased to introduce you.

New York Swell (frigidly)—Thank you, no. You forget I am one of the Four Hundred!—Chicago Tribune.

—Rev. Norman La Marsh, an eloquent preacher in charge of the Methodist church at Searsport, Me., is totally blind. A feature of the services at this church is the singing of the pastor.

—The "hireling ministry" is no longer so obnoxious as in former days to the Friends. It is said that there are in New York State at least ten located pastors, who are wholly supported by Friends' churches.

DECORATIVE WINDOWS.

The Designing and Manufacture of Stained Glass Pictures, Etc.

The manufacture of stained and decorated glass windows, doors and panels is simple enough in theory, but in execution the highest degree of manual dexterity must be called forth from artistic workmen.

To follow out the construction of a leaded mosaic window—for in mosaics are nearly all the "lights" made—the designer sends his plans into the workshop in duplicate. The drawings are of full size, and, while delineating the form, name the colors to be used. The workman divides one of these into its part, and with a diamond cuts his glass to the pattern. But the plan makes no allowance for the leads by which the mosaics are held together. Hence in the dissection of the plan a curious double-bladed knife comes into use. This tool with its parallel blades, as it portions out the sections of the design, cuts from each piece a narrow strip of the lead, for no matter how wide the flanges—that is to say, grooves—may be, or however far the lead may extend over the surface of the glass—the width of the lead is always the same.

Part three of the process is called "milling" the leads. The lead comes reeled in one continuous strip and by passing it through an ingenious system of wheels and surfaces of metal known as the "checks" any size flange may be produced.

A workman then spreads upon a table the undivided design. With the cut sections of glass and flangers of lead to suit their thickness he constructs his design directly upon the pattern. The lead must be bent and curved and nicely fitted to securely fasten the pieces. Now a days so-called "jewels" are largely used, complicating the setting. These jewels are simply circular pieces of colored glass with an upper surface of many sides known as "facets." They are mostly manufactured abroad, and when worn as personal ornaments, as often happens, are spoken of as "pinchbeck." They are made in imitation of every precious stone conceivable.

Each portion of the design being leaded and in its proper place, the whole surface is covered with a layer of cement, which is rubbed between lead and glass by means of a horse hair brush. In this way is the framework stiffened and made waterproof. It then only remains to set the window in the frame awaiting it.

The manufacture of colored glass is in itself a separate and distinct business. Certain Williamsburg firms are said to manufacture the finest in the world, and certainly their work excels in the variety and delicacy of its tints.

Should the glass be painted with figures or oil designs, the mechanical part of the process becomes less simple. Then light and shade are obtained by overlaying a piece of white glass with sepia and etching upon it; the color is produced by leading a section of colored glass to the back of this. Flesh tints are painted, and whenever glass is painted it must needs be fired to fix the enamel. The effects of drapery may often be reached without painting by the convolutions and waves existing in the glass, which is carefully chosen with this end in view.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

GLACIERS IN ALASKA.

They Surpass in Grandeur the Very Best the Alps Can Offer.

The southwestern face of St. Elias, it is safe to say, will never be climbed; it presents a mass of broken snow, beautiful, yet forbidding. We estimated the summit to be about 7,000 feet above us, making its total height 18,500 feet. It seemed to us that the Coast Survey in giving it 19,500 feet was too liberal in its figures. The day was cloudless; the whole scene was one that baffles description. It surpassed in grandeur, though not in picturesqueness, the very best that the Alps can offer. Roughly speaking, the eye encountered for miles nothing but snow and ice. I had never before thoroughly realized the vastness of the Alaskan glaciers, though during the past fortnight we had spent many a weary hour in crossing immense moraines. One of the glaciers we looked down upon was not less than sixty miles long, while another attained a breadth of twenty-five or thirty miles. From below I had gained the impression that ice covered with debris predominated over white ice. I now saw that this was not the case, and that the ratio of debris to clear ice was probably not greater than that of one to ten. When standing at a considerable height one appreciates for the first time the beautiful curves through which the glaciers alter their course. We noticed this in particular in looking down upon the Agassiz glacier. It appeared at one point to describe three or four arcs of concentric circles with radii varying from eight to ten miles, each arc being indicated by a light coating of stones, the whole resembling an immense race course. Through the middle of the Tyndall glacier, and for a distance of several miles, two light streaks of moraine ran parallel to each other, presenting from above the appearance of a huge serpent crawling the length of the glacier.—Scribner's Magazine.

—The silo enables the farmers of the East to compete with the West in raising corn. By feeding the corn ensilage to stock it is converted into beef, butter, milk and other products. We have the advantage of markets, and should convert unsalable products into something that is salable. By the use of the silo corn fodder can be stored away until a more favorable season.

Too Thin.

My son, now and then you will come across a news item in the paper, which begins something this way: "During the summer of 18— I was crossing the ocean in the steamer —— of the —— line, when a young officer, since married to the daughter of a well known merchant of this city," etc. Don't read it. Read a patent medicine advertisement, rather. There will be quite as much information and about 500 times more truth in the ad. than in the narrative that spells the very things you most want to know in meaningless blanks and dashes.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Captious Public.

A shoemaker on Grand River avenue painted his door the other day and hung out a sign of "Paint." Pretty soon a man came along and opened the door and asked:

"What sort of paint, and how do you sell it?"

"It's paint on the door," was the reply.

"Oh, that's it. Better change your sign, then."

The shoemaker took in the sign and hung up one reading: "Paint on the door." He had scarcely done so when a second man accosted him with:

"Is that all? Why didn't you paint the casings, too? Looks mighty stingy, and I'd change that sign."

The shoemaker reflected for awhile and then made a new sign reading: "Look out for paint." It wasn't a quarter of an hour before a farmer came in with an old boot to mend, and as he rubbed his shoulder against the door he indignantly exclaimed:

"How did I know where to look out for this infernal nuisance?"

The man went out and removed the sign and tore it up, and as he returned to the bench he said:

"That's what a fellow gets for trying to satisfy the public. Now let the door take care of itself."—Detroit Free Press.

nother Great Head.

Indulgent Mamma—Really, I don't know what you'll do, Bridget, to keep the children out of the sugar bowl. We can't punish them.

Bridget—I think I can prevent it, mum.

I. M.—What do you propose to do?

B.—I'll keep the sugar bowl full of salt.—Omaha World.

Complying with the Rules.

Old Mr. Pheets—It's a pesky onhandy way of gittin' on th' cars, but I s'pose them rules has got ter be followed.—Judge.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

Young Wife—I'm afraid, mother, that John doesn't love me as much as he used to.

Mother—Why, child, what could have put such an idea into your head?

Young Wife—Oh, mother, you ought to see how dreadfully he beats poor little Fido.—Yankee Blade.

A Dramatic Catastrophe.

Supe (to stage manager)—Say, guv'nor, have you got a life preserver?

Manager—No; what's the matter?

Supe—The Roman general fell overboard into the tank with his helmet on and he is floatin' around head down.—Time.

Suspended Evolution.

He—Aw, weally, Miss Blossom, do you believe man sprang from the ape?

She (very tired of his attentions)—Yes, I presume some men have, but there are others who have never yet made the spring, or at least never sprang very far.—Omaha World.

Shocking.

Aunt Susan (to Boston girl who has just returned from New York)—And how did you enjoy yourself, Carrie?

Carrie—I had an enjoyable visit, aunt, but it was positively shocking to see so many people without glasses.—Boston Transcript.

It Would Break the Engagement.

Miss Crimp—People say I look like my sister. What do you think about it, Mr. Softy?

Mr. Softy (her sister's beau)—I think you look very much like your sister, but please don't tell her I said so.—Yankee Blade.

Affinity.

Miss Maud Hogg, of Northampton county, Pa., was married a few days ago to a Mr Mudd, of Maryland.—Exchange.

That's the Trouble.

Harry—I always pay as I go.

Larry (feelingly)—Yes, but you don't go!—Time

All Settled.

Every claim has been taken up in Oklahoma. That settles it.—Chicago Globe.

A Question of Age.

She—Grandmamma is 86 years old, and she danced a minuet here to-night.

He (just from the theatre)—Why, she is almost old enough to appear in the ballet.—Life.

Knew What to Order.

"James," said the village jeweler, "are there any weddings to take place in the neighborhood soon?"

"There are two to come off next week," said the clerk.

And the jeweler sat down at once and wrote an order for two dozen pickle casters, with privilege of exchanging twenty-two of them for something else within thirty days.—Chicago Tribune.

The Cure Easily Applied.

Mrs. Cahokia—Alfred, I have been reading about the hot air treatment for weak lungs, and I think I should like to try it.

Mr. Cahokia (struck by a happy thought)—All right, Esmeralda. This is April. Next month is May. We'll spend the whole month right here in St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune.

Caught.

When Phyllis turned her eyes on me
I blushed and hesitated;
For though on terms familiar, we
Were not at all related.

I felt her mild, reproachful glance,
And knew her words would rankle;
To tell the truth, I had by chance
Been looking at her ankle. —Life.

—In a large portion of Europe, from one-half to two-thirds of the population is crowded into cities. In the United States, the older States exhibit similar conditions. Leaving out the towns of less than four thousand inhabitants, the ratio for Massachusetts is sixty-six per cent., Connecticut and New York fifty-four per cent., New Jersey fifty-two per cent., and Pennsylvania thirty-nine per cent. constituting the urban population.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending May, 1889, together with the name and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 18, 1888.

Hulda Rost, Wanatah, Ind	$15,000
Mrs. Louisa Martell, 42 West 33d St., New York City	15,000
C. Stalb, Philadelphia, Pa	15,000
A. H. Alexander, New York, N. Y	15,000
John E. Hill, Manor, Travis Co., Tex	15,000
A depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La	15,000
T. C. S. Hatch, McGregor, Tex	15,000
Samuel Schneider, Petaluma, Cal	15,000
Eugene Brackett, San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Cosca & Garcia, Guaymas, Mex	15,000
Bert L. Dwilley, Lewiston, Me	15,000
Carbonate National Bank of Leadville, Col	15,000
Louis C. Koehler & Bro., 1,714 E Lombard St., Baltimore, Md	15,000
Geo. Wm. Spawforth, Denver, Col	15,000
Five depositors through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal	12,500
Clarence L. Miller, Lower Village, Nova Scotia, Canada	5,000
E. C. Whittlesey, Omaha, Neb	5,000
Peter Flick, 248 E Morris St., Indianapolis, Ind	5,000
London, Paris & American Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal	5,000
A depositor, Germania Savings Bank, New Orleans, La	5,000
J. B. Melody & Miss Florence Bascomb, Chicago, Ill	5,000
First Nat'l Bank of Sulphur Springs, Tex	5,000
Chas. Edwards, North Platte, Neb	5,000
Geo. Hinck, 21 Columbia St., New York	5,000
Bouillot & Snyder, 129 Bank Ave, Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
R. A. Johnson, 2 Garden St., Arch, Boston, Mass	5,000
Waggoner & Larsh, Purcell, Ind. Ter	5,000
D. L. Collins, Augusta, Ga	5,000
A correspondent at Vera Cruz, Mex	5,000
Allen Bros., Dubuque, Iowa	5,000
Mrs. Thos. M. Scheidler, 1,900 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa	2,500
Southwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa	2,500
H. Schnitzer, 112 Canal St., New York City	2,500
A. Robinson, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Mrs. M. Burke, Cooperstown, Wis	2,500
J. C. Tolson, Gadsden, Ala	2,500
Vicksburg Bank, Vicksburg, Miss	2,500
Marx Harder, Rock Island, Ill	2,500
First National Bank of Waverly, New York	2,500
John H. Wolf, East Liberty, Pa	2,500
D. Heilborn, care Meyerhoff & Eichengreen, 306 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa	2,500
Island City Savings Bank, Galveston, Texas	2,500
Sam'l Hays, 3,329 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo	1,250
E. H. Warker, 126 W 17th St., New York	1,250
J. McGowan, 1,070 Third Ave., New York	1,250
G. W. Wilton, 142 W 124th St., New York	1,250
R. Rothstein, 46 E Broadway, New York	1,250
Mary E. Thorne, 591 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich	1,250
Wm. W. Sebold, 713 Dubon St., Detroit, Mich	1,250
Britton & Kountz, Natchez, Miss	1,250
Mrs. John Feedler, Correctionville, Iowa	1,250
Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal	1,250
Memphis National Bank of Memphis, Tenn	1,250

DRAWING OF JANUARY 15, 1889.

The Bank of Key West, Key West, Flo	30,000
Two depositors through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal	30,000
Chas. Fisher, Fort Yates, Dak	15,000
Geo. T. Davis, Detroit, Mich	15,000
A. Astarita, New York City	15,000
German National Bank, Denver, Col	15,000
W. Halderman, Philadelphia, Pa	15,000
Second National Bank, Bay City, Mich	15,000
W. P. Gresham, Indianola, Miss	15,000
C. M. McLain, Colorado Springs, Col	15,000
J. H. Dickson, Detroit, Mich	15,000
Alpena National Bank, Alpena, Mich	15,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass	10,000
Dr. W. H. Dibble, Middletown, Conn	10,000
Geo. W. Sewall, Chicago, Ill	10,000
Hamilton Nat'l Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind	10,000
Mrs. J. H. Brown, Duncan, Ariz	5,000
A depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La	5,000
First National Bank, Tayler, Tex	5,000
Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Albana, N. Y	5,000
Isaac Williamson, 2,005 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
A depositor, Branch State National Bank, New Orleans, La	5,000
Theo. W. Fricke, 34 South Broadway St., Baltimore, Md	5,000
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal	5,000
J. Withers, Jr., San Antonia, Tex	5,000
W. S. Rogers, Winterset, Iowa	2,500
Mrs. B. Bond, Jersey City, N. J	2,500
J. M. Martin, Ambia, Tex	2,500
City National Bank, Cairo, Ill	2,500
Merchants National Bank, Louisville, Ky	2,500
National German-American Bank, St. Paul, Minn	2,500
C. C. Dilline & Co., St. Joseph, Mo	2,500
Chicago National Bank, Chicago, Ill	2,500
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal	1,250
Julius Liehr, 2,054 Poppleton Ave., Omaha, Neb	1,250
Riggs & Co., Washington, D. C	1,250
John F. Burns, Guardian, care Diggs & Diggs, Selma, Ala	1,250
First National Bank, Omaha, Neb	1,250

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 12, 1889.

London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal	45,000
Albert Leonard, 1,445 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va	30,000
A. E. Pierce, Boston, Mass	15,000
Geo. E. Bartlett, Boston, Mass	15,000
Wm. Babson, care Presson's Express, Boston, Mass	15,000
E. W. Smith, San Jose, Cal	15,000
E. C. Bartholomew, Titusville, Pa	15,000
C. V. Terrell, Decatur, Tex	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco	15,000
Citizens National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	15,000
Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	15,000
A depositor, Canal Bank, New Orleans	15,000
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Third National Bank of Detroit, Mich	5,000
Anglo-Californian Bank of San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Frank J. Knecht, Kankakee, Ill	5,000
Johnson & Walker, Marlin, Tex	5,000
Chas. W. Webster, Hardy, Neb	5,000
Robt. Schumann, 1,448 Lingo St., Philadelphia, Penn	5,000
E. T. Robberson, Springfield, Mo	5,000
Louisville Banking Co., Louisville, Ken	5,000
J. J. Wayne, Des Moines, Iowa	5,000
Christopher Rourk, 603 I St., N W, Washington, D. C	5,000
Maverick National Bank of Boston, Mass	5,000
H. D. Mueller, Jr., care American Express Co., Quincy, Ill	5,000
E. L. Franks, Riverton, Ill	2,500
Miss A. T. Butters, Boston, Mass	2,500
Mary McDonald, Boston, Mass	2,500
V. J. Jesch, 341 Fourth St., Jersey City, N. J	2,500
Shaw & Horst, Navasota, Tex	2,500
R. L. Malone, Griffin, Ga	2,500
Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn	2,500
A depositor, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	2,500
National Savings Bank of Washington, D. C	2,500
Jno. Diehl, Bardstown, Ill	2,500
W. H. Coleman, Edna, Tex	2,500
A depositor, Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La	2,500
J. A. Ramon, 436 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal	1,250
Mrs. Rachel Salinskey, 207 Broome St., New York City	1,250
Luke Mulroy, 215 East 38th St., New York City	1,250
Geo. Koehler, 17 First St., San Francisco	1,250
Island City Savings Bank of Calveston, Tex	1,250
Bank of Greenville, Miss., for M. B. Hendel, Greenville, Miss	1,250
John Chem, Convent, La	1,250
Louis Adler, 510 W Madison St., Chicago	1,250
Merchant's and Planter's Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark	1,250
A depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal	1,250
Jerry Graves, Lowmoor, Va	1,250
Samuel Killeen, Sicamous, B. C., Canada	1,250

DRAWING OF MARCH 12, 1889.

Isaac Lowbar, 701 South 20th St., Philadelphia, Penn	30,000
Jno. Schwenk, 1,421 North 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa	15,000
E. Nusbaum, 614 Arch St., Phila., Pa	15,000
Bank of America, Providence, R. I	15,000
Wellington A. Griffin, Guide office, 521 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal	15,000
A correspondent, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Jas. P. Commons, Chicago, Ill	15,000
Miss A. Emery and Benj. Nusbaum, 103 South State St., Chicago, Ill., care National Library Association	15,000
Fred Schade, Chicago, Ill	15,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn	15,000
First National Bank of Memphis, Tenn	15,000
The Continental Bank of St. Louis, Mo	15,000
Chace & Butts, Providence, R. I	15,000
Denton S. Hamilton, Hamburg, N. J	10,000
Anglo-Californian Bank of San Francisco	5,000
National Bank of Redempton, Boston, Mass	5,000
Henry Jessel, 154 Essex St., New York	5,000
A. J. Scott, 86 Fourth Ave., Chicago, Ill	5,000
Jno. A. Martin, 45 Ave. A, New York City	5,000
Geo. Berchhoeld, 179 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill	5,000
A depositor, Union National Bank, New Orleans, La	5,000
Adoue & Lobit, Galveston, Tex	5,000
G. W. Malcom, Pittsfield, Mass	5,000
Peter Schweickhart, Emporia, Pa	5,000
Ketcham National Bank of Toledo, Ohio	5,000
W. H. Thomas, Boston, Mass	5,000
Lorenz Siebert, 813 Summit St., Toledo	5,000
Albert B. Thielbar, Peoria, Ill	2,500
A. Gallagher, Philadelphia, Pa	2,500
A depositor, Peoples Bank, New Orleans	2,500
City National Bank, Louisville, Pa	2,500
M. B. Murphy, Willow Island, Neb	2,500
W. L. Bedford, Humboldt, Mich	2,500
Fred David, 305 West St., New York	2,500
J. Davignow, U. I. C. F. Society, New Bedford, Mass	2,500
Henry Wittkowski, 92 Division St., N. Y	2,500
Anglo Nat'l Bank of San Francisco, Cal	2,500
Farmers Bank of Fresno, Fresno, Cal	2,500
O. H. Hunt, Medaryville, Ind	2,500
G. J. Nolan, 119 Joliet St., Joliet, Ill	2,500
Geo. E. Branch, Boston, Mass	2,500
R. P. Bemiss, San Jose, Cal	1,250
T. H. Tryon, Titusville, Pa	1,250
B. Giovannoni, 661 B'way, New York city	1,250
A depositor through Wel's, Fargo & Co's Bank of San Francisco, Cal	1,250
A correspondent in Bangor, Me	1,250
Masonic Savings Bank, Louisville, Ky	1,250
A. Piper, Parsons, Kan	1,250
Valentine Baltz, 2168 Archer ave. Chicago, Ill	1,250
Willis Foster, Millersburg, Ind	1,250
Frederick Frank, Detroit, Mich	1,250
V. W. Woodward, Indianapolis, Ind	1,250
Dan Dowley, watchman, Jackson R. R. depot New Orleans, La	1,250
S. D. Woodward, Bloomington, Ill	1,250
Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Tenn	1,250
Jno. Lenn, 232 N Wells St., Chicago, Ill	1,250

DRAWING OF APRIL 16, 1889.

Frank Kneeland, Boston, Mass	15,000
Otto Von Rosenberg, Halettsville, Tex	15,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank, Waterville, Me	15,000
Wm. Rawlinson, Lexington, S. C	15,000
F. N. Hyndman, Gen. Pass. Office, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill	15,000
P. Weber, 116 Liberty St. Cleveland, O	15,000
W. J. Brackett, Calhoun, Ky	15,000
J. D. Riser, cor. Main and Olive Sts. Mansfield, Ohio	15,000
Bank of Commerce, San Diego, Cal	15,000
Ralph E. Stapes, South Bend, Ind	15,000
Osmun & Brother, Sixth and Union Sts, Allentown, Pa	15,000
W. A. Tanner, Minneapolis, Min	15,000
Christian Schmidt, Redbud Ill	15,000
Pat'k McCann, 1154 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y	15,000
Manufacturers National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y	15,000
Wm. Africa, Altoona, Pa	15,000
S. P. Harris, Mariana, Ark	5,000
E. A. Rippey, El Paso, Tex	5,000
John Ross, 406 Cambria St., Phila., Pa	5,000
James Leary, New York city	5,000
Harry Lee, Washington, D. C	5,000
Marcos Lopez, St. Bernard Parish, La	5,000
N. A. Sager, Columbus, Ohio	5,000
D. D. Williams & Co., Duck Hill, Miss	5,000
E. E. J. Ross, Jackson, Miss	5,000
M. L. Fay, Worcester, Mass	5,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn	5,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco	5,000
A correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal	5,000
E. Nettel, Chelmsford, Mass	2,500
D. O. Mills, & Co., Sacramento, Cal	2,500
S. Fried, 30 Canal St., New York City	2,500
Geo. R. A. Willey, Washington D. C	2,500
S. Grabinsky, 711 7th St., St. Louis, Mo	2,500
First National Bank of Taylor, Tex	2,500
Rock County Nat'l Bank Janesville, Wis	2,500
J. G. Reple, Columbus, Ohio	2,500
The Pacific Express Co., Memphis, Tenn	2,500
Midland Cigar Store, Colorado Springs, Col	2,500
Michel F. Riordan, New Britain, Conn	2,500
Chas. E. Dougherty, St. Louis, Mo	2,500
Fritz Schult, Elgin, Ill	2,500
Carbonate Nat'l Bank of Leadville, Col	2,500
T. B. Clauser, 1928 6th St., Harrisburg, Pa	1,250
A. Overlitner, Summerhill, Pa	1,250
Mrs. Joseph Reeves, Red Bluff, Cal	1,250
C. H. Reiman, New York city	1,250
City Nat'l Bank of Austin, Tex	1,250
C. H. Abbott, Birmingham, Ala	1,250
Columbus Insurance and Banking Co., Columbus, Miss	1,250
A depositor People's Bank, New Orleans	1,250
A correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank of San Francisco, Cal	1,250
Hannah Doherty, 409 Beacon St., Boston, Mass	1,250

DRAWING OF MAY 14, 1889.

Alex. Tafaureau, 152 Chartre St., New Orleans, La	15,000
Alfred and Magaret Friot, San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Wm. S. Johnson, Boston, Mass	15,000
A correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal	15,000
A depositor New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La	15,000
David Simmons, 117 Charlotte St., Peoria, Ill	15,000
Wm. H. Reigart, Peoria, Ill	15,000
F. B. Baird, Room 13, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill	5,000
A party through United States Express Co., Chicago, Ill	5,000
F. Paglnica, care A. S. Blake, 309 Canal St., New York city	5,000
First National Bank of Detroit, Mich	5,000
Bidwell & Donovan, 1185 Niagara St., & 512 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, N. Y	5,000
L. M. Fry, Weatherford, Tex	5,000
Anglo Californian Bank of San Francisco	5,000
G. C. Goodrich, Baltimore, Md	5,000
Rudolph Bloomquist, Chicago, Ill	2,500
J. D. Collins, Atlanta, Ga	2,500
A. Keller, Lama, Mo	2,500
F. A. Harris, Boston, Mass	2,500
R. S. Palmer, 721 Eighth St., N W Washington, D. C	2,500
F. H. Nowack, Sealy, Tex	2,500
I. Consoline, Villa Rica, Ga	2,500
First Nat'l Bank of Honey Grove, Tex	2,500
Rufino Esteves, St. Bernard Parish, La	2,500
L. Adler, care Felsenthal, Grass & Miller, Chicago, Ill	2,500
Thos. Williams, Steubenville, Ohio	2,500
National City Bank, New York city	2,500
Matthew P. Brown, 185 Brookline St., Cambridgeport, Mass	1,250
J. W. Clough, 57 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass	1,250
M. J. Mokler, Boys' House of Refuge, New Orleans, La	1,250
Jno. N. Rambaut, 201 Decatur st., New Orleans, La	1,250
Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco	1,250

The total is nearly 1,000 killed and 9,000 injured in connection, one way or another, with the English railway system. There were 35 collisions between passenger trains and 54 between passenger and freight trains. There were 288 failures of axles, the greater part belonging to engines.

Teacher (to pupil)—Johnnie, what is a demagogue? Johnnie—A demagogue is a vessel that holds wine, gin, whisky, or any other liquor.

DISARMING AN UNSEEN FOE.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

At a trial the other day a quotation was made by the counsel for the prisoner from "Steele's Criminal Law." Opposing counsel said that Steele should be an authority for theft.

A PIECE OF HER MIND.

A lady correspondent has this to say:

"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medecine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medecine mentioned is *guaranteed* to cure those delicate diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

A man knows all about that "all gone" feeling the patent medicine advertisements speak of just after he has lost all his money at poker.

A LITTLE LEAVEN LEAVENETH THE WHOLE LUMP.

A disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with the surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn-out parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Then the new body will take care of itself.

Minnie—I am sorry I ever got that hat. I think it makes me look like a perfect fright. Mamie—Oh, no, not a perfect fright. You know there is nothing perfect in this world.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

OVERLAND EXCURSIONS

To all points East, with Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, fully equipped, through from San Francisco to Chicago without change, every Tuesday. Privilege of stop-over at Salt Lake and Denver en route, if desired.

For particulars, tickets, and sleeping car berths, apply to E. A. Holbrook, General Traffic Agent, Chicago & North Western Railway, 2 New Montgomery Street (Palace Hotel), San Francisco Cal.

Try Germes for Breakfast.

Never wait for a thing to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself. It takes less time, and it is surer to be done.

HAPPY RECOVERY.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my kidneys, from which I never expected to recover. My physicians said I had Bright's disease. Later I had a bad attack of Gravel. Six years ago last June—how well I remember that day—I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of the disease, and though I am over sixty years of age I am vigorous and strong, as I was in my prime. What physicians and the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it st

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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A KING IN EXILE.

He Still Dresses Gorgeously, Though He Is a Monarch Without Subjects.

At the Government House receptions and on other gala occasions here, a short, thick-set negro is one of the most conspicuous persons on view, both because the newspapers of Europe and America have had much to say of him for over a year, and also on account of the extraordinary figure he cuts in his state costume. He wears an Admiral's coat with immense bullion epaulettes, over a yellow plush vest with big green enamel buttons. The vest is cut very low, displaying a large area of immaculate linen. His jean trousers have broad stripes of blue and red, and black silk hose and a pair of gorgeous, flower-embroidered slippers cover his nether extremities. On his head he wears a broad-brimmed hat of African manufacture, something like a sombrero, and in the band are stuck at uniform distances five long ostrich feathers. In his ears are gold rings of unique design, and encircling his neck is a collar of shark's teeth, with a bear's tooth tipped with gold by way of a pendant. He wears white cotton gloves and as many flashy rings as his fingers and thumbs will accommodate.

This remarkable person is a King in exile. King Ja Ja, of Opobo, West Africa, who for many years lorded it over a small district among the oil rivers of the Niger delta. All the people here have the story of his career at their fingers' ends, and they point him out to strangers as the boss curiosity of the island. They tell how his natural cunning and his unscrupulous nature lifted him from slavery to freedom and sovereignty. They repeat the stories of his cannibalism, which are numerous enough to fill a book. Ja Ja told Captain Verney, of the Royal Navy, twenty years ago, that all sensible men were cannibals, and he said he knew nothing in the eating line that was quite so toothsome as a little boy's ankle. That was before Ja Ja was King, but even then he was getting rich trading with British merchants. A few years ago Ja Ja built him a new palace, which was a gorgeous affair as palaces go in West Africa. Under each foundation post he buried a slave alive about twenty in all, for no earthly reason, apparently, except to show that he had plenty of slaves to spare. All the stories of his degraded barbarism are known here, and are told again and again.

It is about two years since the crowning act of Ja Ja's cruelty induced the British Government to take his precious person into custody and put him out of the way of doing further harm. For years he had exacted tribute upon every pound of merchandise that entered or left his country. The white merchants at last decided that they would not be blackmailed by Ja Ja any longer. They told him he might make as much money as he pleased in trade, but he must not meddle with their business. Thereupon he ordered his people to have nothing more to do with the white traders, and suspecting that his dutiful subjects in one district were still trading with the whites he marched his little army to the place and in a few days killed 700 people. Then the British sent an expedition to Ja Ja's country and made things very hot him, and when they returned to the coast Ja Ja in chains was the most conspicuous feature of the procession.

About a year ago Ja Ja arrived at Kingston, where, the imperial authorities thought, they could easily keep him out of mischief. They gave him an allowance of $4,000 a year for spending money, and he has plenty of money besides of his own, though he spends very little. He nearly died of homesickness, and before long sent a piteous appeal to England for a few companions to cheer him up. He asked that a dozen of his wives be sent to St. Vincent to share his exile. He thought his request was exceedingly modest, as he petitioned for only a small part of his harem. Not to encourage polygamy, however, the wise authorities decided that one wife was enough. They graciously permitted Ja Ja to take his pick, and he sent for Patience.

Queen Patience is here, and is usually in the society of her liege lord, who is old enough to be her father. She is a young thing, dark and dumpy, and is not at all regal nor dignified in appearance.—Kingston (West India) Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Fowls as Insect Destroyers.

The value of poultry for destroying insects is greatly underestimated. A turkey hen, with a large brood, will work industriously over a large area in one day, and they will consume hundreds of insects. During an entire season the useful work so performed will be very great. A flock of hens on a range will find all the insect food desired, and will need no aid from the owner. This is well enough as it appears, and saves expenses, but to their credit should be given the destruction of insects. If some correct estimate of the number of insects destroyed by one hundred fowls could be made, for one year, the result would be astonishing. If we could put it at half a peck for each hen, it might not be too large, but allowing only two quarts of insects for each hen, during one year, and we have over three bushels of insects destroyed by one hundred fowls. This means fewer insects to be killed the next season. We have seen a brood of turkeys clean out all the worms in a tobacco field in one day, and though the adult potato beetles are injurious to fowls, yet the hens will eat the eggs and grubs of the beetles if given an opportunity. The destruction of insects should always be considered in the matter of poultry management.—Farm and Fireside.

BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.

The "Thunderer" Shows How the Britons Regard the Game.

Every body is now asking his friend in a doubtful kind of way what he thinks of base-ball. Londoners are, or ought to be, now in a position to give their verdict upon this important question. The Chicago and All-America teams have performed four times in London before large crowds of spectators—at Leyton 8,000 persons watched the game. Our visitors, therefore, can not complain that they have been treated with indifference, whatever judgment is passed upon the game they introduced to us. Most Londoners who take any interest at all in sports have considered it a duty to pay the base-ball players a visit, and so inform themselves fully and truly upon the nature of the game, keeping their minds open and purged, so far as possible, from all passion and prejudice. We are not prepared to say that it is altogether possible to judge without prejudice a game which the Americans have presumptuously preferred to cricket. Apollo might have listened to the pipe of Marsyas with equanimity and even with pleasure had he not known that Marsyas was setting up as his superior. But let us try to forget and forgive this and judge base-ball on its merits. One of these merits is that it is not spun out over two or three days. Americans, who are so busy that they can not find leisure for cricket, manage to find it for a game which a single afternoon is sufficient to decide. As for the essentials of the game, it would be singular if they did not strike some chords of sympathy in the English breast, considering that they are the same as those of "rounders." "Rounders" was once much played on every village green; even now it enjoys considerable vogue as a Sunday amusement in the outskirts of London, and several of our metropolitan public schools find "rounders," or a variety of the game, peculiarly well adapted to their lagged play-grounds. Consequently we must have latent affinities for base ball. But of course the American game has developed greatly. One of the chief pleasures of the schoolboy's life used to consist in "scorching"—that is, picking up the ball when the adversary had missed striking it and slinging it with unerring aim at his retreating form. The base ball is nearly as heavy as a cricket ball, and consequently it can be well understood that this pleasing feature has been eliminated, and the most diverting incidents of the game are the feints of the runners attempting to run from base to base. The pitcher, known in "rounders" as the "feeders," the batsman and the catcher are specialists, just as we find some cricketers pre-eminent in bowling, batting or fielding. In fact, base ball is a science.

Whether it is worth taking the trouble to acquire this science is another matter. Base-ball, as a candidate for entrance into the list of British sports, labors under the disadvantage of finding the field nearly full already of more or less scientific games, in which the youth of our islands are drilled while yet at school. At the same time we must admit that the demand for athletic games is so brisk that base-ball may possibly appeal to some tastes, some pockets, or some opportunities which the present supply of open-air amusements fails to satisfy. Many new games have been invented, adopted, or revived in these islands during the last ten or twenty years—lawn tennis, hockey and lacrosse among the number. The last mentioned every body knows, was an importation from Canada, introduced by two exhibition teams of Canadians and North American Indians. It is an age for devising new games, borrowing foreign and furbishing up old ones. If the ghost of "rounders" is sneaking about anywhere he will aid and abet the efforts of the base-ballers to rehabilitate him. It would, moreover, be pleasant if we were enabled to meet the Americans in some other sports besides rowing, yachting and athletics.—London Times.

Gulls and Their Young.

Every bird watches over and cares for her own nest, though the numbers are so great and the tumult so excessive that it is difficult to conceive how each gull can distinguish her own spotted eggs, placed in the midst of so many others, exactly similar in size, shape and color; and when at length the young are hatched and are swimming about on the loch or crowded together on some grassy point, the old birds, as they come home from a distance with food, fly rapidly amid thousands of young ones exactly similar to their own, without even looking at them, until they find their own offspring, which, recognizing their parents among all the other birds, receive the morsel without any of the hungry little creatures around attempting to dispute the prize, each waiting patiently for its own parent, in perfect confidence that its turn will come in due season.—Science.

—A grave-digger in New York tells of a strange sort of mental affection which troubles people of his calling. It is termed "corpse quake," and several of his friends have suffered from it. It invariably attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. In one case that the digger cites, the man's health became much impaired, but, abandoning the business, the poor fellow recovered, and then took his old position. Almost the same day the shaking returned. He again retired, but suffered thereafter at the mention of a spade, and died in a remarkably short time.

SLEEPING BY COMPASS.

Shall We Rest With Our Heads to the Equator or the North Pole?

The sleep-with-your-head-to-the-north idea had quite a run a few years ago, and there are still a great many people who, perhaps rather from force of habit than otherwise, range their beds so that they stand in line with the parallels of longitude, and sleep with their "feet to the equator," or as near as they can get to it. Habits are strong in such a matter. But the editor of a Western paper relates that he was greatly troubled with sleeplessness and headache at night. Finally he bethought himself that it always made him ill to travel on the railroad, if he rode backward, or if he lay in a sleeping-car berth with his head to the engine; and that on the other hand if he sat facing the engine, or slept in his berth with his feet to the engine, he slept well. The reflection led him to apply his experience to the earth itself, which is a sort of great railroad car, whirling along from west to east at the rate of about one thousand miles an hour.

He proceeded to arrange his bed so that when he lay upon it his head was to the West and his feet to the East, and after that he had no more restlessness or headache, but slept profoundly and sweetly, with his "feet to the engine." He commends his discovery to all sleepless and nervous people, and does not doubt that he has hit upon a bit of knowledge which will prove infinitely valuable to mankind. But what about the people who would just as lief ride backwards on railroad trains, and who sleep better with their heads to the engines of trains and the bows of vessels.

A friend once strongly advised us always to sleep when traveling with our head to the engine or the bow, and gave some very plausible reasons for his philosophy. "The movement of a train," he said, "tends to force your blood in the opposite direction from the way the train is going; that is to say, being liquid and under the influence in some degree of the forces of gravitation and inertia, the blood is not carried forward so fast as the solid parts of the body, and tends to collect in the end which is for the time being toward the rear. Now, if your feet are toward the engine, the blood will collect in your head and give you unpleasant dreams and sleeplessness. Have the blood in your feet, on the other hand, and you will sleep all the better for having it there." "But," we asked, "does not your being on a car constitute, as it were, a new center of motion, and every part of the body being carried along as fast as any other part, prevent any collecting of the blood in the extremity which is in the aft?" "The fact that you are on the train," replied the theorist, "does not prevent the force of gravitation from working independently of the train, and the principle of inertia certainly carries the blood toward your head every time the train starts. Try it with a spirit level, and you will see the bubble hug the aftermost end of the tube."—American Analyst.

ARTISTIC TATTOOING.

The Clever Work Done by a Japanese Professional Living at Hong Kong.

A Hong Kong journal gives an account of a Japanese who has lately set up in that colony as a professional tattooer of pictures and designs on the body. In a room decorated with fans, hanging pictures and scrolls, the visitor or patient is received. In a conspicuous place is hung a notice in the following words: "I do not business if fuddled." Sample books are first produced for inspection and selection; they are filled with colored drawings of dragons, birds, insects and scenes—comic and serious. At the bottom is written the cost of tattooing each, the prices varying from about 12s. for three butterflies to an elaborate groupe for £20. The operator himself was tattooed all over his body with groups of bright flowers here, the conventional Japanese girl's head there; a female figure with long flowing robes wound round one arm from the shoulder to the wrist, while on the other was a dragon, with every scale carefully shaded. On the breast was a picture of the god of storms, with inscriptions in Japanese characters, and similar representations all over the body, the hands alone being free. The apparatus consists merely of a small box containing a slab of black Chinese ink, some vermillion and dark red powders, and a drawerful of penholders, on the ends of which were fixed tiny bunches of needles, numbering from three to fifty. The customer chooses his design from the pattern-books, the operator draws it on the part desired, and then with a large bunch of needles for the heavy black and a small one for the fine lines the colors are punctured in. No blood is drawn and the pain is very little. A dragon, which would be tattood for £4, would take five hours, on account of the number of scales. The part is then rubbed with vaseline to allay the inflammation, and in a day or two the skin would come off. After that the marks would be indelible. The Hong Kong operator tattooed the arm of an English prince, and, in Kioto, was engaged for a whole month reproducing on the trunk and limbs of an English peer a series of scenes from Japanese history. For this he was paid about £100. He has also tattooed English ladies, and seems to be especially proud of one picture, which was a tiny fan about the size of a half-penny, on which was a complete landscape with figures well defined. His income from tattooing in Hong Kong is about £1,200 per annum.—London Times.

BUYING A PRESENT.

Shopping Expedition of a Man Who Didn't Mind the Expense.

He was one of the old-timers of Possum Ridge settlement, and was down at the county seat for the first time since the war. He went poking about the streets, peering into the stores and shops with the air of a man who had a deep-seated purpose in view. He went on until he came to a large dry-goods establishment, where he halted for a minute as if undecided whether to enter or pass on. Finally he blundered in, and, striking the first clerk he came to, he said:

"Say, mister, hev yer any thing in this 'ere shebang es 'ud be suitable fer er birthday gif' fer the ole 'oman?"

"Why, yes," the clerk stammered out, "I expect so. What would you like to buy?"

"Wal, thar yer got me, stranger. I'm derned if I know what 'ud suit."

"What have you been in the habit of getting for the occasion?"

"Thet's jest it, young feller, I hain't never bought any gif' afore, and it's all new to me. Yer see, it's this ere way: Me'n the ole 'oman's been married nigh ter sixty year. I say it's sixty past, but she holds out agin me thet it's gwine enter sixty, but ole 'Squar Beeson, who jined us, says I'm right, an' the ole 'Squar's a mighty level-headed man. Yer know ther 'Squire, I reckon?"

"Yes, I know the 'Squire. But about the present?"

"Yes, that's jist what I wuz gittin' at. Wal, yer see, as I said; me'n ther ole 'oman's been er joggin' erlong ter-gether all them years up thar on Possum Ridge, an' sort o' humpin' ourselves in ther craps an' out, an' we hain't thought much er puttin' on no style, ner nothin' o' that sort. But t'other day I fell ter readin' er leetle piece what sorter set me ter goin' in my mind, an' I felt like es of I hain't done jest fair by the ole 'oman, an' I kep' er thinkin', an' by gum, ther fust thing I knowed I'd done jes' plumb made up mer min' ter git 'er er birthday gif'. I want ter s'prise 'er."

"Yes, and you want something real nice, I suppose?"

"That's what, mister. Sumpin' rale han'some that'll kin'er make up for all them gif's what she didn't git. An' I don't keer of it costs er right smart, nuther, fer ther ole 'oman's been mouty faithful all them years, an' hain't never kicked on doin' ther feedin' an' gittin' in ther wood an' shuckin' out ther fodder in ther winter, an' helpin' in ther hay stackin' an' sech like in ther summer."

"Well, now, here is a nice dress pattern that would suit first rate."

"Thet's kin'er nice, stranger. What does it come at?"

"Ten dollars."

"Say, I reckon that wouldn't suit. Yer see I got 'er er caliker gownd las' fall, an'—"

"Well, then, how is this wrap at eight dollars?"

"Won't do, I guess. She's got er shawl, an', asides, thet's a leetle grain mor'n I keer ter pay."

"Here are a pair of slippers at five dollars."

"I reckon I don't want them, nuther. As I said, ther ole 'oman's been faithful, an' hain't never kicked agin keepin' up her eend o' ther work, an' I want ter s'pise 'er wuth sumpin' rale nice, but, yer see, I don't want ter go too high."

"Well, here is a pair of slippers at two dollars. That's low enough, isn't it?"

"That's gittin' down some, but I'm afeerd it's er leetle mite too high yit."

"About how much are you willing to pay?"

"I hain't going ter be perticler, mister, fer I started out ter git sumpin' nice, even if it does come pooty well up, but I wanter be a leetle keerful. Lem'me see, what does them thar bandanners come at?"

"Ten cents."

"Hain't'none fer five?"

"No."

"Wul, I reckon I'll jest take one o' them. As I said at fust, I hain't pertickler erbout er few cents one way er tother, an' asides it'll do fer us both ter use. Don't yer reckon ther ole 'oman's eyes 'll stick out like knots on er lorg when she sees thet?"—Detroit Free Press.

Charming House Waists.

House waists of silk or wool to wear with various skirts will give variety to the bride's wardrobe, as they are now worn at any hour of the day. They are also made in most varied materials, the newest being of figured silks, quaint, small-patterned brocades of old-rose or blue with lace frills, or else simpler red or turquoise India silks with white or black figures or stripes. The changeable silks and surahs also make pretty belted waists with full sleeves, shirred or tucked fronts and backs, and sometimes with a plain poke to which the fullness of the bodice is attached with a narrow upright ruffle and slight shirring. The excelent pongee silks also make useful belted waists for the house or for traveling gowns, with the tucks of the yoke and sleeves slightly feather-stitched with brown, red or blue. A good plan with these is to made the back tight fitting, with tucks down the middle over a light lining, and have the fronts loose, confined only by a belt which comes from the under-arm seams. White vailing and the silk-striped flannels are prettily made up with blouse fronts and fitted tucked back, worn with a ribbon belt knotted in front over the full blouse.—Harper's Bazar.

THE RUSSIAN IN WAR.

A Prince as a Private Soldier in the Famous Plevna Campaign.

It may seem a paradox, but the Russians are the most democratic people in Europe. Every officer was the correspondent's comrade. Prince Shakosky, the ill-conditioned General who made such a mess of the July Plevna, was the only exception I ever knew. If the samovar was in service the officer shared his tea with the correspondent; in the middle of a battle, if the officer had a couple of sandwiches, he would offer one of them to the correspondent. From the highest to the lowest, in regard to military information, the Russians were incredibly frank; the correspondent never had to ask questions as to situation, dispositions or intentions—information in regard to those matters was volunteered to him. The only secret they ever had—and I must own they kept it well—was in regard to the point at which the crossing of the Danube was to be made. Skobeleff "had not the faintest idea," although a couple of hours previously he had been reconnoitering the approaches. Prince Tzereticff "really had not even the remotest conception." Still, even in regard to the crossing of the Danube, the friendly Russians were not inexorable. I could not be told the locality of the crossing, but I should be escorted betimes to the headquarters of the General commanding the division which was to take the lead in the operations. It was rather an amusing experience. The guide sent to escort me was in the uniform of a private soldier—a tall, handsome man, riding a fine gray horse. He spoke English fluently and without a trace of accent. As we rode along together and talked, the tone of this private soldier's conversation bewildered me. He knew his Europe as if it had been his native parish. He had what Americans call "the inside track" in regard to English affairs, social, political and financial. He spoke of country houses of which he had been the guest, and commented on the merits of a piece of statuary in the drawing-room at Sandringham. At last I asked his name. He was of one of Russia's oldest princely families, and belonged to the diplomatic corps, but when the war began had volunteered for military service, and, not being qualified to be an officer, had fallen into line as a private soldier. As we rode along I asked him where we were bound for, not imagining that a destination to which we were full en route could be any longer a secret. But he looked upon it still in this light, no doubt in accordance with his instructions, and of course I had no more to say for the time being. By and by we reached a point whence radiated four cross roads. It became obvious to me that my guide was himself at fault. I took no heed while he led me first along one road a little way, then along another, returning puzzled to the cross roads. At last he had to confess. "It seems to me I've lost my way." "Sorry I can not be of any service," was my reply, "since I do not know where it is you want to go to. I have been all over this region and know where each of these roads leads." My prince-private-soldier-diplomatist burst into a laugh, and then mentioned our destination. "Then this way," said I, "about an hour's ride."—Archibald Forbes, in Gentleman's Magazine.

HEREDITARY TAINTS.

The Great, Pervasive and Potential Fact of "Heredity."

One result of the labors of physiologists has been the clearing of the mental vision and the gradual comprehension of the great, pervasive and potential fact of "heredity." "The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children," said Moses, more than three thousand years ago. Probably he comprehended in but a very small measure the significance of his own utterance. Not only do parents transmit to children their mental peculiarities, their moral tendencies, the features of the face, the stoop of the shoulders and the trick of the gait, but they pass on to them their blood, their brain, their glands, their very soul and life. We do not mean to say that heredity is a tyrant from which there is no escape, and that as the parent in constitution and conduct, so also must be the children to the remotest generation. If that were one of the discoveries of physiology, small thanks would be due to the science from overburdened man. But it is not so. The parent himself, as is well known, can modify and make worse or better both his constitution and his character. Similarly, the child's constitution and character may be changed, until, by the operation of the law of heredity itself, a not very remote descendant may be the antipodes of his early progenitors. The discovery of an existing inherited taint of disease or of vice in a child is not a cause for regret, but for thankfulness. The disease taint itself is, of course, to be deplored, and so is the inherited vice, but its early discovery is to be hailed with gratitude as pointing out lines of physical and moral treatment which may lead to the practical enfeeblement of the taint, or even to its eradication.—Hospital.

—A farmer may keep a hundred hens in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of grain and still have fewer eggs than his neighbor who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime water and gravel for them, and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Agitation for Reduced Hours of Labor in Europe and America.

The agitation for reduced hours of labor is creating quite a stir among working classes on the continent. In Belgium, where it has gained ground wonderfully of late, the only objection seems to be that working men are so poor that the reduction of wages which must, for a time at least, follow the shortening of hours will reduce them to starvation. To guard against this the Belgians have joined to their eight-hour movement an agitation in favor of a "minimum rate of wages."

A noteworthy feature of the present movement toward an eight-hour day is the apparent desire on the part of the men who are conducting it to avoid every appearance of sensationalism or violence. There is to be no sudden change by strike; no industry is to be menaced; no harm done to property or commerce; no threats are to be employed. The measure is to be effected by gradual change of public sentiment and the voluntary and deliberate decision of both employers and employed that it will be to their common interest.

Discussing the question of shorter hours, the Philadelphia Times says: "In many industrial callings eight hours are quite enough for men to labor; in others it is a practical impossibility to place any arbitrary restriction upon employers and employed, and it must not be forgotten that the majority of working men and women—which includes the workers in field, forest, mine, factory, counting-room, store, and shop—are beyond the reach of any statutory regulation as to working hours. This fact must suggest extreme caution in moving for shortened hours of labor by law."

"The eight-hour rule," says the New York Tribune, "will doubtless come eventually, though it must be remembered that the process of shrinkage in the length of the working day, which has gone very far in the last fifty years, must end somewhere. The argument in which the movement seems to find its chief support is that, if the length of the working day is cut down one-fifth, the number of those who can be employed will be increased one-fifth. Probably not many of those who are influenced by such assertions stop to reflect that the reduction in the amount of labor a working man would do would be inevitably followed, at least for a considerable period, by a reduction in the amount of money he would receive. Not even the authority of the National Government over its employes has been able to arrest the operations of this natural law."

In England the eight-hour question is even more vexed than in this country. The fearful congestion of the labor market there has invited the attention of all parties—Conservative, Liberal, Radical and Socialist alike—and the feeling is strong that the present situation demands the adoption of new and effective measures. It is thought that if railway servants in Great Britain worked only eight hours the railroad companies would have to employ about three hundred thousand extra hands. This might play havoc with the dividends, but it would certainly materially relieve the pressure on the labor market. If the same rule were extended to other occupations there would be in England an immediate demand for about a million more workers. As there are only about seven million workers in England, this would represent a very large proportion of extra hands wanted. Thus it is that the eight-hour day agitation is gaining ground.

Herr von Beveren, a Belgian who has made considerable reputation in his native country as a political economist, thinks that an international treaty fixing the day's work in all countries at eight hours is necessary and urgent. In support of this theory he advances six reasons: (1) The trades unions are not strong enough to limit universally the hours of labor; (2) if they only reduced the hours in some trades, this would produce an injurious and anti-fraternal irregularity among workers; (3) without a law to fix the hours of labor those who work at home or in small and unorganized trades would still be overworked; (4) without such a law the struggle between employers and their men would be perpetuated—it would break out again and again at every fluctuation of the market; (5) such a law is practical, for it has existed for ten years in Switzerland, and when, recently, it was renewed, the employers made less opposition than when it was first introduced; (6) that it was pure utopia to count on the goodness of employers—some among them might be actuated by the best and kindest motives, but the keenness of competition placed on them the impossibility of making concessions.—Chicago News.

—An employe of Jay Gould recently remarked: "George Gould and his father love each other as much as any father and son I ever saw, and the same is the case with the other boys, who consequently are always glad to go home to their parents. Gould has imparted to his sons skill enough to take care of themselves. One of his boys is a good telegraph operator, another is a good stenographer. The old man can go all over this land and dictate his dispatches to one boy, and the other one can send them by wire."

—Returned tourist—"Does your daughter play and sing as much as ever?" Hostess—"O, no; she's married."—Philadelphia Record.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The Personal Appearance of Our First President in 1789 and in 1798.

As described by David Ackerson, in 1811, Washington had a large, thick nose, and it was very red that day, giving me the impression that he was not so moderate in the use of liquors as he was supposed to be. I found afterward that this was a peculiarity. His nose was apt to turn scarlet in a cold wind. He was standing near a small camp fire, evidently lost in thought and making no effort to keep warm. He seemed six feet and a half in height, was as erect as an Indian, and did not for a moment relax from a military attitude.

Washington's exact height was six feet two inches in his boots. He was then a little lame from striking his knee against a tree. His eye was so gray that it looked almost white, and he had a troubled look on his colorless face. He had a piece of woolen tied around his throat and was quite hoarse. Perhaps the throat trouble from which he finally died had its origin about then.

Washington's boots were enormous. They were No. 13. His ordinary walking shoes were No. 11. His hands were large in proportion, and he could not buy a glove to fit him and had to have his gloves made to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being always tightly compressed. That day they were compressed so tightly as to be painful to look at.

At that time he weighed 200 pounds, and there was no surplus flesh about him. He was tremendously muscled, and the fame of his great strength was every where. His large tent, when wrapped up with the poles, was so heavy that it required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington would lift it with one hand and throw it into the wagon as easily as if it were a pair of saddle-bags. He could hold a musket with one hand and shoot with precision as easily as other men did with a horse pistol. His lungs were his weak point and his voice was never strong.

He was at that time in the prime of life. His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent, and his head was not large in contrast to every other part of his body, which seemed large and bony at all points. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. As to habits at that period I found out much that might be interesting. He was an enormous eater, but was content with bread and meat, if he had plenty of it. But hunger seemed to put him in a rage. It was his custom to take a drink of rum or whisky on awaking in the morning.

Of course all this was changed when he grew old. I saw him at Alexandria a year before he died. His hair was very gray and his form was slightly bent. His chest was very thin. He had false teeth which did not fit and pushed his under lip outward.—Albany Express.

HONEST CARL DUNDER.

Some Things Which the Old Gentleman Does Not Understand.

Vhen der Americans get so madt at King Sheorge dot dey can't shtand it no longer eaferypody goes py Boston harbor und throws some tea oaferpoard—more ash four hoonered shests. Dot tea vhas all wasted in der water, but der principle vhas shust der same if der peoples take it home und drink it. I can't understand vhy dey don't.

Washington goes across der Delaware River py a skiff. It vhas a coldt, dark night, und more ice vhas around dan you can put in feefty refrigertors. If I vhas Washington I wait until some shteamboat come along, or somepody builds a bridge. I doan' take all dose shances mitout any accident insurance on my pody.

Washington goes into camp at Valley Forge for der winter, und she vhas so cold dot eaferyeody suffers like he vhas in Chicago. I don't quite see how it vhas. If I vhas a batriot und fighting for my country I go into camp in a brick house heated by steam, und I haf fried oysters und shicken pot-pie eafery day of my life. It looks to me as if Sheneral Washingion makes a big mistake aboudt dot. It vhas no good to freeze to death for your country. Dot doan' lick der British.

Veen Sheneral Washington gets dot Lord Cornwallis in a box at Yorktown he vhalks oop und down mit great dignity und doan' gif even one yell. If dot vhas me I gif some whoops und yells und screams—I shump oop und down—I paint dot place so red ash nefer vhas. I vealk oop to dot Cornwallis und I say:

"How you like it so far ash you went, hey! Maype now you like to go home und pehave herself! I haf got some bulge on you, und now you pehave himself or I make it purty hot!"

Dat Paul Shones vhas a good fighter, but I can't quite make oudt about him. If he goes into a fight mit a bigger ship und gets licked he doan' tell nopody. He shust keeps fighting right along, und he tells der men eaferytings vhas all O. K., und by und by dot big ship pulls down her flag und says she vhas soseek she can't fight no more. Den Mr. Shones goes aboard und says he vhas boss, und dot vhas one more victory. I doan' fight dat vhay. If I vhas licked dot settles it, und I holler oudt dot I gif oop. If der odder man vhas de biggest I doan' fight at all.

Dot Commodore Perry vhas a queer man. He likes to fight so vhell dot he shtays oop all night. He goes down by Put-in-Bay und picks a fuss. He doan' haf to, but dot vhas his vhay. If I vhas going to haf a fight I should put oudt my arms und shpeak:

"Hey, boys, knock der stuffing out of der middle of last week, or I cut your wages down one-half."

Dot Perry goes aboudt like a lamb, und he shmiles a leedle shmile, und all he says vhas:

"Boys I like you to whoop 'er oop for me."

Und dose boys vhas whoop, und der eagle vhas let loose, und der bell of Liberty rings out dot we vhas on top der whole crowd.—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JULY 27.....1889

All the people living along the lines of the transcontinental railroads in the United States have to pay higher freights and fares to compensate the loss sustained by the railroads through the diversion to Canadian railroads of the overland freight our own roads should have. The New England States are the only part of the whole United States not injured by the bad laws that work such injury and injustice to all other parts of the Nation. The wrong and injury to the Pacific Coast States and Territories by this unjust discrimination in favor of Canadian roads and against our own are greater than in any other part of the Union. If the American people were not the most law abiding of all Nations such bad legislation would not be so patiently endured. The wrong can be righted in Congress and the State of California has more interest than any any other in getting men into that body who have the will and ability to remove that evil.

During the past year and a half there has been a great rush of people to Seattle, Tacoma and other towns in Washington Territory and Oregon. Already it is very apparent that there is not enough good land within easy reach of those towns to support their rapid growth, nor even maintain their present population. A reaction has set in and it looks very much as though it were about to ebb. There is not near so much good farming land in that region as has been represented, and the climate is at times very disagreeable. The lumber business is not paying and consequently is declining in volume. Within a very short time the great bulk of immigration to the Pacific Coast will be flowing onto the vast areas of good land still uncultivated in California. There is no other part of the Union where so many advantages of soil and climate can be had by settlers.

No better service has been done in a long time in the cause of decency and public morals than the recent decision of Judge Works, of the Supreme Court, in the Sharon case. This righteous judgment will prevent the trumping up of claims to be a lawful wife, such as were made by the notorious woman who claimed to be the wife of William Sharon. It is common sense that no woman who lives in secret relations with a man should be recognized as his wife, without any other proof than her own assertion, or the presentation of a piece of paper of dubious import, and that bears strong marks of being a rank forgery. This was the only evidence offered by the Hill woman to prove that she was the lawful wife of Mr. Sharon. The sound judgment of Judge Works will for all time to come make similar attempts at fraud impossible.

Thousands of dollars have been expended upon mines, and then the mines been lost by the men who did the work and spent the money. No matter how much money may have been spent upon a mine it may be jumped and lost. Any mine that is worth prospecting is worth patenting. Then the title is good for all time, and though no work should be done upon the mine for years it is as safe as deeded land. It adds very much to the selling value of a mine when it is patented. At present in New York and other money centers mine speculators are very particular to ascertain if mines are patented before they can be induced to even look at them. It is evidence on the face of it that a mine is valuale when it is patented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
3-2 Lone Pine.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

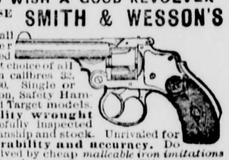
R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS.

Wagons Painted

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel,** carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The Smith & Wesson Revolvers are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

Ranch for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I offer my ranch for sale, consisting of 320 acres. Situated about three miles from Independence in a southeasterly direction. It is nearly all under fence. There is about 30 acres of orchard and vineyard, a portion of which is bearing. Undisputed water right. For price apply on the ranch to
J. W. SYMMES.
Independence, Cal., June 13, 1889.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence o Capt. Andrew Clark's.

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Composed Of the Counties of
ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
Independence
Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and 1 calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angord goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chimaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ doz. bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese tablets	10 00
Collection of paintings by any A list	10 00

Fifth Department,

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Fest crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequin, $5 00
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel, $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$25
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

TROTTING—Double team, free for all, best 2 in 3 heats 1 mile each, entryman to own the team. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal:
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM.
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.
1-26

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS
If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH Pr

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 11th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs	7 35 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville	8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 10 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a. m.	1 35 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2. 5 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar. 5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections.

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Granteville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
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—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
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All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.....1889

BORN.

MEREDITH—At Big Pine, July 19th, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Meredith a daughter.

Fred. Burckhardt, was up from Lone Pine on Sunday.

Mr. C. Meysan, of Lone Pine, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. Israel Luce returned to the Marble works last Wednesday.

Mr. G. Sanger, of Alvord, has returned home from Bakersfield.

Mr. H. M. Yerington made a short visit to Independence last Thursday.

Fred. Smith returned to Independence this week after an absence of six years.

Mr. H. B. Boland of Cerro Gordo was at Independence a few days this week.

Orders for fruit are coming to Mr. J. W. Symmes much faster than he can fill them.

The fishing at Kern River is reported to be better this year than ever known before.

Mr. W. H. Russell came down from Benton at the beginning of the week to look after mining interests.

Mr. J. Frankenburg arrived here on Monday from San Francisco and remained in town several days.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach on Sunday at Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m. and at Independence at 7:30 p. m.

A. D. Gilbert returned from Sacramento on Wednesday. He was accompanied by Wm. Campbell, of Reno.

Mr. A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine, has ripe peaches, nectarines and other fruit, and will fill all orders promptly.

White Smith says his wheat crop along Black Rock slough will average detween twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre.

John Baxter has cut about fifty acres of wheat at Independence that will go about a ton, or over thirty-three bushels per adre.

It is reported that Mr. Luce has made arrangements to set up and run marble saws in a quartz mill, on the Carson River.

It is announced that the Senate Committee on arid lands will visit Los Angeles and Southern California before going to the northern part of the State.

Mr. S. H. Bigland, of San Francisco, accompanied by his two daughters, Misses Edith and Maud Bigland, were guests at the Norman House during the week.

Rev. E. McEvers will not move to Bishop sooner than about five weeks hence. Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will not be ready to come to Independence before that time.

The yield of alfalfa on Mr. Hunter's farm at Georges Creek is heavier than any grown on the place before since he took it. The crop has deen improving every year.

W. J. Lake is recovering finely from his severe hurts. The broken leg is doing well and the severe cuts are healing rapidly. He is at the Norman House under the medical care of Mrs. Dr. Woodin.

Mr. Ed. Holbert starts for San Francisco this morning on his way home to New York via Portland, Oregon. Mr. Holbert will ever hold in grateful remembrance the many friends who rendered his stay here so pleasant.

An election is about to be held in Los Angeles on a proposition to issue bonds to to the amount of $1,180,000 for building sewers for the City. The people of Los Angeles are very public spirited in improving their city.

Bill Clough, a well known old timer, died near Rubicon Springs, Nevada, a few days ago. The body was brought to the Carson and Colorado and sent to friends for interment. Deceased was engaged many years in teaming, and was up till the time of his death.

The Australian lady-bug imported to Los Angeles is reported to be multiplying with wonderful rapidity and to be making a clean sweep of the scale-bug. Orange orchards are already said to be showing great improvement, and the trees have beauty and vigor such as has not been known since the scale pest infected them. Orange growers are encouraged and the business will increase with greater rapidity than ever.

About three years ago thousands of acres of land in Owens Valley were located under the Desert Land Act, by speculators. These parties expected that the boom then prevalent all over the State would rapidly increase the value of the lands, and that they would realize large profit on their locations. These expectations have not been fulfilled; many of the locations are now forfeited, and other parties are relocating the lands.

Mr. W. I. Hollingsworth, of Los Angeles, is making a trip through Owens Valley. He represents one of the largest houses in the State, that of S. W. Luitweiler. Carriages, wagons, farm machinery and implements, of all kinds; barb wire, windmills, ditching machines, all these and many other things, are dealt in by this House. Mr. Hollingsworth is making a close canvass of the Valley; everybody who needs anything in his line may be sure of fair and liberal treatment.

Sheriff Eldred has kind words to say of his prisoner, W. T. C. Elliott, now under sentence of death for the murder of John B. White. The Sheriff says Elliott is well conducted, and gives as little trouble as could be expected. During the past weeks of very hot weather Elliott's health has suffered; the Sheriff does all in his power to make his charge as comfortable as possible, but the cells of the jail are so small and close than no one can be confined there without injury to health. The case of Elliott is still pending before the Supreme Court on appeal.

Staandard—Bulwer.

The Standard-Bulwer suit is dragging its way along, the Bulwer having an array of witnesses, who are undergoing a heavy cross-examination by Attorney Reddy, of the Standard, some of the knowing ones being kept on the rack all day. At the rate it has progressed this week we may look for its continuance two or three weeks longer. Yesterday a recess had to be taken, owing to the sudden illness of M. M. Waltze, one of the jury. Captain Kelly completed giving his testimony this morning, when ex-Superintendent took the stand for the Bulwer. This is the 20th day of the trial.—*Chronicle-Union.*

An Argonaut Romance.

There appears to be no end to the tragedies and romance of the argonauts of the Pacific Coast. Young men left homes and loving hearts behind, and in their pride of strength, with joyous hearts, set out for the Golden West, confident of bringing back with them fortunes, that would secure to them and their loved ones, all the enjoyments of life. Hundreds of these young men were as completely lost to their relatives and friends as if they had suddenly sunk in mid-ocean and were never heard of more. Now those who loved them are old and gray, but the love lives on.

"The fount that first burst frae their hearts
still travels on its way,
And channels deeper as it runs, the love o' life's
young day."

Here is a letter, evidently written by a loving sister, but her heart in old age is still filled with love for her lost brother. Perhaps some one may read this who may know something of the missing man.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 11, 1889.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT:—*Sir:*—In glancing over the *Globe-Democrat* of this city, I saw an article headed "Gold in Death Valley"; it was copied from your paper. Now my object in addressing you is this; to make inquiries about this Death Valley and how or why it was so named. I will explain why this information is asked. About the year 1848 or '49 there moved to California from Iowa one Sheldon Death, son of James Death, of the above named State. After reaching California he secured several mining claims and had them worked. It is now 25 or 30 years since his family or any of his relatives have heard anything about him. Many iquiries were made about him, but no satisfactory answers were ever returned. Now seeing Death Valley named in the article from your paper, it occurred to me that it might have been named after Sheldon Death. If you will be kind enough after making diligent inquiry, to answer giving me all the information and enlightenment in regard to him and everything concerning him in full, I would certainly feel under much deep obligation, and will render you many, many thanks. If yet living Sheldon Death is quite aged, and may be very infirm; but nevertheless his relatives are much desirous of hearing about him and seeing him. If he is living will you please give him this letter and ask him to write, or if unable to do so have some one write for him. I will await your answer with much anxiety. Enclosed please find stamp for answer.

Yours with respect,
MRS. T. A. DEATH CHAPMAN.
No. 2404 North Broadway St. Louis Mo.

It may excite a smile to note the simplicity of the writer of this letter, in thinking that it can be handed to a man who disappeared thirty years ago in California; but no one will smile at the love and faith still strong in the heart of a sister—presumably—after all those years. We hope some one may see the letter who can tell the sister what became of the brother. The letter of this correspondent suggests that there are yet people of mature years in the United States, who do not know that Death Valley was so named, because a large party of emigrants perished there of heat and want of water. A large company left the usual route of travel when crossing Utah in 1851 and attempted to reach Southern California. They got into this terrible valley, that lies far below the sea level, and all perished miserably, except a very few. Ever since then the valley has been known by its ghostly name.

Two Kinds of Speculation.

In marked contrast to others who located lands in Owens Valley about the same time is the action of parties who located land on the east side of the Owens River from Independence southward. These men went to work in good faith and are building one of the finest irrigating canals in the State. Already tracts of land are cleared, irrigated and are growing grain, fruit trees and vines. This enterprise has already made a large amount of taxable property; in addition to many thousands of dollars of hard coin expended amongst us for labor and supplies of all kinds. These are the speculators who bring prosperity to a country, they develop its resources and encourage other enterprises. Locating lands and holding them without doing anything to improve them is a hindrance and injury to all settlers in localities where it is practiced. The men who have done, and are doing, most for the development of Owens Valley are they who were trained to enterprise, energy and perseverance, and who learned to have faith in labor and in themselves in the mining enterprises of Nevada. The Comstock made San Francisco, and to the men of the Comstock it is chiefly due that any improvements have been made and are making in Owens Valley. A very few years more will see twenty thousand acres or more of vineyards, orchards and green fields, and hundreds of comfortable homes, along the line of the Eastside Canal and this grand result will be due to the men of Virginia, Carson and Reno. But for these men that great tract would have lain for untold years a sagebrush desert. That the men who had the courage to venture their money in this enterprise will gain a handsome reward is now certain; but no matter how great it may be it will be honestly earned and nobly deserved.

Laudable Enterprise.

One of the prettiest places in the valley is the ranch owned by Mrs. McCall, at Lone Pine. The farm is about two miles south of the town, on the warm foothill slope. On the east of the dwelling is a vineyard of old bearing vines, and an orchard surrounds the house. The residence resembles nothing so much as a large arbor, covered as it is with grape vines, and a cooler and pleasanter place in summer could not be imagined. A considerable portion of the ranch is seeded to alfalfa, which is now nearly ready for the second cutting. The most valuable improvement, however, is an extensive orchard of young trees set out last spring, most of them winter apples. The soil is a warm, sandy loam, and the trees all look thrifty. A large vineyard was set out at the same time, which is doing well. In a few years the vineyard and orchard will be bearing and the value cannot be over estimated. It is just such improvements as these that should be made throughout the county, and when they shall be completed Owens Valley will take the important place it should in the great future of Southern California.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys. lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Joe. McClune, at one time foreman of the Northern Belle mine at Candelaria, died recently ar Cuyamaca, San Diego County. A few days before his death he had been bitten by a rattlesnake, and drank a good deal of whiskey to counteract the poison. Perhaps the whiskey was as fatal as the snake poison.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

Nevada Mission Conference.

From Rev. E. McEvers, Secretary of the Nevada Mission Conference, we have obtained some items of interest concerning the business transacted at the Annual Conference in Carson. The session—the 25th opened on the morning of the 18th inst., and the Conference continued to hold daily sessions until Monday noon last, Sunday excepted. Bishop D. A. Goodsell, D. D., presided, and Rev. E. McEvers was reelected Secretary. Every minister employed in the vast field covered by the Mission was present—an occurrence very unusual. Rev. George W. De La Matyr, owing to family affliction, resigned the office of Mission Superintendent, which he has held for five consecutive years. A resolution containing expressions of highest esteem for the retiring Superintendent were unanimously passed, and a gold watch, as a substantial testimonial, has been ordered by the ministers. Mr. De La Matyr has settled in this valley, at Bishop.

Two have died during the Conference year just closed; Rev. Warren Nims, the veteran Secretary, and Rev. J. C. Ambrose, who had come from Michigan to Winnemucca, Nevada. Rev. C. L. Logan who resigned the Principalship of Inyo Academy to complete his course of study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, yielded to the earnest entreaties of the brethren and advice of the Bishop and consented to preach in the Mission this year.

Reports from the preachers who have been laboring in the agricultural districts of Nevada and Northern California showed that the finances had suffered materially by reason of the drouth that has prevailed in those sections. Paradise Valley, Nevada, has suffered most. On large ranches there that in former years produced thousands of tons of hay, not a ton has been cut.

Considerable interest in Christian education was manifested, and a resolution authorizing the establishment of two schools of higher grade, similar to our Inyo Academy, at other points in the Mission was passed. Among the many reports of Committees adopted those on Education, Sabbath Observance, Indian Affairs and Temperance were very important and pointed in their resolutions.

Following are the appointments for the charges from Reno south:

Reno, R. H. Bready.
Virginia City, J. A. Bready.
Carson, C. L. Logan.
Genoa, J. Crossman.
Colevll, H. Johnston.
Mason Valley, T. E. Sisson.
Bodie and Bridgeport, S. W. Albone.
Bishop, E. McEvers.
Independence, J. H. De La Matyr.
Financial Agent of Inyo Academy, G. W. De La Matyr.
Superintendent of the Mission, E. W. Van Deventer.

The New Railroads.

A great consolidation of railroads centering in Salt Lake City has been effected. Commenting on the effect of this the Los Angeles *Herald* says: It will thus be seen that the connection of Los Angeles with the great Union Pacific system at Salt Lake is among the events that are near at hand. From other sources we obtained exact information on this subject, which we outlined in yesterday's *Herald*. That information is to the positive effect that work will be commenced on the extension to this city as soon as the hot term has moderated. The material for the road is on hand, and a contract for one hundred miles of construction has been let. The consolidation of all the roads mentioned, with their central point at Salt Lake, is a great gain for that city. The extension of the Utah Southern to Los Angeles, will place our city in direct communication with the Mormon capital, and bring us in railroad miles, nearer by several hundred to Salt Lake than San Francisco is. The road, with its connections, will open up tremendous advantages to our city and section. D. O. Mills has issued orders to extend his Carson and Colorado road from Keeler to a connection with the U. & L. A. railroad. We are on the eve of stirring times.

Big Pine Notes

Mrs. N. T. Piper returned to her home at Oasis on Wednesday.

Jas. Herod will leave in a few days for Bakersfield. He goes to engage in teaming.

Mrs. Ober will start for the City Saturday. She goes to place her little girl under medical treatment.

Geo. Hall is getting out two poles for the Inyo Marble Co. They are 35 feet long and 20 inches at butt, 16 at point.

Mrs. Sanger, S. J. McMurry and wife, Misses Laura McMurry and Minnie Collins, went to the camping ground on Big Pine on Thursday, for a stay of some weeks.

Mr. Conn's family has moved from Alvord to the old Campbell place. He will soon build a residence in town.

The sawmill has shut down, but will start up again in the near future.

H. H. Spear's team is hauling salt from Saline Valley to Owens Valley. He delivered a load at Round Valley last Monday. His next load will go to Lone Pine.

John Schober and his son Rudolph, are hauling borax to Alvord, from the works of Conn & Trudo in Saline Valley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septemb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Relles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

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HORSE SHOEING,
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All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

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—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

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Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

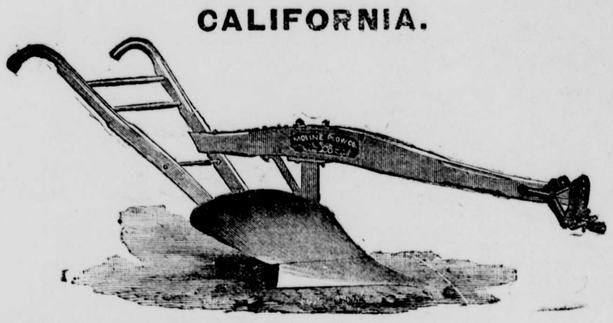
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.



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FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE,
BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.

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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 00 for Cash.

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DEALERS IN
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Lake View Hotel
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First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Wines, Liquors, & Cigaas.

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Real Estate Agents,

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Inyo
Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, N. G.
D. CROUGH, R. S.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

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A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co. Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

MRS. COOPER'S NIECE.

"Philip," said old John Briggs to his son, "you are 28 years old today."

"So the family record says, father," responded the elegant young gentleman addressed; "I am disposed to place implicit reliance upon it."

"You have done nothing since you left college but kill time."

"It is only retaliation in advance, sir. Some day or other the old chap with the scalp lock and scythe will kill me."

"You are too flippant. Since your Aunt Priscilla left you $5,000 a year you have done nothing but spend the money. Your income ought to be enough for a single man, but you draw on me too."

"I'll try to draw on you less, sir."

"It is not that, Philip. You are quite welcome to a check now and then, for I know that you neither game nor revel, and I don't mind your horses, your club, your natural history craze, nor your luxurious tastes. But still you spend more money and get less for it than most young men of your age; have too much, in fact."

"I don't find it too much, sir. In fact, I was thinking what a graceful thing it would be if you were to double it, a mere trifle to a gentleman of your means. I have to use the most pitiful economy, I assure you."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Well, there is a mode to increase it very much. You have heard me speak of Philander Spriggs, of New York?"

"Money lender and skinflint? I have heard of him."

"Nonsense, Philip. He is quite worthy as well as a very wealthy man, and if he prefers to invest ready money in short loans what of that? I lend my money, or some of it, sometimes."

"But not a cent per cent."

"No matter. I don't propose that you shall borrow of him. He has an only child, a daughter, who will inherit all his vast property, just as you will mine."

"Does she shave notes, father?"

"Phil, be kind enough not to indulge in chaff. I have seen her and talked with her. She is young, handsome, well educated and has good taste, a society gentlewoman with domestic tastes."

"Well, father, you are not so old, and since you admire her so much, I see no reason why"——

"Stop your nonsense and listen. Spriggs and I had a talk over it when I was in New York, and we have concluded if you two come together, to clip in equally and settle a half million on you on your wedding day. With what you have you'll do well enough for a while."

"But," demurred Philip, "I don't like Spriggs for a father-in-law."

"Stuff! You don't marry Spriggs."

"And the name. Just think of it! Spr-iggs!"

"What of that? With marriage the name is changed. I don't think she'll gain much by it. Spriggs—Briggs. Six of one and a half-dozen of the other."

"I'd like to oblige you, father. I suppose I must marry some day, but it will be some one I love, and then, Philadelphia like, I insist on a woman of good family."

"See here, Phil," exclaimed the father, who by this time was at white heat, "you never knew me to break my word. I merely ask you to marry for your own good. I point out a wife in every way suitable to you. Marry to please me, and I will not only start you fairly in life now, but leave you all I have when I am gone. Marry to suit some foolish fancy of your own, and I'll—yes, I'll found an asylum for idiots. Now you understand me." And Briggs marched off, leaving his son to his meditations.

"If I stay here," said Philip to himself, "father and I will quarrel. Better give the dear old gentleman a chance to cool off. I'll ruralize a little."

That afternoon Philip packed a portmanteau, and with a fishing rod and mineral hammer, started off to Montgomery county, where an old college mate of his had married and settled, and whom he had long promised to visit. When he arrived there he learned that Boudinot and his wife had gone to Long Branch for the season, and their servants with them, the house being in charge of a caretaker. Philip heard of good fishing in a stream four miles off, and concluded to try it. He found lodgings at a farmhouse near the place, owned by a man named Seth Cooper.

But neither that day nor that week did he see any woman other than Mrs. Cooper or the hired girl.

As he sat upon the veranda one afternoon debating the matter, a wagon was driven up the lane and stopped at the door. Lightly out stepped a young woman in a neat traveling dress, and the driver followed her with a large trunk, under which he staggered, burly as he was. Mrs. Cooper came from the kitchen and exclaimed: "Why, it's Gwenny, declare!"

"You dear old Aunty Ruth!" said the newcomer, hugging and kissing the farmer's wife. "I came to have a good time for a month."

"And so you shall, my dear," was the hearty reply.

Philip took an ocular inventory of the looks, dress and manner of the newcomer as he took off his hat. "A sweet face and graceful figure and presentable anywhere," was his internal comment. "Here's luck. I shall not visit the Branch yet."

"You have a boarder, aunty," said the girl when upstairs with Mrs. Cooper.

"Yes; he's a Mr. Bee," said the other. "It don't look as if he had any call to work for his living, judging by his white hands and his fix ups, and he's plenty of money."

"Bee! Then he isn't a busy bee. But he's good looking; if he be agreeable he'll do for a walking stick."

Mrs. Cooper's mistake as to Philip was natural enough. When she had asked his name on his coming he had said in his airy way, "Philip B., at your service," and she had taken the sound of the initial for his surname. After she had called him Mr. Bee several times Philip saw the blunder, smiled at it, and, as the naval officers say, "made it so;" and when Gwenny came to the table she was introduced, "Miss Gwenny, Mr. Bee." As she was the niece he concluded her name to be Cooper, but as the farmer addressed her as Miss Gwenny and the farmer's wife as Gwenny, Philip chose the more respectful of the two.

As Philip was a gallant young gentleman, and as the young lady was charming in manner, he naturally paid her much attention. When a young man and young woman are thrown together under such circumstances, it is not unusual for a flirtation to follow. It is generally a foregone conclusion.

Philip soon learned that "Gwenny" was the diminutive of Gwenllian, and not of the more stilted Gwendoline, which interested him. Philip's mother had been a Powell, with Welsh blood in her veins, and bore the same name. This latter Gwenllian was a mystery to him. For the niece of a coarse farmer, for Cooper, though a worthy man, was the reverse of refined, she displayed unquestionably gentle manners. Then she showed a fair knowledge of any subject touched upon in conversation.

What was she, a teacher? She had not the look nor the way of the schoolma'am. A governess? Possibly. If so, in a good family. But her belongings were not of the second hand kind. Philip had a keen eye for female apparel. Her lace was of the rarest; her gloves were perfect and of the newest; her dresses were pretty in material and well fitting, though quiet in tone; and though she displayed little in the way of jewelry, the stone that sparkled on the head of a lace pin was unmistakably a diamond. She had been well cultured, and every word and action showed a purity that fitted her name.

On the other hand, Philip was as much a mystery to the young girl. He was a gentleman beyond doubt. But what was he doing there, a man of culture, refinement and æsthetic tastes, in that farm house? He had said nothing of the Boudinots, which would have explained it. With a little affectation of cynicism, which did not ill become him, the man was as clear as water, frank as air. But why did he loiter there with no apparent purpose? The girl did not at first deem she was the attraction, but it came to her after five weeks, and she grew shy, and her shyness for the last week of her stay infected Philip, who became shy, too, and lost all ease. At length she announced to Mrs. Cooper that she had to return home, and that her father, who was in Philadelphia visiting a friend there, would come for her on the following day, and his friend with him. Philip heard this with a depression that told him he had met his fate, and that it lay in the power of this girl to make him happy or miserable for life.

All the night that followed Philip lay and tossed restlessly. He could not sleep. He felt that his father would be as good as his word, but he would win a wife then or never. Near morning he arose, dressed, and sat at the window, until the sun showed itself. Then he slipped out of the house and strolled toward a glen a few yards off, intending to remain out until he heard the breakfast bell. It had been a favorite haunt of the two, and yet for the last few days both had avoided it. He made his way to a mossy rock which formed a sort of rustic seat, and there he saw Gwenny.

"Miss Gwenllian," he exclaimed.

She rose with a rather embarrassed air. "I rested badly last night, Mr. Bee, and I came out at daybreak. I have been here ever since. The morning air seems to refresh me."

"I have the same experience," he said. "I have rested badly, or rather have not rested at all. I"——

She looked up inquiringly, and at something she read in his eyes, dropped her own, while a flush overspread her face and neck.

"Gwenny!" he said desperately, and took her hand. The fingers trembled in his, but were not withdrawn. "Gwenny," he said, "we are to part today. Do you know that I love you dearly?"

"Do you, Philip?" she murmured, but did not look up.

"Gwenny," he said, "I have been sailing under false colors, but innocently enough. I have a way among my gentleman friends of using my initials, and so I am called among them P. B. or Mr. B. When your aunt asked my name I said 'Mr. B.,' and I did not care to undeceive her; but I desire no concealment from you, unless you do not care for me. Then we will part as we met; but I shall be a changed man."

He waited for a reply. There was a slight tightening of her fingers on his as she half whispered:

"You must know that I care for you, Philip."

"Now," said the exultant Philip, "you must let me speak to your father today."

"I fear you may find him rather obstinate," she said. "He sets an undue store by his daughter."

"I can satisfy him of my position in society and that I am able to maintain you. I have means of my own, and have—well, I might say had, great expectations; but my father, who is several times a millionaire, has taken it into his head to fit me with a wife. I prefer to choose one for myself. If you will be content to share what I have, Philip Briggs does not care for more."

"Briggs—Philip!" cried Gwenny, releasing herself from his grasp and looking at him wonderingly. "Is your father's name John?"

"Yes."

"And he lives in Philadelphia?"

"Yes."

Gwenny burst into a peal of silvery laughter. "Do not feel vexed, Philip," she said at length. "I am only laughing at the similarity of our positions. My father chose a husband for me in the same way, and it was to escape discussion of the matter that I took these few weeks' rustication. Mrs. Cooper is my old nurse, and I have called her 'aunty' from the time I could toddle around. She was married from our house. Her husband had very little money and father bought this farm and stocked it. But, oh! think, Philip dear, how your father and mine will chuckle! You are Philip Briggs, and I—I am Gwenllian Spriggs."—Boston Budget.

—"Why, Georgie," said a girl to her little brother, "I've just heard that you were whipped at school last week. I had no idea of it till ma told me a few minutes ago." "Hadn't you," responded George, and then he added, with an air of pride, "Why I knew it all the time."—Portland Advertiser.

—"My friend," said the solemn-looking man who was distributing slips of paper on the street corner, "do you ever go to church?" Every Sunday," replied the young man addressed. "I am an usher." "There is hope even for you, my young friend," said the solemn-looking man, with deep feeling, as he handed him a tract.

—A curious animal peculiar to Tasmania is the Tasmania devil. It is equal in size to the short-legged terrier. Its skin is nearly of equal thickness to that of a pig, and is covered with coarse, jet black hair. It is of the bear species and possesses a power of jaw scarcely inferior to that of the bull-dog.

INEFFECTUAL PERSUASION.

A Widower's Alluring Promises Prove Without the Least Effect.

The observer was going from New York to Hartford a few days ago. In front of him were seated a very stylish young woman and a man, the woman in a Connemara cloak and a small French capote trimmed with buttercups. The gentleman was little, fierce, and dark and middle-aged, and he, too, was in brave apparel. About half an hour after leaving Bridgeport the train slackened its speed. It is remarkable how loudly the voice rings out when the passenger has been talking against the rattle of the train. Only on this occasion the slacking up was slowly done, so slowly that our gentleman did not realize that with the utmost distinctness the following sentences fell on the ears of all the passengers within eight or ten seats:

"I may express myself awkwardly, but I hope I am understood?"

A modest bow from the buttercup capote.

"I have an excellent situation in the shoe and leather business and my habits are unexceptionable."

No response from the capote.

"I have a house in Harlem and my life is insured for eight thousand dollars in the Travelers." No response.

"Both my children have had all the infantile diseases." No response.

"I am an orphan." Still greater silence.

"And a member in good standing in the Babtist church." No reply.

"My first marriage was an uncongenial one." Silence.

"My wife shall never trouble herself with domestic cares; I marry her, not to be a housekeeper, but a companion." Stillness.

"My first wife's mother is no longer living."

As these sentences fell from his lips the suitor continued to raise his voice, and when the train came to a full stop we heard a cry:

"Adaline, I may be precipitate in saying so, but I adore you."

An uncontrollable burst of laughter from the innocent listeners awoke him to the situation, and Adaline the silent, spoke. It was in a whisper, but we saw that his alluring promises were without effect. Alas, a freight train had run of the track, and we were compelled to wait for an hour and a half. As usual, the car was crowded, but we did not know at what moment we should start for New York. It was an express train, and it did not stop till it reached the city. From 10:30 till one o'clock these unhappy persons sat side by side, speechless. It was a sight for men and angels.—Hartford Courant.

Pearson as an Inventor.

When little more than a boy the late Postmaster Pearson, of New York, invented a life-saving boat. He was poor and unable to raise the money necessary to have his invention patented. He went to a man of some means, who promised to take the boat in hand and see that it was properly put before the public in consideration of an interest in it. When young Pearson found that the product of his inventive genius was marketed he also discovered that by some legal trickery he had been wholly defrauded of his rights in it. The patent proved valuable and boats constructed upon its principle are now in use all along the coast, but Mr. Pearson never reached a cent of profit. At the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 the original model of this life-saving boat was one of the things to be seen. As Mr. Pearson's eye fell upon it he remarked to the persons who were with him: "There is my boat."—N. Y. Evening Post.

—Some years ago an American sailor named Carl Benjamin was wrecked on one of the largest of the Caroline islands. He decided to make the island his home, as there was no work to do and plenty to eat. The natives, who are very good natured, took kindly to him, and have made him their king. He is a somewhat scholarly man, and is diligently teaching the natives English and the rudiments of civilized life. He has twenty wives and fifty children. Nothing, he says, would induce him to go back to his old home, Newburyport, Mass.

Dainty Fabrics For Summer.

The new summer dress fabrics have such an air of delicious daintiness, and are in such perfect accord with ribbons and laces, that each year they seem to offer new possibilities for artistic gowning. No garniture seems too fine for them, and the deft intermingling of color they suggest are the delight of the modiste. The beautiful soft-tinted silks show most attractive designs, and figure conspicuously among the bewildering exhibit of new textiles. A pretty costume has Directoire bodice and draperies of China silk, showing clusters of English hedge roses on a shimmering silvery ground of golden olive. An elaborate effect is obtained by using India silk for the accordion-plaited shirt, with panels and straight coat-tails in the back of the brocaded silk lined with vieux rose. A rich vest in this color laid in soft easy folds shows above and below the three large enameled buttons that close the Directoire bodice below the chest. The full sleeves open over a small puffed inner sleeve of vieux-rose crepe, shirred upon a band of pale-olive ribbon.—N. Y. Post.

—A train in Arizona was boarded by robbers, who went through the luckless passengers. One of them happened to be a Hebrew "drummer" from New York, who, when his turn came, with reluctance fished out $200, but rapidly took $4 from the pile and placed it in his vest pocket. "What do you mean by that?" asked the robber as he toyed with his revolver. Hurriedly came the answer: "Mine frent, you surely vould not refuse me two per zent discount on a strictly cash transaction like dis?"—Denver News.

THOROUGH PREPARATION.

The Golden Key of Business Success in the Hand of Youth.

It is the commonest thing in the world to hear men lament the lack of opportunites in early life, or the lack of appreciation of opportunities when they were to be had. No one gets to middle life amid the pressure of competition in the professions and in business to-day without seeing clearly that very much of a man's success depends on the thoroughness of his preparation. It is the fittest who survive, and the fittest in these days are men who have trained themselves to most effective work. The thorough-bred lawyer leaves behind him in the race his most brilliant compeer who has not the same complete preparation and the same thorough-going habits of work. The merchant who gradually emerges from the ranks of the comparatively successful, and takes his place among the eminently successful, is the man who has given himself the most thorough business training. The thoroughly equipped book-keeper is never long out of a situation. The men and women who are soonest discharged when times are unprosperous, and who are longest in getting reinstated, are the men and women who do their work fairly, but not eminently well. The man or woman who gives his or her work the stamp of superiority need never fear for the future. Such a person is always certain to find place and remuneration. It ought to be instilled into the mind of every boy who goes to any kind of business, that he is there to master every detail of it, to know it from beginning to end, so completely that when it comes into his hands he can reconstruct it on better lines. Thorough preparation, next to thorough integrity of character, is the golden key of success in the hand of youth.—Christian Union.

—Beware of him who meets with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation, seeks to avoid your glance.—Lavater.

—I neber could have much confidence in de loud-talkin' pusson. It's de biggest tree dat's de most likely ter be holler.—Arkansaw Traveler.

—It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthful, worry is rust upon the blade. Fear secretes acids, but love and trust are sweet juices.

We Struck It Rich.

"Reigart and I struck it rich" was the remark that Dave Simmons made to a representative of the *Saturday Evening Call* last Wednesday, in the round-house of the T. P. & W. Railroad Co. Mr. Summons is a hostler and also foreman in the round-house of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company. "I have invested money in the Lousiana State Lottery since 1875. In 1877 drew a prize of $20. In 1881 drew $10; last March $5, and at the last drawing held a one-twentieth of ticket 50,416, that drew the first capital prize of $300,000, and have received the amount, $15,000. The money was very acceptable for I recently bought a little house and lot, and was in debt for it $1,000, which I paid off on the 22d with a portion of the money that I received. I have always had faith in the Louisiana State Lottery and consider it honest, fair and square in its dealings. I induced Reigart to go in with me (we each held one-twentieth part of ticket No. 50,416,) have never missed but one drawing in the past two years, and expect to continue and induce all with whom I come in contact to do the same." Mr. Simmons is an honest, industrious workman, and is well liked by both his employers and fellow workmen.

We next called on Mr. William H. Reigart, at his cosy little home No. 1002 First street. "I have only bought but eight tickets," said he, "and drew $5 once before so that my $15,000 prize has only cost me $3. As to future investments I have not decided what I shall do although I have the money for two tickets now, and expect to buy five more for the June drawing. I gave my ticket to the American Express Company on Thursday, and on the Monday night following the money was here. I consider the drawings are conducted on the square and am ever ready to speak a good word for the Louisiana State Lottery." Mr. Reigart is an engineer has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company for twenty-five years and was well fixed before as he owns four farms, and two houses and lots in this city.—*Peoria* (Ill.) *Saturday Evening Call*, June 1.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

Patron—This set of teeth you made for me is too big. Dentist, Yes, sir. Set down in the chair and I will enlarge your mouth a little.

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TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
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Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

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Try Germea for Breakfast.

A Walking Advertisement.

Every man that smokes "Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is a Walking advertisement of its merits. No tobacco ever made has had so many friends, among all classes of pipe smokers. A man that once smokes "Seal" cannot be very easily taken in with a poor imitation.

Bear in mind that the genuine "Seal of North Carolina" costs you no more than the many trashy plug cuts some dealers carry.

This is one of the saddest conditions of life, that experience is not transmissible. No man will learn from the suffering of another; he must suffer himself.

DISARMING AN UNSEEN FOE.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxilliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

Make all the money you can and do all the good you can with it, remembering that he who lives for himself alone provides for the meanest man in creation.

A MOTHER'S LOVE SAVES HER TEN-YEAR OLD CHILD.

My little girl, ten years of age, had Bright's disease. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen. Four of our best physicians attended her, but her life was despaired of. A mother's love surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. Bright's disease! How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for one by one the well-known symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. Her recovery was entirely due to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians—Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont

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Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

When the saloons are shut tight people are prevented from getting that way.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, on his last Australian trip, wrote as follows to *The London Daily Telegraph:*

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we had left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the Tropics, and in particular, a couple of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest, and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

A civic authority, lately on a visit to Paris, is credited with this apt paraphrase: "I came, I saw, I fell, (Eifel)."

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Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
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How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.

But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away:
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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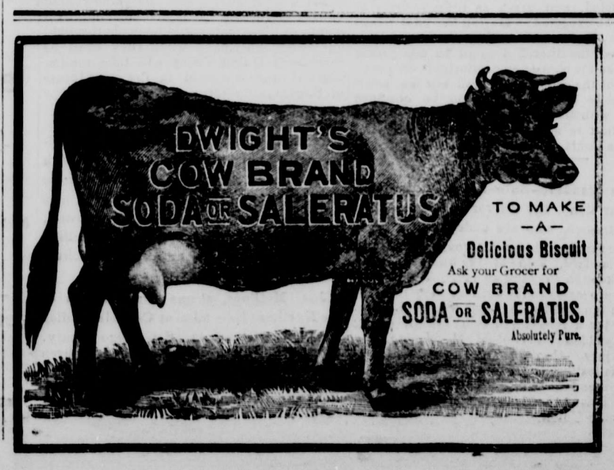

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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A WAR-SHIP'S STORY.

The Old Line-of Battle-Ship Vermont and the Services Rendered by Her.

The oldest jack-tar can recall many interesting experiences upon her long before and since she began her career as a receiving ship at the navy yard twenty-five years ago, where she now lies at the Cob Dock, girdled with great spars to keep ice and other floating obstructions from her sides. Bereft of spars and roofed over like a house she looks any thing but a frigate of the Lord Nelson class, like the famous Victory and the Temeraire. She is the last of the old ships of the line, and her triple tier of ports can be seen in no modern built ship. Some people have supposed that she served in the war of 1812, and there are many more who look upon her as one of the defenders in the Mexican war. But she really saw no service until the more recent Civil war.

She was built at the Charleston Navy Yard, and was intended to be the flagship of Commodore Perry's memorable expedition to Japan in 1852. But some thing happened and Perry took the Mississippi. The Government then lost interest in the Vermont and for nearly ten years she remained on the stocks unfinished. When the civil war broke out and every thing that could float was sought after, the Vermont was pushed forward and put into commission January 29, 1862. Her first service was to carry stores and supplies to the squadron off Port Royal, and it was the longest voyage ever made by any ship from Boston to Port Royal. The Vermont sailed from Boston on February 24, and when off Cape Cod was caught in a tempest which lasted three days. Her sails were carried away one after another until not so much as a ribbon was left. On the second day her rudder was wrenched off by the seas, and along with it went seven of the boats and three anchors. With no sails and no rudder the Vermont went along seaward, rolling and pitching like a great tub, until a drag could be got out astern and canvas be put on the vessel.

That was before the efficiency of oil to calm troubled waters had received much thought, and so badly did she throw herself in the sea that the chaplain had to be lashed to a gun while reading the brief burial service over the bodies of three men who had been killed by the plunging and lurching of the vessel.

The old vessel drifted in calms and was swept along by gales until she was pretty nearly over to the Azores, when the steamer Saxon, one of the two steam vessels sent by the Government to search for her, picked her up off these islands and furnished her with a new rudder and a suit of sails. She soon lost her new rudder, and on April 3 was picked up by the frigate Sabine, when a jury rudder was rigged for her and she reached Port Royal on April 13, having been forty-nine days at sea, thirty-eight of which she was without rudder or sails and twenty-three days without sunshine.

After that she served as flag-ship, store-ship, hospital-ship and prison-ship in the North Atlantic Squadron, "Bill" Perry, the king of the blockade-runners, having even been a prisoner on her. She began her present career of inactivity in 1864, and she now lies in a mud bed. A receiving ship is not the comprehensive word that might be used, but it is the naval term for such service. It is a sort of nautical boarding-house for newly-enlisted men while waiting to be detailed for sea-going vessels, and for those who have returned home at the expiration of their enlistment and are waiting to be paid off. A visit to the vessel will convince one that the country has not an absolute American navy, at least so far as the men are concerned, for on her decks will be found men of various nationalities, many who can hardly interpret an order given to them in English, or who can hardly understand each other when attempting to speak English, and certainly not when speaking in their own tongue. But when the training-school system has been fully developed a decided change will be brought about in this respect.

—N. Y. Tribune.

RAT-PIE FOR EPICURES.

The Flesh of the Barn Rodent Makes a Delicious Pastry.

Not only is the rat fastidious in its choice of food, but it affords a dainty food itself, in connection with which fact I have had some amusing experiences. Some years ago I mentioned incidentally in the course of a lecture that the Chinese who eat the rat habitually and the Parisians, who did so under compulsion, suffered no real hardship, as the flesh is not only nutritious, but really excelent and delicate food, far surpassing that of the rabbit. Being pressed by the audience for further explanation, I told that I spoke from practical experience, and that cold rat-pie (of course made from barn rats) was a delicacy worthy of any epicure's table.

Reports of the lecture—mostly exaggerated—were published in the leading newspapers, and copied into nearly every journal in the land. An avalanche of correspondence poured on me, and I was greatly amused with the different views of the writers. A few had summoned up courage to try the experiment, and were unanimous in their approbation. Many asked for details in the manufacture of the pie which would have taken up a whole cookery book if answered. Many more asked if I could kindly send them a ready-made pie, so that they might judge for themselves.—Pall Mall Gazette.

WESTERN TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Have a Confederate in a Coffin Who Is Converted Into a Real Corpse.

"Let me relate to you some of my early experiences," said Conductor Frye, of the Burlington, "when I was running baggage on the Union Pacific. It was back ten years ago. We were coming east from Ogden and at a small station a box supposed to contain a corpse was put in the express car, consigned to Lincoln, Neb. Bill Axley, now on the Santa Fe, was express messenger, and as we elevated the box into the car he remarked that it did not fit the coffin well, as he felt a reacting jar as the article was put in the car. There were two men fairly well dressed and showing no sign of suspicion, together with what we took to be an aged woman, who accompanied the remains. She was represented as being the mother of the deceased and the two men were the latter's brothers. The woman, or man, as she turned out to be, was anxious to remain with the corpse in the car. She also desired that her two sons might be by her side. This was against the rules and they were informed that transportation would only be allowed the corpse in the express car, and accordingly they agreed to take seats in a coach.

Just before the train pulled out Bill said to me that he thought the game was a concocted robbery and was determined to have the box hauled out and inspected before the train started. But what if it were a real corpse? The boys would have hooted Bill off the road for his cowardice. This I said to Bill, and he finally concluded to let the worst come, if it must. The conductor signalled the train to start and Bill jumped into his car and I got into mine, but the more I thought of the situation the more I found that Billy's suspicions were not unfounded. Finally, at the next station, we stopped to await a clear track, and, Bill not being in his accustomed place at the door-way of his car, I decided to ascertain where he was. At the door there sat Bill with a face as pale as a dead person, and with large drops of perspiration standing out on his forehead. I was about to laugh, but a sudden motion of his hand prompted me to refrain. Finally, he walked close to the door and with one eye on me and the other on the box, he said: "There's a man in that box alive, and I know it. You had better keep your eye on those other fellows or we're their game sure.'

I paused for a moment. I did not want to make a blunder by informing the conductor and being called a tenderfoot; but supposing that the box contains a live robber, there was the point. I meditated, and I finally said to Bill to watch further developments, but he refused, and said that if I did not come to his assistance he would call on somebody else. I saw that he was frightened, and he did not have much the better of me. Taking hold of the car-door I entered it, and we both stood and gazed at the box. It was sealed, and neither of us had a right to open it. I finally called the conductor and informed him of the case. "Yes," said he, "and I noticed that the old lady who is weeping in the coach back there has a ponderous foot for a woman." But we all agreed to await further developments, and I agreed to ride in the express car with Bill. We again pulled out, but we had not gone far before the bell rope was pulled and the train began to slacken up. At this juncture Bill did not rush to the door to see what was up, but set both eyes on the box. A moment of amazement and suddenly the cover of the box flew off and a heavily armed bandit attempted to rise, but Bill had him, and in an instant a ball went whizzing through the fellow's neck, and he fell over. "Guard the door!" shouted Bill, and the words had not fully escaped his lips when the individual in female attire appeared and was about to enter the car when I leveled my revolver and said: "Woman or man, throw up your hands or I'll shoot." In full range the individual could not do otherwise, and one of the hands while suspended clutched a fine specimen of firearms. I held the strange guest at the point of my revolver, and was surprised to see a little gray-haired man come out of the next coach with the two alleged brothers heavily shackled. The little man who subdued the two companions was a United States Marshal who was on board the train at the time. The conductor was covered and ordered to pull the bell rope, but before the train was fairly stopped the little officer had both men in irons. The supposed female turned out to be a man in female attire. The feigned corpse was converted into a real one and his companions were sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years each and are now at Joliet, Ill. The victim of Bill's marksmanship was Utah Charlie, one of the most daring train robbers that ever infested the plains. We put the box and body off at the next station and they were disposed of in a manner which I never learned. Any way, Bill's temerity was the means of breaking up a band of train robbers that had terrorized the West, and his marksmanship sent Utah Charley to another home where he could not stay in a pine box long. Bill had about $35,000 in charge at the time, and after making that trip he turned over his keys and abandoned the service." — Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

—There are young men who can not hold a skein of yarn for their mothers without wincing, yet those very same young men will hold 125 pounds of a neighboring family for the best part of the night with a patience and docility that is truly phenomenal.—Texas Siftings.

Then the World Turned 'Round Again.

He entered a tobacco store on Grand River avenue with a handkerchief pressed to his jaw, and was at once an object of solicitude.

"I've been there," said number one, "and I can feel for you. Try peppermint essence."

"I always put on a bag of hot salt," said number two. "Have cured the worst kind of case inside of two hours."

"Bosh!" exclaimed number three, "electricity will stop that ache in two minutes. I'll never fool with any other remedy."

"Gentlemen," said number four, as he put his finger into his mouth to feel of an old snag, "there's nothing like laudanum for the toothache. It comes from an exposed nerve. Laudanum deadens the sensibility of the nerve. I've used it with success a hundred times."

"I never'd advise a man to waste time fooling around," said number five. "Let him go straight to the dentist and have it pulled out. It takes grit, of course, but in five minutes you are over it forever."

"I've had eleven pulled out," said number six, "and I'd sooner lose eleven more than suffer with toothache for one hour. I'll go with you, Smith."

"Where to?" innocently asked Smith, as he pocketed the handkerchief.

"To the dentist's. Haven't you got the toothache?"

"Oh, no. Every one of my molars is false. I always carry my handkerchief that way when thinking deeply. Much obliged, gents. What will you smoke—at your own expense?"—Detroit Free Press.

Not for Fish.

Between Greensboro' and Salisbury the locomotive broke down and we lay for three hours while repairs were being made. There was a small lake near by, and the colonel got out his fishing tackle, hunted up a frog for bait, and tried his luck. He fished that pond lengthways and sideways and up and down and across for two hours and a half, and he was still at it when a white man came through the woods and stopped and inquired:

"Had any luck?"

"Not a bit."

"Fishing for fish?"

"Of course."

"Just to pass the time?"

"Yes."

"Then it's all right."

"Suppose I wasn't fishing just to pass the time?"

"Then I'd feel it my duty to tell you that this lake was drained off last week and every blessed fish scooped out. This 'ere water came in from the last rain."—Detroit Free Press.

A Wasted Effort.

Adolph (much in love, but very near sighted)—Ah! she sees me coming and waves me a welcome.

Biddy (washing the window)—Phwat ails the dude on the outside? Shure he'll get some hot wather over him if he thrys mashin me.—Life.

A Joke Within a Joke.

Tagg—Isn't it detrimental to your health to write so many jokes?

Bragg (a humorist)—Oh, no, the readers don't know who writes them, you see.—Yankee Blade.

Concealing the Truth.

Miss Houler—And pray tell me truly, professor, what do you think of my voice?

Professor—Excusez moi, mademoiselle. I positiveelee could not be so incourteous.—Time.

Moral: Don't Eat Them.

One great drawback to life at Pittsburg is the fact that you can't tell whether you have peppered your egg or not until you have tasted it.—Time.

An Honest Man.

Claude—Did you ever cheat at cards?

Richard—No, I am near sighted.—The Epoch.

Children Cry for It.

A milk shake—Weaning the baby.—Lynn Item.

Not Enough to Get a Square Meal.

A round sum—a penny.—Lowell Courier.

A Possibility Might Arise.

A physician says: "Girls in feeble health should take a tramp through the woods or fields every day." But suppose a tramp should object to being taken through the woods or fields every day by girls in feeble health?—Binghamton Republican.

They All Do It.

Visitor at Kindergarten School—Children, your teacher has asked me to say a few words to you. How shall I begin?

Pupil on the Back Seat—Just as they all do—"when I was a boy."—Burlington Free Press.

THE GIRL BACHELOR.

She No Longer Boards, But Takes Rooms and Lives Without a Chaperon.

I was counting on my fingers last evening the girls I know in New York who have set up apartments or installed themselves in establishments of their own. I ran over the digits on one hand, and then of the other, and repeated the operation so often that I lost all track of my reckoning. The girl bachelor grows enterprising. She no longer boards, she makes a bachelor home. She takes rooms. She lives in them without a chaperon. Her conduct is unquestioned. There is no limit to the pluck and the independence of the young and unmarried and perfectly decorous and entirely delightful unmarried woman. She is no longer an unprotected female. She has found out that after all a girl's best protection is a girl. The last decade evolved a phrase. The present decade is now at work evolving another. Bachelor suites is established in the language. Maids' suites or Dorothy apartments, as somebody in conversation the other day christened them, are going to find place before long.

Yesterday I drank a cup of tea with brown-eyed Dolly. Dolly has a small fortune and is twenty-two. Her father died, her relations with her only relative, an aunt, were strained. The two did not thrive under the same rooftree. The kettle sings on the hearth most merrily since Dolly has hired a flat and a butler, and set up a buffet and receives calls on her own responsibility. Novel situation. Piquant experience. Delightful days. No surveillance and no "larkiness." Dolly is a lady and behaves like one. She is careful whom she entertains. She is as demure as a Puritan damsel, as jolly as a Parisian bohemienne. She plays at housekeeping most cheerfully.

Gray-eyed Dolly is a young wood carver. She supports herself by one of the newest occupations found practicable for women. She has three dainty rooms in the last place you would dream of, over a stable. Delightfully pretty rooms they are, where bric-a-brac picked up in all manner of odd places, summer sketches and winter studies, old plaster casts and new panels, inexpensive hangings with sudden flashes of color in scarlet ribbons, stained floors and Koula rugs make one forget that such things as Turkey carpets, silken divans, Louis XVI. chairs and old Sevres china were ever by anybody deemed desirable. Gray-eyed Dolly is wholly self-dependent. She has supported herself since she was fifteen. She tired of hall bedrooms. She doesn't like the dreary atmosphere of the average city boarding house. She does like her own little nest of a a stable home where she has a cat and an open fire and can follow the innocent inclinations of her own sweet will. I have known her when a caller went away to offer him a cigar. — N. Y. Letter.

A WELL-TRAINED OWL.

He Roars Like a Little Tiger When His Dignity is Ruffled.

My own bird is at liberty. This he uses to the very best of his ability, making the third member in our small house. He is by no means the least important, for he claims and receives the greatest attention at meal times. He steps from his perch on to the hand, sits on the place appointed for him, and chatters all the time it is in progress. Sometimes, by way of a change, he will run about inspecting all things; he is very swift on foot and most inquisitive. Very affectionate, too; he shows that plainly. He is about more in the day-time than in the evening or night, and he will sit in the full light of the sun. All through the hot summer of 1887 he has done so as a matter of choice.

His food consists of mice of all kinds, birds of the finch tribe, old and young. Starlings, blackbirds and thrushes he will not eat, nor insects such as chatters and others of a similar kind; he will not even look at them. It is not always possible to procure birds and mice for him; then he will content himself with tender, lean beef, quite fresh. He is so particular in that matter, though, that he will not eat fresh pork. He seldom drinks water, and never uses it for the purpose of washing, preferring to roll and scratch about in a lump of drift sand like a domestic fowl. In fine feather he now is, and he keeps himself beautifully clean! His legs are long, and he uses his toes and claws with the dexterity of a monkey; in fact, when at his little games he is more like a little monkey than an owl.

His conversation, kept up continually, is a croon and chatter, and when in high glee he will puff the feathers of his throat out and look intently at me with his bright yellow eyes and treat us with a solo sounding like the gobble of some unfortunate turkey. If I ask him as a particular favor to change that tune, he will give a succession of shrill barks like a terrier. He roars like a tiger when his dignity is ruffled, and squeaks like a pig. This does not occur very often, and when it does the fault is my own. It generally happens when he is introduced to strangers, which he hates. As a rule he is most amiable. If I wanted to cure a man of melancholy and never-smiling grief I would present him with a little owl, the Punchinello of his tribe.—Cornhill Magazine.

—It is stated that the smallest steam engine ever made was recently completed, after two years of labor, for the Paris exhibition. It is composed of 180 pieces of metal, is a shade under three-fifths of an inch in height, and weighs less than one-ninth of an ounce. A watchmaker made it.

DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA.

How England Is Forcing a Large Trade—The Slave Traffic.

American schemes for the extension of trade with Africa have not met with that degree of success which the most sanguine had hoped for. Not many years ago a prominent New York merchant became quite enthusiastic respecting the prospects of Liberia, sending out sugar mills, encouraging coffee culture, and aiding in the deportation of American negroes, but the so-called "republic" now exists scarcely in name. In like manner a steamship project which for a time engaged the fostering interest of several New York gentlemen philanthropically inclined never took a tangible form and passed out of mind. But a line of sailing vessels from New York to Liberia has been maintained, and American exports of manufactured cotton to Africa through various channels form a considerable item. Meanwhile England is building up a flourishing trade on both sides of the continent, on the west coast and at Zanzibar. Trade with the colony of Lagos for the year 1887 amounted to $4,500,000, and it is calculated that the entire trade of great Britain with the west coast last year amounted to the approximate value of $25,000,000 of imports and $13,000,000 of exports, comparing well with some portions of India. At Zanzibar, up to the recent breaking out of hostilities, the whole coast was a continuous line of British Indian trading stations, and trading increased rapidly to $10,000,000, the greater part of this being in the hands of British subjects. "Unfortunately," as we are told by Archbishop Farrar, "this property attracted the greed of certain German adventurers," who made "bogus treaties," claimed vast tracts of country, and proceeded to take possession, despite the remonstrances of the Sultan. Furthermore, according to the authority just quoted, "the whole trade of the coast is in the hands of some 10,000 British subjects from India, including the ivory trade, copra, gum opal, india rubber, hide and grain trades. These British Indians have lent large sums of money to the Arab ivory caravans. They have also invested their profits in mortgages on the houses and plantations of the Arabs, feeling quite secure under the shadow of English justice. The British Indians have £500,000 of floating capital employed at this time in the ivory trade in the far interior, and unless some decisive measures are undertaken by the English Government this large sum must inevitably be lost." England appears to have become inextricably involved by joining in an agreement with Germany to maintain a blockade "to put down the slave trade," a feat somewhat difficult of accomplishment where every African and Arab trader is a slaveholder either in will or deed. Clearly enough, it would now appear the "development of Africa," whatever this may mean, has received a check from which there will be tardy recovery. It is surmised, however, that traders in Zanzibar, while postponing indefinitely the realization of hopes for the commercial subjugation of the interior lake regions accessible from this point may give a new impetus to the Congo Free State and to efforts to penetrate tropical Africa through the Soudan. The marvelous achievements of Livingstone's successor, Henry M. Stanley, of whom full advices have just come to hand, invest the subject with a new interest.—Iron Age.

HANNAH SNELL'S STORY.

A Soldier and a Marine and Never Discovered to Be a Woman.

Hannah Snell flourished in the reign of George II. Her grandfather was a soldier who fought at Malplaquet; she married early, her husband being a Dutch sailor, who maltreated and deserted her, leaving her with a baby, which died, whereupon Hannah appropriated a suit of her brother-in-law's clothes, and assuming his name, which was Thomas Grey, enlisting in General Gurse's regiment. After awhile she deserted, but subsequently re-enlisted in the navy as a marine, in which capacity she served in the East and West Indies. From her dexterity in washing and mending for the men, and from her being beardless, she acquired the nickname of "Miss Mollie;" but her bravery in action eventually caused her to be invested with the more honorable cognomen of "Hearty Jenny."

Being at last discharged from the service, during all which time her sex was undiscovered, Hannah Snell went on the stage, and appeared with much applause as Bill Bobstay, a sailor, and as Firelock, a grenadier. In consideration of the hardships she had undergone in the service of her country—which hardships comprised, among other tribulations, five hundred lashes that she got at the halberts, and an almost equally barbarous scourging at the gangway on board ship—Government awarded Hannah a pension of £20 ($100) a year, on the strength of which she took a public house in London, with the appropriate sign of "The Widow in Masquerade; or the Female Warrior.—From "Modern Amazons."

—An "Emperor William clock" has been made in Berlin. The case represents the old Emperor's palace. When the hour strikes the palace guard marches past, and William I., with his first great-grandson, now the little Crown Prince, appears at the historic corner window where he so often showed himself to his people.

ABOUT RATTLE-WEED.

The True Properties of the Plant Described by a Man of Experience.

I have been reading, with some degree of interest, the several articles which have appeared of late in regard to rattle-weed, and in some of them the writers seem to be very skeptical as regards its true properties, and although it may be a hopeless task to undertake to convince them to the contrary, I for one can say without hesitation that I am positively certain as to its effects on stock. I have had more or less experience with it for the last twenty-eight years, with sheep, cattle and horses, some of which I gave eight or ten years since. I still have plenty of it, but I have learned by experience how to manage it, and while we are at it I will give you my rules for pasturing where it abounds.

First—Do not turn stock in when the feed is poor.

Second—Do not leave them in after the feed begins to dry up in the spring.

Third—Watch them closely during the time when they are in, and when you see an animal leaving the band and feeding around alone, take him out right away and you may save him if he is not too far gone, as when they begin to eat it they will eat nothing else and will leave the other stock to hunt for the weed. At first they fatten up, but a reaction soon sets in, and then they soon show the effects of the weed.

I have a theory in regard to the way that stock get to eating it first, and that is this: The stock, in feeding among it while the feed is good, will eat the grass all around it, and when the feed begins to get a little scarce or dry they will nibble the grass that has been left untouched in among the rattle-weed, and in so doing will get a stalk of rattle-weed now and then, and as it remains green nearly all the year they soon get to eating it and will eat nothing else. I have not had an animal hurt for several years, but it is because, as I have said before, I have found out how to manage it.

I would also like to state that the water in my pasture is pure spring water and plenty of it, as I see some think water the cause. Others say they are overworked, starved, beat around and in fact never had any sense in the first place and were natural fools out and out. Now this in my opinion is all a mistake. Of course, there may be differences in horses and they may not all act just the same, but this much I will say, that if you want to make a horse, cow or sheep crazy give them plenty of rattle-weed.

I will now give you one case that came under my notice. I turned my colts into a pasture adjoining mine in which there was one patch of rattle-weed. The feed was not very good generally, but along the gulches and in places where it was sheltered it was fair. I did not dream that they would trouble the weed, and as I was busy I did not pay much attention to them. Now, there was among the colts an old American mare that had crossed the plains. She was a family nag; any one could drive her and she would work any time and anywhere, and I thought she had plenty of good horse sense. Well, I went over one day, and there was the old mare and a two-year-old colt up on that hill busy at work eating the rattle-weed. They had even pawed up the ground and were trying to eat up the roots, and they were good and crazy, and no mistake. The other colts were all right. I then took the colt and old mare out and put the colt up and fed him awhile, and then I sent him away to pasture where there was no weed, and in the fall he seemed to have recovered from the effects. I then brought him home and turned him out among the other horses in the stubble. In this stubble-field there was a hill, and on it some rattle-weed. I did not think he would leave good feed and the rest of the stock, so I paid no attention to him. I then went away to work and did not come home for two weeks, and found my colt up on the hill busy at the rattleweed and as crazy as a bedbug. He was a total wreck, he could not walk straight nor go down hill without turning round and round. Of course I saw he was done for, and let him die, which he did in a short time. I have other cases equally convincing, but think I will not burden you with too much at once.—Cor. Rural Press.

Curious Condensations from the Journals of Both Hemispheres.

A Venetian manufacturer is making and selling thousands of glass bonnets.

It is said that there is just $5,000,000 invested in special cars in the United States.

The purest kaolin in America has just been found in great quantity in Ebert County, Ga.

By breathing hot air about 212 deg. for two hours daily it is said that consumption can be radically cured.

The root of the garden poppy is now largely used in France to bind the earth of railway embankments.

A mountain of nearly pure iron has just been discovered near Lewisburg, in Greenbrier County, W. Va.

England has 500,000 velocipedists, among whom must be reckoned the Prince of Wales and his daughters.

The finest olive-oil in the world now comes from California, and is so highly appreciated that the crop is bought two years ahead.

Owners of the pine straw patent intend to establish five mills, each guaranteed to turn out 2,000,000 yards of bagging in time to wrap the bales of this year's cotton crop.

Big beds of asphaltum sandstone, from which can be made the best asphalt pavement in the world, have just been discovered along the new railway lines of Western Kentucky.—Chicago News.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITIONS.

Some of the Strange Fancies of Those Gentle Orientals.

The household superstitions of Japan are very numerous. They are harmless, often exciting laughter; yet so entrenched are they in the household that religion, argument, even ridicule can not destroy them. Some of these superstitions have a moral or educational purpose, inculcating lessons of benevolence, neatness and habits of cleanliness. A room is never swept immediately after the departure of the inmate for fear of sweeping out the luck. At a marriage ceremony neither the bride nor the groom wears any clothing of purple color lest their marriage be soon dissolved, purple being a color most liable to fade. If the cup of medicine is upset by accident during the illness of a person it is a sure sign of his recovery. This looks as if the Japanese had faith in our proverb, "Throw physic to the dogs." There are some curious ideas in regard to the finger nails. They must not be cut before starting on a journey lest disgrace fall upon the person at his destination. Neither should they be cut at night, lest cat's claws should grow out. Children who throw the parings of the nails into the fire are in danger of some great calamity. If a piece should fly into the fire while cutting the person will soon die.

The howling of a dog portends death. If a woman steps over an egg-shell she will go mad; if over a razor it will become dull; if over a whetstone it will break. If a man should set his hair on fire he will go mad. Children are told if they tell a lie an oni (imp) will pull out their tongues. The wholesome terror of the oni, standing ready to run away with his tongue, has caused many a Japanese youth to speak the truth.

The Japanese have a horror of the darkness; they always keep a light burning to ward off ghosts. The junkmen believe in a ghost who comes to them and politely asks to borrow a dipper. The answer decides the fate of the junkman. If a dipper with a bottom is bestowed upon the ghost, he uses it to bail water enough to swamp the junk, but if the bottom can be knocked out and thrown at him he disappears. In this last case, the act must be accompanied by an incantation, or the ghost turns into a sea cappa—a many-clawed monster—who will drag the junk to the bottom.

The Japanese are a gentle, sensitive race, very much under the influence of their emotions. Love with them is a serious matter, often one of life or death. Disappointment in love or desertion frequently ends in suicide. Sometimes the girl becomes an avenger, and implores the gods to curse or visit with death the destroyer of her peace. The passions which thrill and torment the human soul are as intense in far-away heathen Japan as in those lands which boast a higher civilization.—Philadelphia Press.

Something About the First Lady Who Handled United States Mail.

She was the widow of Colonel Andrew Balfour, of those revolutionary times in the days of our great and good President Washington. She was a Miss Elizabeth Dayton, of Newport, R. I. Balfour came to America from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1772, landing at Boston. He was a few years in the North—married Miss Dayton in New York City. His brother had preceded him to Charleston, S. C. In 1777 he sailed for Charleston, but the distracted state of the country induced him to leave his wife and her children with relations in New England until he could prepare a Southern home for them; but soon after this the tide of war turned South and rolled its wave over the Carolinas, and her husband cast in his lot with the defenders of the home of his adoption (North Carolina); but he soon fell a victim to the barbarity of a party of royalists led by Colonel Fannin, a British officer, who murdered Balfour in his house in the presence of a sister and his eldest child, recently come from Edinburgh. They were with him to nurse and comfort him in his illness, caused by exposure and fatigue in military service.

Soon as Mrs. Balfour heard of her husband's tragic death she hastened South, coming in care of General Greene, who landed at Washington; from thence it was a tedious trip through the country to the home in Randolph County, where her noble husband was murdered on the holy Sabbath, the 10th of March, 1782. She visited the spot where he was so hastily interred, for it was unsafe for his sister and child to remain long there, as Fannin threatened to return and burn the dwelling and take away the negroes. As the country was still unsafe, Mrs. Balfour deemed it improper to live upon the plantation. With sorrow she turned away from his lonely resting-place, and went to Salisbury until she could return to the spot so dear to her.

While residing in Salisbury President Washington appointed her postmistress, which position was filled with entire satisfaction, and when her accounts were audited she was only one-half a cent behind. When the country was peaceful she returned to the home provided for her by her noble but lost husband. She lived under the protective love of her only son.

After a long life of good deeds she rests beside him who was murdered because of his devotion to Carolina's freedom and to the American cause in the days that "tried men's souls," and principles, too.—Sunny South.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY AUGUST 3 1889

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Colusa County this year will be ten millions of busheis. Commenting on this the Colusa SUN says:

Think of that! One county of 16,000 inhabitants produring one-fiftieth of the wheat of the United States!

These figures will do to brag about in one view of the case. It shows the remarkable droductiveness of our soil. But what else have we to brag of in connection with this remarkable production? We produce more than the average of the counties of California with all the States and Territories thrown in to help up the average! But notwithstanding this, we have less improvements than the average county, and less than one fourth the population of the average county! Nor are we increasing in population! The big fish are eating up the little ones, and every improvement in machinery sools the doom of other holders of small tracts of land. School children are decreasing, school houses are going to decay; and yet it is the richest county in the United States. It can not only produce more wheat, but more of any given commodity than any other county! And yet we have not one school child to the square mile of tillable land in our country districts! Think of filling 15,000 cars, or a train nearly 150 miles long and putting the school children on all this land into 25 cars! Strange figures, eh?

It is a fearful curse to any country where the soil is owned by a few great proprietors. When such is the case the people are divided into two classes, Lords and serfs. These names may not be used but the facts are the same. The result of such a condition has never failed to be the destruction of both classes, one by the vices of luxury and sensuality; the other by poverty, ignorance and all the debasement of slavery. History is filled with the records of many great nations destroyed by these causes. If the people of the United States permit the lands created by Almighty God for the common heritage of all, to pass under the ownership of a class of great landed proprietors, our free institutions will be destroyed, and our Nation will perish, as other great Nations have perished before.

During the past year ot two a number of so-called loan and building associations have been started in this State. The head quarters of these concerns are in other States. The State commissioner of Labor Statistics, John J. Tobin has investigated these concerns and published a report of the proceedings. This report shows that these associations coming from outside our own State are very unsafe. The promises of profits are such as cannot be realized by any ordinary business methods. People of limited means should have nothing to do with these concerns, otherwise they may lose every dollar invested in them. There is no law now in existence in this State for the protection of investors; the money is at the disposal of men living in other States, and they may do as they please with it. What irresponsible men may please to do with the money of other people is seldom pleasing to the owners of the money.

Directors Meeting

The Directors of the 18th District Agricultural Association met at Independence last Saturday.

An agreement was entered into by the Board with Jacob Vagot for a new race track. Mr. Vaght has agreed to make a track on his ranch at Camp Independence. The location is on excellent ground, about two and a half miles out of town.

Changes were made in the speed programme as follows:—The double team trot ordered at a previous meeting was withdrawn.

A purse of $100 is offered for a running race half mile heats, best two in three. A purse of $75 is offered for untried horses, running, half mile dash.

A premium of $25 is offered for the best thoroughbred mare. Arrangements were made for printing and the Board adjourned, subject to call by the President.

Where Honor Is Due.

Now that the sale of the Cerro Gordo mines is consumated, it is due to two men to make public mention of the fact, that but for them the property would still be neglected and the mines idle, as they had been for years. Thos. C. Boland and J. S. Gorman ventured their money in the mines when nobody else would do it, and it is owing to their courage and energy that the mines were got into such condition that capitalists were willing to buy them. The change of ownership will result in a revival of mining industry all over the county; but for this revival Boland and Gorman are the first to deserve thanks.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys. lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, July 29th.

Swansea Mining Company vs. John Dumphy et. als.—Action dismissed without prejudice to Plaintiff's case.

THURSDAY, July 29th.

Estate of John O'Farrell, deceased.—Final settlement of estate and discharge of administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,

Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.

Dated June 29th, 1889. o-12

FINAL PRE-EMPT.ON PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septemb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Relies Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers; any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese, any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ dozen bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department,

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department,

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover $5 00
table cover, 4 corners $5 00
scarf two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall pancl, or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14 $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$ 15
Collection of curios from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13st
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

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—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

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MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

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First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

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& Cigars.

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V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM.
APARTMENTS.
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

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ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 1tOh, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11:25 a. m.
Gunting		6:25 p. m.		10:00 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:35 p. m.		9:00 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.		7:45a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9:20 p. m	Lv.	7:10a. m.
		No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		5:25 p. m.
Benton		11:40 a m		1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LANDING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

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OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS.

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS.

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.

Wagons Painted

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3 1889

Mr. J. S. Collins of Warm Springs was in town last Saturday.

Mr. C. H. McConnell has returned to Independence from San Francisco.

Mr. J. Powell of Hawthorne has been in town most of the week. He is looking after mining interests.

Mr. N. Rhine has got back to Independence after a visit of two or three months at San Francisco.

Mr. Warren A. Delano has been in the Valley during the week looking for land. He came here from Fresno County.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaw and their daughter Miss Margie Shaw, of Bishop, were at Independence a few days this week.

Mr. W. P. Yaney has been appointed Under-Sheriff in place of Mr. Ben. T. Williams. The change was made last Tuesday morning.

Rev. E. McEvers will preach at Lone Pine to-morrow—Sunday—a. 11 o'clock a. m. and at Independence at 7:30 o'clock evening.

Miss Annie Kohler has been engaged to teach the next term of school at Independence. Miss Kohler taught last Winter at Camp Independence.

Mrs. A. M. Loomis, of El Paso, Texas, arrived at Independence last Monday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Irwin. Mrs. Loomis is accompanied by her daughter.

Mr. John E. Jones, of Round Valley, was at Independence during the week. He brought his daughter, Miss Jones, with him, who is now visiting friends in this neighborhood.

There is some probability that an experimental vineyard for raisin grapes will be planted near Warm Springs between Laws and Alvord. Parties from Kansas are taking steps toward setting out one hundred acres with vines.

Senator Stewart wishes very much that miners would carefully study the bill he intends to introduce at the next session of Congress. He will gladly make any changes in the bill that may be shown to be beneficial to the mining interest.

The Standard-Bulwer mining suit at Bridgeport resulted in a verdict for the Standard. Hon. P. Reddy was counsel for the successful party in the contest. The jury awarded the Standard $3,000 damages; the amount asked for was $20,000.

The first new wheat of the season taken to Bell's mill was by Benigno Aguierre. It is fine grain. Mr. Bell has been making repairs upon the mill, for some weeks past, and will be ready to begin grinding in a few days.

Thos. R. Frazer, a former resident of Virginia City, committed suicide near Stockton last Saturday. He was aged about 54 years. He killed himself with a rifle, the ball passing through his brain. No cause is known why he should have killed himself.

Ben. T. Williams ex-Under-Sheriff, leaves to-day for his home at Bishop. While at Independence Ben. made many friends and strengthened old friendships and it is with regret that the majority of the people here look upon his departure.

Dumphy & O'Keefe have run a tunnel into their ledge, at Cerro Gordo. The tunnel cuts the ledge at a depth of between two and three hundred feet below any former workings, and the ore vein is as big as where opened higher up. It appears to go down undiminished in size below the tunnel. This proves that the ore body is extensive.

One young fool at Chico murdered another young fool and then killed himself. The girl whose levity caused this bloody tragedy lives, and the chances are that within a year or two she will be married and laugh as gaily as if no such crime and sorrow had been caused by her want of sense and feeling. The young man Bierce, who was jilted, instead of committing murder and suicide, ought to have thanked God that he escaped being the husband of such a heartless flirt.

Mr. T. D. Gaman and Mr. A. J. Lyon arrived at Independence last Monday from San Francisco. They are real estate agents, and have been concerned in extensive improvements in Sutter County and elsewhere. They picked up a good deal of information about Owens Valley, and say there are resources enough to invite capital for their development. They left for San Francisco on Thursday morning; they expressed an intention of returning here again.

Gus. McGovern got in last Monday from Mojave with a big load of freight. He lost a fine horse on the trip in a singular way. He had camped at Indian Wells; the horse was tied to one of the wagons and in the night got his head jammed between a wheel and the body of the wagon; he had evidently made but one struggle to get clear and in the effort his neck was broken. Mr. McGovern was sleeping within fifteen feet of the horse, but heard no sound. When he got up next morning the horse was dead and cold. The head of the horse had to be cut off to get the body clear from the wagon.

Academy Directors

According to the charter of the Inyo Academy at Bishop, the Methodist Conference has the right to recommend eight of the Board of Directors for election At the recent meeting of the conference the following were recommended: Robert W. Ford, Rev. Andrew Clark, and Samuel Hall of Bishop; I. J. Woodin M. D. and C. Mullholland, Independence; J. C. Crocker, Big Pine; Rev. E. McEvers and Rev. J. H. De La Matyr.

Inyo Will Be Considered.

The Committee appointed by the State Board of Trade to confer with the Senatorial Committee on Arid Lands, have prepared a report. Among the subjects treated of in the report are the following: "The physical condition of California and its adaptability to irrigation," "Results of irrigation in California," "Necessity for irrigation in portions of Northern California," "Owens Valley and Inyo County," Irrigation in Los Angeles and Orange Counties," and "Irrigation and storage reservoirs in San Bernardino and San Diego Counties." The Senatorial Committee of which Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada is chairman, will arrive in Los Angeles about the 25th of August.

A pamphlet written and published by the Editor of the "INYO INDEPENDENT" and many articles published in the paper, gave the facts and information on which the report on Owens Valley and Inyo County is based. Inyo County will not be overlooked in the work of the Senate Committee.

NEW MINING BILL.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is desirous of amending the United States mining laws, and to that end will endeavor to have a bill passed at the next session of Congress. From the private secretary of the Senator we have received a copy of the bill with a request that the attention of miners be called to its provisions.

A Bill to amend chapter six of title thirty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to mineral lands and mining resources.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section twenty-three hundred and nineteen of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding thereto the following: "But no person shall acquire by location more than fifteen hundred feet in length on the same vein, nor shall any person locate a claim which he has previously located."

SEC. 2. That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

SEC. 2324. The miners of each mining district may make regulations, not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground by posts or monuments, so that its boundaries may be readily traced. All records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the 10th day of May, 1872, and until payment of the purchase money and a certificate of entry has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the 10th day of May, 1872, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year for each 100 feet in length along the vein until payment of the purchase money and a certificate of entry has been issued therefor; and for each 20 acres of placer claims, and for each subdivision thereof less than 20 acres, twenty-five dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year until payment of the purchase money and a certificate of entry shall be issued therefor. But where several adjoing claims, not exceeding five, whether the same be lode or placer claims, are owned are held by the same person, association or corporation, and the sum of five thousand dollars or more is expended in any one year in good faith for the development of all the claims so owned, or held, not exceeding five, there shall be no requirement for separate labor or improvements to be performed or made on the several claims so owned or held during such year. The year within which the annual labor or improvements required to be performed or made by this section shall commence at 12 o'clock m. on the 1st day of October of each year: *Provided*, That upon claims located previous to the 1st day of March of any year the annual labor or improvements shall be performed or made upon such claim for that year prior to 12 o'clock m. of the 1st day of October next succeeding; and upon claims located after the last day of February and prior to 12 o'clock m. of the 1st day of October in any year the annual labor or improvements required shall be performed or made prior to to 12 o'clock m. of the 1st day of the next following October. *And provided further*, That only one-half of the annual labor or improvements required by this act shall be necessary to be performed or made prior to 12 o'clock m. of the 1st day of October, in the year 1889, on claims upon which the annual labor or improvements were performed or made in the year 1888; but after the 1st day of October, in the year 1889, the full amount of labor or improvements required by this act shall be performed or made upon such claims as in all other cases during each year prior to 12 o'clock m. of the 1st day of October. In case the 1st day of October falls on Sunday or any holiday the following secular day shall be construed as the 1st day of October within the meaning of this act. When the labor required by this act shall have been performed or the improvements made an affidavit shall be filed within thirty days after the time limited for performing such labor or making such improvements with the recorder of the mining district in which such claims are situated, and if there be none then with the recorder of deeds of the county in which the claim or mine is situated, particularly describing the labor performed and improvements made, and the value thereof, which affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. And upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: *Provided*, That the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives do not resume work upon the claim after such failure and before such location, and continue the same with reasonable diligence until the required amount of labor shall have been performed or improvements made. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvement may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if after the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent shall fail or refuse to contribute his portion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures, upon recording a copy of such notice, together with an affidavit showing personal service or publication, as the case may be, of such notice with the recorder of the mining district in which such claim is situated, and if there be no such officer, then with the recorder of deeds of the county in which such mining claim is situated. When any person or company has developed and exposed a lode and expended one hundred dollar's worth of labor thereon, said person or company may run a tunnel for the purpose of developing such lode owned by said person or company, and the money so expended in said tunnel shall be considered as expended on said lode, and such person or company shall not thereafter be required to perform labor or make improvements on the surface of said lode in order to hold the same, so long as work is continued on such tunnels.'

SEC. 3. That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-five be amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2325. A patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, complied with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such an application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit that such plat and notice have been duly posted, and shall also file a copy of the notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The Register of the land-office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing his application, or at any time thereafter during the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor-general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and receiver of the proper land-office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, and that no adverse claim exists, and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre he shall receive a certificate of entry; and thereafter no objections from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard except it be shown that the applicant has failey to comply with the terms of this chapter. But no more than three thousand feet in length along the vein of claims located prior to the 10th day of May, 1872, and not more than the extent of one claim fifteen hundred feet in length by six hundred feet width located after said date shall be included in the same application for a patent, and not more than eighty acres of placer ground shall be included in the same application for a patent."

SEC. 4. That section twenty-three hundred and thirty-four of the Revisised Statutes of the United States be amended by adding thereto the following:

"And the surveyors appointed under the provisions of this section shall have power to administer oaths to their assistants."

SEC. 5. That section twenty-three hundred and thirty-five of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2335. All affidavits required to be made under this chapter may be verified before any person authorized to administer oaths in any State or Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and when duly certified by the officer taking the same shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land-office. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of the land, the testimony and proofs may be taken, under such conditions as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe: *Provided*, That the presence of rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or other valuable metal, shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the land bearing same is mineral in character; and veins of rock in place bearing such minerals and appearing on the surface of the ground, or in excavations made thereon, shall be regarded within the meaning of section 2333 of the Revised Statutes, as veins or lodes known to exist."

SEC. 6 Amend section twenty-three hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes so as to read:

"SEC. 2338. As a condition of sale each patent shall reserve the right of way through or over any mining claim for roads, ditches, canals, cuts, tunnels, and other easements, for the purpose of working other mines: *Provided*, That any damages occasioned thereby shall be assessed and paid in the manner provided by the laws of the State or Territory in which such mine is situated for assessments and payments for land taken for public use under the right of eminent domain. And the rights and easements heretofore reserved under the provisions of this section [2338 of the Revised Statutes] in patents heretofore issued shall be regulated and made available as herein prescribed."

An Indian Murdered.

An Indian known as Bronco Jim was murdered by other Indians at Fish Spring last Wednesday night. Jim was a very intelligent Indian, over six feet tall, straight as an arrow and of very courteous manners. He had given up his tribal relation, located a fine piece of land at Fish Spring, and made a comfortable home for himself and family. He spoke English well and could write his name and read a little. Many of the other Indians hated him bitterly because he tried to acquire civilized habits and urged others to do the same. He was formerly a "medicine man" against his own inclination and common sense; but the custom of his tribe compelled the drawer of the black bean to bow to the inevitable. Several years ago having lost three patients which is the limit, he was required by custom to rally his friends and defend his life, which he refused to do. His enemies have ever since been watching for a chance to assasinate him. They were lead in the conspiracy by two red-handed murderers, named Mose, and Squirrel-eye Charley. These two have been concerned in similar crimes upon several previous occasions; and are considered "Bad Indians" at Big Pine, the scene of most of their crimes. This murder should not be allowed to go unpunished; the real motive for the crime is to discourage the Indians from absolving allegiance to the tribe; abandoning the habits of barbarism and becoming civilized. The white people of the Valley had kindly regard for poor Jim and they should punish his murderers. He was aged about thirty-two years, he had a wife and one child—a boy.

Dr. Woodin made a post mortem examination of Jim. He had been shot through the head from behind. It is alleged that an Indian named Japo is the murderer; Under-Sheriff Yaney went in pursuit of him, he having disappeared from Fish Spring the same evening of the murder.

Coroner Parker held an inquest and the verdict of the Jury was that deceased was murdered by an Indian named Japo.

Endurable.

Not in many years has there been such hot weather for so long a time as we are now having in Owens Valley. A pleasant breeze every day mitigates the heat that would otherwise be oppressive. The canyons of the Sierra Mountains furnish a plentiful supply of snow; this is brought down on pack animals into the towns. The lakes and streams among the mountains give an abundance of the finest trout. So with the cool retreats so near at hand in the mountains; plenty of trout, an abundance of ice and snow, and peaches and cream in unlimited quantity, Owens Valley is not so bad a place to spend the Summer.

Lost His Nose.

A boy named Ewell Hart is minus a nose. He lives near Bishop. Last Sunday he was in Bishop with his brother-in-law, Henry Jackson. Jackson had been drinking, and when getting into his wagon to leave thwn, Hart caught the horses. This made Jackson angry, and seizing a butcher knife that was in the wagon, he made a slash at Hart, cutting off his nose. Such is the report of the affair as given by a citizen of Bishop.

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Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

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A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

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MOLINE STEEL PLOWS, WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

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—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

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—AND—
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Blacksmith Shop.
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MINING TOOLS,
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Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.
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About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,
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Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of invention and progress is a method and system of work that can be performed over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will put you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Great Outfit Free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

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PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

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A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

LIFE IN PETERSBURG.

Graphic Description of a Midwinter Ride with "Troika-Birds."

Large four-seated sleighs are ordered from a job master famous for the swiftness of his horses and the skill of his drivers. The bells of the teams tinkle at the door; the company envelop themselves from head to foot in furs; the women tie Orenburg shawls over their faces. Two couples take their places in each of the vehicles, and, as may be readily conceived, it is not chance that generally presides over this arrangement, but another little god who is less wise than chance. The driver gathers in his hands his bundle of reins, and speaks tenderly to his horses: "Forward, my little pigeons." The three pigeons start at full gallop through the empty streets, twenty degrees below zero, the air still, the sky black as steel, and sparkling with golden spots which glitter over the whiteness of all objects in this limpid atmosphere. The cold freezes the breath as it issues from the lips. In a few minutes the beards are converted into stalactites of ice. The Russian heart bounds with joy. "Quicker! quicker!" cry the women, their voices broken by wild and joyous laughter. The driver, who has previously fortified his stomach with innumerable glasses of brandy, administers stout blows with his knout over the backs of his horses, and yet they are giving the maximum of speed that can be expected from their limbs. They too seem to get intoxicated with their own galloping. The equipage flies along the quays and crosses the river; the mean houses of the faubourgs, with their poor little lights, vanish out of sight behind it like phantoms. Trees take the place of houses the more deeply we penetrate into the islands; now we glide over vacant country in absolute darkness, the tinkling of the bells and the ripples of laughter alone breaking the silence that has gathered over the earth. When the hoofs of the horses strike the pavement beneath the thinner snow, or when they bound over a projecting block of ice on an arm of the Neva, the heavy sleigh jumps and jolts enough to throw the travelers out. Woe be to the one who is talking at this moment: he is sure to bite his tongue cruelly; and then the laughter redoubles at his expense. The combined intoxication of the movement and of the cold is at its height. "Go on more quickly," the voices of women say, nervously; and sometimes a deeper voice murmurs in a lower tone: "Why faster? It would be better that we never arrived at the end."

We do arrive, however. The team, white with foam, stops in front of an isolated tavern. It is Samarcande or Tachkent, one of the inns of the suburbs of Petersburg, famous for the troupes of Bohemians who lodge there. The party hires a room decorated in any thing but a luxurious manner: four smoky walls, a few chairs, and a table. Champagne is brought and the Tsiganes appear. The choir is composed of three or four men and eight or ten women. The men wear on their bronze faces the expression of the tranquil dignity of their race. With their aquiline profiles, their sad and profound eyes, they seem like dispossessed kings of Asia. We would gladly depict the women in some picturesque Eastern costume, but the truth compels us to confess that they are dressed in shabby silk dresses, the cast-off finery of some elegant lady, bought at a second-hand store in the Gostiny Dvor. The olive-colored complexions beneath their painted cheeks, and the fire of their eyes beneath their painted eyebrows, alone betray the Indian origin of these daughters of the Pariahs. The leader of the choir tunes his guitar and strikes up an accompaniment, very slow at first, and then gradually quicker and quicker. The Bohemian girls sing; they are seated in a semi-circle, their bodies and faces motionless. At the beginning the accent is cold and restrained. These women appear indifferent to the sentiment they are interpreting, like sibyls visited by a god whom they do not feel. But little by little their voices become animated, and w m into that guttural trembling which artists of any other race can never succeed in imitating. The demon has taken possession of the singers; they hurry the rhythm with furious alternations; melodies and words are infused with the same excitement, the languor, the despair, and the fire of wild passions. The soul of the old Arays has accumulated in these songs all the wildness and melancholy of its nature comte Eugene Melchior de Vogue, in Harper's Magazine.

A Faithful Illustration.

When a child falls and bumps his head, and mother, running to help him, he immediately concentrates his mental faculties upon his injury, puts his hand up to judge of its size, thinks and feels it into a large and painful protuberance, begins to pity himself, lifts up his voice and weeps. If mother keeps her sympathy to herself, ignores the bump and draws the child's attention to some thing bright and pretty, his mind fastens itself upon the pleasing object to the exclusion of the bump, which, being thus put without the pale of his consciousness, ceases to be a source of pain and is forgotten—the child is spared the exertion of shedding tears and the trouble of drying them. The child but gives a faithful illustration of the effect produced upon human nature by what is commonly termed sympathy.

—**A man in Rothschild, Neb., dressed himself in a shroud and laid himself carefully in a coffin which he had purchased. In this position he went to sleep. When his friends discovered him, some hours later, he was dead.**

—A boy in Maine tried to kill the hired man by putting paris green in the jug of cider. The man drank every drop in the jug with a "hah!" of satisfaction, and observed that cider seemed to be getting the old-fashioned twang back.

WOODPECKER STORIES.

How the Clever Birds Secure Their Winter's Provisions.

In stripping off the bark of a tree I had felled, says a Canadian lumberman, I observed it perforated with holes larger than those which a musket bullet would make, spaced with most accurate precision, as if bored under the guidance of a rule and compass, and many of them filled most neatly with acorns. Earlier in the season I remarked the holes in most all the softer timber, but imagining they were caused by wood insects, I did not stop to examine or inquire; but now finding them studded with acorns firmly fixed in, which I knew could not have been driven there by the wind, I sought for an explanation, which was practically given me by Captain S——'s pointing out a flock of woodpeckers busily and noisily employed in the provident task of securing their winter's provisions; for it appears that the sagacious bird is not all the time thriftlessly engaged in "tapping the hollow beach tree" for the mere idle purpose of empty sound, but spends its summer season in picking those holes in which it lays its store of food for the winter, where the elements can neither affect nor place it beyond their reach, and it is considered a sure omen that the snowy period is approaching when these birds commence stowing away their acorns, which might otherwise be covered by its fall.

I frequently paused from my chopping to watch them in my neighborhood, with the acorns in their bills, half clawing, half flying round the tree, and admired the adroitness with which they tried it at the different holes, until they found one of its exact calibre; when, inserting the pointed end, they tapped it home most artistically with their beaks, and flew down for another. But their natural instinct is even more remarkable in the choice of the nuts, which you will invariably find sound; whereas it is a matter of impossibility, in selecting them for roasting, for a man to pick up a batch that will not have half of them unfit for use, the most safe and polished-looking frequently containing a large grub generated within. Even the wily Indian, with all his craft and experience, is unable to arrive at any thing like an unerring selection; while in a large bagful that we took from the bark of our log, there was not one containing the slightest germ of decay. They never encroach on their packed stores until all on the surface are covered, when they resort to those in the bark, and peck them of their contents without removing the shell from the holes. —N. Y. Ledger.

CONTAGION OF VENOM.

Frank Buckland's Unpremeditated Experiment With a Snake's Poison.

It is stated that the blood of an animal bitten by a venomous snake assumes poisonous properties. Frank Buckland on one occasion having seen a rat bitten and killed by a cobra, dissected off the skin to examine the wound. Having discovered the two minute punctures made by the poison fangs, he scraped away with his finger-nail the flesh on the inner side of the skin which he had removed. Unfortunately he had shortly before been cleaning his nail with a pen-knife and had slightly separated the nail from the skin beneath. When he had completed his rapid examination of the rat he walked away, characteristically stuffing the skin into his pocket (what strange things, alive and dead, did those pockets often contain!)

He had not walked one hundred yards before, all of a sudden, he felt just as if somebody had come behind him and struck him a severe blow on the head, and at the same time experienceda most acute pain and sense of oppression at the chest—"as though a hot iron had been run in and a one hundred weight put on top of it." He knew instantly from what he had read that he was poisoned. Luckily he obtained ammonia and brandy, but was ill for some days. "How virulent, therefore," he says, "must the poison of a cobra be! It already had been circulated in the body of the rat from which I had imbibed it at second-hand." From the account that he gave, however, it seems at least possible, if not probable, that some of the poison was hanging about the wound unabsorbed, and had thus entered his system directly and not, as he believed, indirectly. —Murray's Magazine.

A Wise Man's Prediction.

"Did you attend Mr. Brown's funeral yesterday, Mrs. Bruce?"

"Yes, and it was the saddest one I ever saw. Mrs. Brown was frantic. She would have leaped into the grave if they hadn't caught her."

"She'll be married inside of six months. I never knew it to fail with a woman like that."—Chicago Herald.

—Transparent paper for supporting the sensitive films used for photographic negatives has not been entirely satisfactory. For several years thin celluloid plates have been tried, and it is stated that during the past year these have been made a perfect light-weight substitute for plates of glass.

—Scalloped Cauliflower: Prepare the cauliflower, and steam or boil until tender. If boiled, use equal quantities of milk and water. Separate into bunches of equal size, place in a pudding-dish, cover with a cream sauce, sprinkle with grated bread crumbs, and brown in the oven.

—The polariscope has recently been applied to a novel use in France in determining the temperature of incandescent iron and other metals.

—A domineering man said to his wife: "Remember, my dear, that you are the weaker vessel." "That may be so," she retorted: "but I'll take good care that you shan't forget that the weaker vessel may have the stronger spirit in it."

—Snaggs—"I see an English physician has a new cure which consists in covering the patient with warm, fresh soil." Jaggs—"I s'pose the beauty of the treatment is that he never has to disinter a subject."—Drake's Magazine.

WEARYIN' FOR YOU.

Jest a-wearyin' for you,
All the time a-feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you, wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen;
Restless—don't know what to do,
Jest a-wearyin' for you.

Keep a-mopin' day by day;
Dull—in everybody's way.
Folks they smile and pass along
Wonderin' what on earth is wrong?
'Twou'dn't help 'em if they knew—
Jest a-wearyin' for you.

Room's so lonesome, with your chair
Empty by the fire-place there;
Jest can't stand the sight of it:
Go out doors an' roam a bit.
But the woods is lonesome too.
Jest a-wearyin' for you.

Comes the wind with soft caress
Like the rustlin' of your dress;
Blossoms fallin' to the ground
Softly like your footsteps sound;
Violet-like your eyes so blue,
Jest a-wearyin' for you.

Mornin' comes! The birds awake
(Use to sing so for your sake,)
But there's sadness in the notes
That come thrillin' from their throats!
Seem to feel your absence, too,
Jest a-wearyin' for you.

Evenin' falls: I miss you more
When the dark glooms in the door;
Seems jest like you orter be
There to open it for me!
Latch goes tinklin'—thrills me through,
Sets me wearyin' for you.

Jest a wearyin' for you!
All the time a feelin' blue!
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen,
Restless—don't know what to do—
Jest a-wearyin' for you!

—T. L. Stanton, in Courier Journal.

CONCERNING GOURMETS.

The Varieties of Opinion as to the Dishes That Are Toothsome.

The story of Paganni and the turkey was particularly good; but here is one about Brillat Savarin, which I think is better: B. S. was a fugitive in this country three years from the reign of terror in France; he was a fine writer and better cook. "I was on a journey from Paris to Lyons once," he writes, "when I stopped at Sens for dinner. I was as rabid for food as a wolf—and you may imagine my feelings when on my asking the host what there was in his larder, he answered: 'Little enough.' 'Let's see about that,' said I, as I went on to where I perceived spits perfuming the air. What do you think I saw there? Four fat turkeys—actually four—browning to a turn! 'Why,' said I, 'they're good enough for me—one of them, in fact!' But the host said no. They were all bespoken by a gentleman up-stairs. Perdi! thought I; this gentleman up-stairs must be a second Gargantus! I will go up and entreat him for a bird. And I went. And what do you think I found? Who was the glutton but my own son! 'Father,' said he, 'at home you always devour the pope's nose, the choicest tidbit of all the kings' anatomy. I never get one. I was determined that I would have a feast for once so I ordered four turkeys. Now, as I only want my choice morsel, you may have the rest of 'em with pleasure.'"

One of the maxims of Hermion de Ponsey, the greatest magistrate France ever had, was that the man who discovered a new dish is of more importance than the astronomer who discovered a new planet, for the reason that we have planets enough for all practical purposes, while the palate of civilized man is always yearning for the things that make life endurable. Vatel, the maitre d'hotel of Conde, was the greatest cook that ever donned a chef's cap. His suicide, because of the non-arrival of some fish to complete a great supper he was preparing, is charmingly told by Mme. de Sevigne; next to Vatel was Careme, whose memoirs have lately been published. Vatel was born in Rouen, Normandy, as were also Bechamel, Robert and Merilion, whose fame as masters of the culinary art is historical.

A genuine epicure has some peculiar fancy of his own as regards cooking. Sam Ward in his day was the model liner out, and he had his Maryland hams boiled with straw around them. An Episcopal clergyman in Poughkeepsie prefers them boiled in wine. Judge Henry Allen considered a mongrel goose the greatest thing in the eating line, and Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, always wants to cook his oysters himself. Secretary Bayard is also a fine cook, and, in fact, a great many statesmen can prepare certain dishes. Dinners in Washington are generally delightful affairs as the public men give much attention to them, and most of the diplomats are good talkers. The first maxim of the diplomats is to keep a good table and cultivate the ladies.

Here in the United States our choice is oysters, terrapin, canvas back duck and turkey. A Greenlander's great luxury is a half putrid whale's tail or a walrus liver; and a trapper in the far north has for a relish beaver tail and bear's paw. They eat their rum and chew their brandy, as everything freezes, and an arctic sandwich is a frozen slice of whisky between two slices of beer. Porpoise meat was once a favored dish with the English nobility, but now "there's no hale like the Hinglish hale, and no beef like the Hinglish beef." A delicious morsel to the Australian is kangaroo and the wild dingo. The Ottomacs in South America eat clay as a luxury, but with some people, even in our own Southern States, it is a necessity. Baked elephant's trunk, palm worms fried in their own fat, roasted spiders and mice are the favorite dainties with the tribes of Africa; and the natives of the West Indies can abide anything but a rabbit stew. In China the diet is shark's fins, bird's nest soup, ducks' tongues and the chrysalis of the silkworm after the silk has been wound from it. And so on throughout the entire world, each nation having its particular specialties. —Hartford Times.

—Mme. Munemitsu Mutsu, wife of the Japanese Minister at Washington, entertains her intimate friends with music on the "koto," the Japanese piano. It is six feet long by about eight inches wide, and the silk strings are drawn lengthwise on the rounded top. Mme. Mutsu is a clever performer on the "koto," and she is especially acceptable when she renders the music of the "Mikado.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Two Families Made Happy by the Louisiana State Lottery.

"I think you are foolish not to keep at least one whole coupon for yourself," said a friend to James Adams, a well-known hay and grain dealer, who, having purchased half a dozen tickets for the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, was engaged in disposing of half-interests in each to some of his acquaintances. "It seems to me," continued the friend, "that you are sacrificing your luck; try for the whole prize."

"I will, for once," laughed Adams; "but I've no luck in that direction, never had."

He did as he said, ensconsed the ticket, a twentieth of 50,416, in an inside corner of his pocket-book and walked off thinking no more of it. May 14th, the day of the drawing came, and with others Mr. Adams pressed up to the bulletin-board whereon the lucky numbers were written. Much to his delight he recognized on the first line the figures of his own ticket, entitling him to the handsome sum of $15,000. Without an instant's delay he placed the lucky coupon with Wells Fargo & Co., for collection, and a few days ago he received his money. Mr. Adams possesses considerable property in various parts of the city, a portion of which was mortgaged. His first application of the windfall was to relieve himself of these incumbrances, and with a portion of the remainder he proposes to take a trip to Europe.

A lottery ticket has often enough enabled two lovers to unite their lives, but one seldom hears of a similar office being performed by the same agency for a married couple. This has been the experience of Mr. Alfred and Mrs. Margaret Friot, who a few days before May 14th, were at daggers drawn. They kept Stall 57, Washington Market, as a cheese and butter stand, and both were so thoroughly dissatisfied with the other that each applied for a divorce. Their applications were denied, strange to say, but they continued to live separate. On the day after the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, the two met, and the husband proudly exhibited a coupon numbered 50,416, entitling him to one-twentieth of the capital prize of $300,000—$15,000.

"Come to my arms," said the erstwhile disgruntled wife, and they embraced exuberantly. The next thing was to collect the money, and the pair descended on the Wells, Fargo Bank post-haste; sent their coupon through to New Orleans, and a few days ago they received their prize in gold coin. They are now on their way to Europe, with hearts that once more beat in unison.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call, June 5.*

A man knows all about that "all gone" feeling the patent medicine advertisements speak of just after he has lost all his money at poker.

LEND YOUR CONSTITUTION A HAND.

Constitutions are much alike and in nine tenths of us the same causes produce the same effects. Vertigo, dizziness, or pain of any kind, excepting that of an injury, can come only when there is in our bodies some impurity of the blood which we have not sufficient vitality to throw off without help. Therefore, the proper thing to do is to get immediately the necessary help. No aid is so effective as BRANDRETH'S PILLS. When you feel these ills coming on take from three to ten of these pills, according to your weight, and be relieved at once. Never put off the feeling by thinking you will soon be over it. Take the pills and do not rack the constitution.

If a Georgia man wants to marry his mother-in-law, the law will stop him. Such a law may be needed in Georgia.

THE WISEST GIFT.

"I bought my wife a velvet sack."
Thus Proudly boasted Mr. Brown.
"She'll be, with that upon her back,
The best-dressed dame in town."
But velvet sack or diamond ring
Can bring no balm to suffering wife.
Favorite Prescription is the thing
To save her precious life.

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over, for all female troubles, inflammation, crue backaches, and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only *guaranteed* cure. See guarantee on every bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Exiles from Chicago will soon be able to drop a nickel in the slot and secure a pardon.

Any man that puts an article in reach of *overworked women* to lighten her labor is certainly a *benefactor*. Cragin & Co. surely come under this head in making Dobbins' Electric Soap so cheap that *all* can use it. *You* give it a trial.

A Continuation of a Cough for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs, or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effective Cough Remedy. Prices 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

More awful nepotism—hundreds of red ants in the White House.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
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YOU will find it the best Smoking Tobacco ever sold on this coast. It is made from three year old Tobacco,—smokes soft and cool, and will last twice as long as the many cheap imitations that are flooding the market.

SMOKE Seal of North Carolina and you at once see why it has the largest sale of any Tobacco on the coast.

** If your dealer does not keep it he will get it for you, if he values your trade.*

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Read Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated "Essay on the Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness," induced by early indiscretion and excesses.—The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from 30 years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of said disease may be cured cheaply, privately and radically no matter what the condition of sufferer may be. This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man. Sent under seal in a plain envelope, post-paid. Free sample of medicine sent on application.

The Culverwell Medicine Co.
Established 1850. Post Office Box 450, New York.

Members of the Italian press in Berlin were banqueted recently.

EVERY SYMPTOM GONE.

Probably no disease inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., won more cures than Rheumatism. By its use the agonized patient can once more use his limbs and feed from past years of pain.

Mr. Frank Strait, a well-known merchant of New Hamburgh, N. Y., says: "I suffered tortures from Sciatic Rheumatism. My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit to me in other ways. I heartily recommend it to other sufferers.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Customer—I like this painting. It is well worth $15. Clerk—That price includes a nice frame, madam. The frame alone costs $12.

DISARMING AN UNSEEN FOE.

"This was sometime a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since, however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Wherever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxilliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria-cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

"How long do mosquitos live?" asks a correspondent. That depends a good deal on the kind of fellow they light on.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittburgh, Pa.

Old Lady—I hope, my boy, you don't sell papers Sunday? Small Newsboy, (sadly)—No, mum, I ain't big enough t carry a Sunday edition yet.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

Try Germes for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

C. H. WEBB'S HÆMONY.

If you want to be *permanently* cured of Rheumatism, Gout, or any disease of the blood, try WEBB'S HÆMONY, 40 O Farrell street, San Francisco.

$25 Reward for a Case it won't Cure.

None genuine without my signature on stopper of every bottle.

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$160 PER MONTH

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In this County. Best of references required. Apply at Home Office.
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FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address **MOODY & CO.,** Cincinnati, O.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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117 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. MISS JULIA DEWITT, 2037 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctor failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty. E. V. DEAK, Will's Point, Texas.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Smith— "I know 'tis a sin to,
But I'm bent on the notion,
I'll throw myself into
The deep, briny ocean."

Brown—"Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your ailments so easily, and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your bad feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility, which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cured me when I was in a much worse condition than you are, and if you will only try it, you will soon be singing—

"But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids
It shall, by the Powers!"

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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Not So Bad as All That.

It is well known that fishermen, after getting a fare at the Georges, make haste to get to Boston, as the earliest arrivals get the best prices. A worthy captain who sails out of Boston having been fortunate enough to secure an unusually large quantity of fish crowded on all sail and started for home. A severe storm arose during which three men were washed overboard and lost. One of these was a native of Portugal. The loss was a severe blow to the captain, who had been congratulating himself upon receiving the commendation of the owners of the vessel for the very large fare he had secured. The news of the loss of the men preceded the vessel's arrival, and the owners were aware of it and looked down with very grave faces upon the captain as he sheered alongside of the wharf.

"We've got the biggest fare that's come to this wharf, you bet," said the captain.

"What good is that," said one of the owners, "when you have lost three men?"

"Who says that?" asked the captain.

"Why the tug boat brought in the news."

"That we'd lost three men?"

"Yes."

"Well, it ain't so bad as all that. Only two men and a Portugee."—Boston Courier.

Easily Found.

Aged New Yorker—I've often wondered what became of my playmate, Will Winkel, whose parents removed to Philadelphia while he was very young. Sixty years ago he was an errand boy in a Market street store, but I haven't heard of him since.

Philadelphian (astonished)—Well, why don't you go to the store and inquire? Most likely he is there yet.—New York Weekly.

Only Tempted.

"Boy!" shouted a Michigan avenue grocer, "didn't I see you pocket an apple from that barrel?"

"No, sir."

"Look out! You were acting very suspicious. I was watching you."

"Yes, I knew you were, and that's the reason I didn't make a grab and run for it."—Detroit Free Press.

A Sure Sign.

Merritt—I'm afraid Cora's love for me isn't just what it might be.

Giles—That's nonsense, old boy. She fairly idolizes you.

Merritt—I don't know so much about that. I gave her a costly present last night, and before she thanked me she ran up stairs to show it to her mother.—Judge.

Altogether Too Natural.

Friend—That sun in your last painting is very natural.

Artist—Yes, altogether too natural.

Friend—Why do you say that?

Artist—Because it dries up the water in that pond so fast that I have to paint new water every three or four days.—Judge.

A Subject for Lynching.

"What is the most unlucky part of a cook?" asked old Chestnut.

"Out with it."

"Her hair, of course."

"How's that?"

"Because, you know, it is always falling into the soup."—The Epoch.

Let in for Their Sake.

"Why, there is old Hobbs! How did he get here? He's not one of the Four Hundred."

"No, but his children came of very good family on their mother's side, and he is tolerated for their sake."—Harper's Bazar.

A Brilliant Idea.

Hardware Dealer—Now, Mr. Rusticus, there's what I call a bargain. That stove has a quick oven, and the draught is so arranged that it will save one-half your fuel.

Mrs. R. (who is a student of economics)—La sakes, pa! why not get two, and save all the fuel?—Harper's Bazar.

He Wanted a Show.

"You must stop this smoking during business hours," said the head clerk.

"What's the matter?" inquired one of the boys.

"The boss says he can't appreciate his five cent cigar when you clerks are puffing your Henry Clays."—The Epoch.

How He Made It.

She—Who's that finely dressed gentleman with the immense diamond stud in his shirt bosom?

He—That? Oh, that's one of the fellows who sold Washington medals on the street in New York during the centennial.—Burlington Free Press.

It Would Make No Difference.

A lady, greatly excited, asks to see the editor of a daily paper, and is told that it is impossible, the editor being too busy to speak to any one, no matter who it may be. "Oh, that makes no difference," is her reply, "I shall do all the talking myself."—Paris Figaro.

Polite.

Fannie tried very hard to be polite and speak correctly. At church one day she met a little friend who had been sick for some time. In asking about her affliction Fannie said: "Did you enjoy much pain when you were ill?"—Youth's Companion.

He Changed the Subject.

He—Miss Travis, do you look favorably upon my suit?

She—Certainly; it fits you beautifully.—Burlington Free Press.

Like Every One Else.

A St. Louis man named Pye left a large estate. It turns out that his relatives, like other people, were fond of Pye.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Strange but True.

The moths have strange tastes. They frequently appear in overcoats in summer weather.—Fort Plain Free Press.

Tip to Termagants.

A "sense of humor" is so much depraised
By critics, that one might suppose it raised
To the high rank of a new cardinal virtue.
Well, 'tis a gift that helps and cannot hurt you.
But if you'd cultivate this gift delightful,
You must abandon hate, and cut the spiteful;
For whatsoever angry fools may rumor,
You can't be humorous when you're out of humor!
—London Punch.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

How a Chicago Sleuth Obtained a Clew to a Mysterious Crime.

"I'll follow him to the ends of the earth! He shall not escape me!"

The tall, powerfully-built man, attired in a suit of dark blue, who hissed these words through his set teeth stood in the shadow of a one-story coal house in a dark, noisome, Philadelphia-like alley, and watched with widely-staring eyes a figure moving slowly along down the Hong Kong district of Clark street.

The watcher was wide awake, and the saloons had not yet closed for the night.

It was evident he was not a policeman.

Emerging from the alley he followed stealthily the object of his pursuit, like a sleuth-hound on track of its prey. Moving along in the shadow of the buildings and halting now and then, but never relaxing for one instant his eager watchfulness, he kept his man in sight for nearly an hour.

Down Clark to Harrison, west on Harrison to the river, across the bridge to Canal, up Canal to Monroe, and westward on that street for many and many a weary block moved this singular—or rather plural—procession.

"He little thinks he is followed," muttered the relentless pursuer. "I'll shadow him to his lair now if it takes till the next centennial!"

At last the man whom he was following halted at a modest dwelling, opened the gate that afforded entrance to the little yard in front, and as he turned to close it his face, plainly visible in the glare of a street lamp close by, was for one brief moment exposed to the hawk-like gaze of the mysterious pursuer in the dark blue suit, who had crouched in the shadow of a friendly Indian cigar sign across the way. The next instant he had disappeared within the house.

With a smothered cry of exultation the eager watcher took out a notebook and pencil and jotted down a memorandum. His fingers trembled with excitement.

"I saw his face!" he said, in a hysterical whisper. "I was not mistaken. And now I have his street and number. At last I am on the trail. If he finds out any thing about that mysterious disappearance I'll know just where he goes to get it. Ha! At last! At last!"

* * * * * * *

He was a high-priced detective shadowing a fifteen-dollar a week newspaper reporter to see if he could find some clew to the latest mystery that was baffling the entire force.—Chicago Tribune.

WILLIAM AT HOME.

Like His Grandfather the Young Emperor Loves to Live Simply.

A writer in the Berlin Tageblatt gives some interesting particulars concerning the home life of the Emperior, William II. Like his grandfather, the Emperior loves to live simply, and, when his habits are not interfered with by the presence of distinguished guests at the castle, he rises at seven, breakfasts at 7:30 and dines with the Empress at the unfashionable hour of one. His favorite relaxation is to play with his children.

Every day he receives upon the average about six hundred letters. These are brought to him on a salver as they arive, and he opens those letters which bear a hand-writing, a coat of arms or a postmark which is known to him or excites his curiosity. The rest of the correspondence goes unopened to the Civil Cabinet, the members of which deal with it as may be necessary. The majority of the envelopes contain begging letters or personal petitions. The Emperor has only one body servant at a time in attendance upon him, and this man shaves him, takes care of his wardrobe, and affords him what assistance he requires while dressing.

Much of the Emperor's time is spent in his private library, where he writes much and rapidly. Every new book and every newspaper dealing with military or naval subjects, whether it be in German, French, Russian or English, is seen by him, and besides being a regular bibliomaniac so far as regards books on strategy and military history, he is an enthusiastic collector of portraits and autographs of his more celebrated contemporaries. He leaves the education of his children entirely to the direction of the Empress, who is not only a strict disciplinarian, but also extremely attentive to the religious training of the young Princes. This she at present herself undertakes. The children have various masters and governnesses who visit them; but they have as yet no military governor, or even any personal servants or attendants beyond such a nursery staff as might be found in any well-to-do bourgeois family in Berlin. At the outset of his reign the Emperor rendered himself somewhat notorious by his readiness to speak in public. Curiously enough he has the reputation among his personal friends of being one of the most silent of men, save on the rare occasions when he throws off the monarch and gives reign to his natural high spirits. So much is this the case that in his household the saying is: "The Emperor never speaks: he only orders."

—Fig Cake.—One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, the whites of four eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one cupful of milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour. For filling, cut one dozen figs into small pieces, barely cover with water and let them come to a boil, then remove from the stove immediately. Have ready the whites of four well-beaten eggs; add to these the figs and one cupful of sugar; mix well and spread between the layers.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS.

Information Obtained from Old Women in Countries Near and Far.

The funeral procession must not cross a river.

The last name a dying person calls is the next to follow.

A dish-cloth hung on a door-knob is a sign of death in a family.

The corpse must not pass twice over any part of the same road.

To dance on the ground indicates disaster or death within a year.

Whoever works on a sick person's dress he or she will die within a year.

If a hoe be carried through a house some one will die before the year is out.

If thirteen sit at a table the one who rises first will not live through the year.

The person on whom the eyes of a dying person last rest will be the first to die.

Whoever counts the carriages at a passing funeral will die within the year.

To break a looking-glass is a sign of death in the family before the year closes.

If three persons look at the same time into a mirror one will die within the year.

The clock should be stopped at the time of death, as its running will bring ill luck.

If one dies, and no rigor mortis ensues, it indicates a speedy second death in the family.

If a hearse is drawn by two white horses death in the neighborhood will occur in a month.

It is unlucky in a funeral for those present to repass the house where death has occurred.

If rain falls on a new-made grave there will be another death in the family within the year.

If the grave is left open over Sunday another death will occur before the Sunday following.

To keep the corpse in the house over Sunday will bring death in the family before the year is out.

It is unlucky to pass through a funeral, either between the carriages or the files of mourners on foot.

If rain falls into an open grave another burial in the cemetery will occur within three days.

At a funeral entering a church before the mourners means death to some of the entering party.

To put on a bonnet or hat of one in mourning is the sign that you will wear one before the year is out.

If any one comes to a funeral after the procession starts another death will occur in the same house.

In Switzerland, if a grave is left open over Sunday, it is said that within four weeks one of the village will die.

If, during sickness, a pair of shears be dropped in such a manner that the point sticks into the floor, it indicates the death of the sick person.

When a woman who has been sewing puts her thimble on the table as she sits down to eat, it is a sign that she will be left a widow if she marries.

A common saying in England is: "Happy is the corpse the rain falls on." This belief exists also in the United States. Thus it is said that if rain falls at the time of the funeral it is a sign that the dead has gone to Heaven.—Chicago Mail.

THE CARPET MOTH.

Several Methods of Attacking and Destroying This Household Pest.

Where carpets are used and only taken up once a year at "house-cleaning," the conditions are very favorable for the carpet bug's increase, particularly where the house-cleaning is hurriedly done. When a house has once become infested, nothing but the most energetic measures will completely rid it of the pest, and in complete riddance is the only hope, as in a year a very few individuals will so increase as to do great damage. At house-cleaning time then, as many rooms should be bared at once as possible, and the house-keeper should go carefully over the rooms, removing all dust, and with a hand-atomizer charged with benzine should puff the liquid into all the floor cracks and under the base-boards until every crevice has been reached. The carpets themselves, after thorough beating, should be lightly sprayed with the same substance, which will quickly evaporate, leaving no odor after a short time. The inflammability of benzine should be remembered, however, and no light should be brought near it. This done, before relaying the carpets, it will be well to pour into the cracks a moderately thick mixture of plaster of Paris and water, which soon sets and fills them with a solid substance into which the insects will not enter. Then lay around the borders of the room a width of tarred roofing-paper, and afterward relay the carpets. This thorough treatment should answer in the very worst cases, and in a house so cleaned the insect will probably not regain a foothold during the ensuing year. Cloth-covered furniture which may have also become infested should be steamed or also treated with benzine, and chests or drawers in which infested clothing has been stored should be thoroughly sprayed.

Another method of treatment consists in laying a damp cloth (an old towel or a folded sheet will do) smoothly over the suspected part of the carpet, and ironing it with a hot iron. The steam thus generated will pass through the carpet and kill all the insects immediately beneath. If not too laborious, an entire room could be treated to advantage in this way.—Good Housekeeping.

THE DICTIONARY.

Ways in Which Its Pages May Be a Source of Much Pleasure.

A big book is the dictionary. The young people who during the past few weeks have been hunting out the words for the prize contest have had a good chance to find out that it is also an interesting one. How many of our young people are there who have stopped to give a thought to the simplicity yet vastness of scope of our language as exhibited in the dictionary's pages? Open your unabridged and let us for a moment look at this. Between the pages of this one book, many leaved though it be, is found the complete realm of thought. Every idea that has possessed the mind of man is here abstractly represented by the printed word or sign, and from just these words, strung over and over again into simple and stirring sentences, the master minds of the world have formed the great mass of writings. There are upward of 120,000 words in the dictionary, and yet all these words are but varied combinations of twenty-six letters.

Have you ever tried this game? No? Well, suppose then you get out your dictionary and commence. The game is well adapted for two persons, although a larger number may as readily play it. One of you open promiscuously at a page and commence reading off the words. It is the object of your opponent to spell correctly as many words as possible, and also to define or give his idea as to the meaning of the words. Keep on to the end of the page, and when finished let another page be selected and the test applied to you in the same manner.

Whoever gets the greatest number right is, of course, the victor. The only way to realize the sport of this game is to try it. You will be surprised at the number of words you don't know. You will be astonished at the number you do know. You will meet with, probably on every page, words that you never heard of. This is a fascinating game, and one that will increase your stock of knowledge. Try it!

Did you ever go searching for the longest word in the language? Set your friends to work at this and let them bring to you the result. Some one has said in answer to this question that the longest word in the language is "smiles," because there is a mile between the first and last letters. This is witty, but just not to the purpose. The longest word the 8 o'clock man has been able to find is "disproportionableness." This contains twenty-one letters.

Another interesting thing of this kind is to find the largest words whose letters will admit of a complete transposition into another word. For instance, the letters comprising the word "peripatetic" are identical with those of "precipitate," while the letters of "enumeration," are readily transposed into "mountaineer." Can you find any similar eleven letter words?

Despite the many patented poetic appliances of the present day, and in spite of all that is heard of the men who manufacture rhymes for poets, there are a number of words in our language to get a good rhyme for which a writer is often hard pushed. There are some words to which there seem to be no rhyming words. As an illustration see if our readers can find a word to rhyme with the comparatively easy one "silver." It has long been supposed that there is no rhyme to "month." A good authority says there is a rhyme to it—not "onety onth," or any lisping versions of such words as "once," "dunce," etc., but a legitimate word in every day use. Let us see who can guess it. The word "orange" is also mentioned as going begging for rhymes, while the dabbler in amatory verse has ever felt the necessity for more words rhyming with "love."

The genial author of the popular "Pinafore," who has been aptly mentioned as the "master of verbal contortion," has felt the restriction of these limitations, and furnishes some facts from his own experience. "Revenge" and "avenge" have no rhyme but "Penge" and "Stonehenge;" "coif" has no rhyme at all. "Starve" has no rhyme except "carve," "Scarf" has no rhyme, as "laugh" and "half" and "calf" certainly are not admissible. "Scalp" has no rhyme but "alp." "False" has no rhyme; "valse" is near it, but the French accent disqualifies it; "waltz" is near it, but the "t" spoils it. "Babe" has no rhyme but "astrolabe," certain proper names excepted. "Gamboge" has no rhyme but "rogue." "Tube" would be rhymeless save for "cube" and "jujube." "Fugue" has no rhyme at all. "Gulf" rhymes with no English word. We have to fall back on "Cardinal Pandulph" and "Ulf," the minstrel. "Azimuth" has only "doth." "Culm" and "cusp" have no English rhymes.—New York World.

The Inscription.

A young man of Nantucket, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring appropriately inscribed, but, being at a loss what to have engraved upon it, he called upon his father for advice.

"Well," said the old man, "put on, 'When this you see, remember me.'"

The young lady was much surprised a few days after at receiving a beautiful ring with this inscription:

"When this you see, remember father."

Thomasville's Chicken Trade.

Allie Pringle asked us if we had any idea of the amount of Thomasville's trade in chickens and eggs. We hadn't. He said that it amounted to more than the cotton trade, that they sold, on an average, $10 worth of eggs a day the year round, and that their trade in chickens and eggs alone would amount to over $10,000 a year.—Thomasville, Ga., Times.

Charles Munroe, of Columbus, Ga., has a radish grown on his truck farm which is an exact counterpart of a human hand, having four perfect fingers and a thumb; the wrist and general outline of the forearm was also a fac-simile.

LAST OF HARI-KARI.

An Unexpected Incident Which Will Probably Change the Mikado's Methods.

The ancient Japanese custom of Hari-Kari, or Happy Dispatch, has received its death-blow. For centuries it has been usual for any exalted Japanese dignitary who may have mortally offended his sovereign to receive a polite official intimation to the effect that his suicide will be pleasing to the authorities; and until recently it has been the unvarying practice for the offender to acquiesce resignedly, and, after summoning his relatives around him, to formally disembowel himself in their presence. If the culprit happened to be of exceptionally high rank, the sovereign would, as mark of honor, send him a jeweled sword with which to operate upon himself. But all these things are now of the past. Not long ago the Mikado was grievously hurt by the words and conduct of a high court official. The man was an old and very valued servant of the crown, but his crime was unpardonable. Next day, therefore, an officer brought him the fatal sword, a magnificent weapon, with a blade inlaid with gold and a handle incrusted with diamonds, together with a sympathetic intimation that his early death would be regarded as a benefit to the empire in general and to the Mikado in particular. The culprit received the sword with all proper respect, but as soon as the emissary had departed the wily Japanese—in whose mind European habits of thought had evidently taken firm root—walked down to the quay, went on board a small steamer that was bound for Havre, and upon reaching Paris incontinently sold his sword of honor for £6,000. We never met with a better illustration of the eminently practical nature of the Japanese character. It is exceedingly unlikely that the Mikado will ever again trust one of his subjects to execute himself. Still less will His Majesty be inclined to favor exalted criminals with jeweled swords of honor. The office of a lord high executioner will probably be called into requisition instead, and wicked nobles will, for the future, be saved the trouble and anxiety of having to be their own butchers.—London Globe.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

How to Satisfy the Ever-Growing Demand for Hard Facts.

While we have never insisted that work-benches will be introduced into every district school in our land, we do insist, and have insisted for years, on the introduction of sense-exercises and sensible expressions of sense-exercises in every school, high and low, rich and poor. We are living in an age of realism. Theories are at a discount. Hard facts are in demand. The education that touches the life that is, is highly valued. In this material age of ours we must not lose sight of the spiritual, but we must also not lose sight of the fact that the spiritual of the present largely comes through the material, and that by the material the true spiritual life of an individual becomes practical, earnest and useful. We believe in God, but we also believe in man. We believe in the Kingdom of God, but we believe also that to the kingdom of man He has committed the care of this lower world. Here in the midst of things we fight the battle of life, and it is by means of things that we handle, see, feel, taste and smell; and so become lifted above the materiality of the world, into higher, spiritual, earnest, practical, common-sense religion. The great heart of the world throbs in unison with the working men in it. The time for lazy, dignified do-nothings has passed away, and the time of active, earnest laborers in the shops, on the farms, among the mountains, and in the rooms where the thinking is done, has fully come. We are going to say, over and over again many more times, life is real. Let us make it so in all our schools!—School Journal.

HER ENGAGEMENT RING.

First the Bashful Fiancee Tries to Hide It, But She Soon Grows Bold.

Did you ever have a chance to observe, unobserved, a young woman's conduct toward her newly-acquired engagement ring? It seems so strange upon her hand that she can not refrain examining it a dozen times an hour, always, however, on the sly. On the first night she sits up an hour later than usual to admire it boldly in the seclusion of her own apartment. A frequent kiss is administered to the shining band and its glittering gem, and during the night she dreams that it has fallen into a stream, and awakes, clutching the finger to assure herself that the precious pledge is still secure.

Then, on the following day, she wears it only in secret, taking care to transfer it to her pocket at table and when in the company of intimates, but place her among strangers or among casual acquaintances who can not be inquisitive, and how bravely will she flaunt the token before their eyes as one who should say:

"I may not be the lovliest creature in the world, but you will observe that I get there all the same."

Gradually it assumes its place in her daily life, and her blushes grow less violent with each succeeding explanation of its insignificance and each extravagant description of its donor's attributes. But before it finally becomes a part of herself, as it were, she must, of course, leave it a dozen times at least upon the washstand, and suffer in consequence of a dozen violent attacks of palpatation of the heart until it is recovered.—Washington Post.

MY KINGDOM AND MY QUEEN.

My kingdom has no dazzling throne,
No palace grand upon it,
Yet 'tis as bright as e'er was known,
Or sung in loval sonnet.
I've traveled east, I've traveled west,
'Mid scenes of wealth and splendor,
But this one spot I love the best,
With all its joys so tender;
No place so dear I've ever seen,
For peace reigns here and Love is queen.

Two subjects in my kingdom dwell,
One has an eye of azure,
And smiles upon her fair face tell
Of pure and perfect pleasure;
And one has hair of raven hue
And eyes of hazel beauty,
And whate'er he may strive to do
He always does his duty,
And faithful they have ever been
To her who is my household queen.

And as life yields me newer joy
And hope divine and human,
I see one now no more a boy,
And one almost a woman.
The bright days come, the bright days go,
And each brings some new pleasure,
And no spot on the earth I know
Is richer with heart treasure.
Nor happier subjects ne'er were seen
Than in my home where Love is queen

By no high sounding, royal name
Or title they address her,
As cheerily, their eyes aflame
With love, they kiss and bless her;
But with a voice of gentle tone,
Which joy gives to each other,
They call her by one name alone,
The hallowed name of mother!
The name the sweetest known to man
Since time and love their course began
—Caleb Dunn in Youth's Companion

It Came at Last.

"What's the matter with you?" he called across High street yesterday.

"Come over."

"What fur?"

"I want yer to go to the grocery with me."

"Will yer git a cocoanut?" queries the first boy, as he crossed the street.

"Lands, no! I want yer company. Come down while I give the grocer an order."

"You must be crazy."

"Come along and see."

"Ma wants yo to send up," he said, as he met the grocer at the door, "five pounds of granulated sugar, half a poung of your best tea, and about two pounds of"——

"Who's your mother?"

"Mrs. Blank."

"Yes, I thought so. Tell her she owes me $27. I want that settled first."

"That's what I've been looking for these last two weeks," said the second boy, as he was overtaken a block away. "That's why I wanted your company. See anything crazy about me, now?"

"That's awful," replied number one.

"You bet, and it's so early that I don't believe we can get to the sea shore this year. Say, won't you come up and stand behind me while I tell ma that we've got to come right down to hard pan or find another grocery?"—Detroit Free Press.

Uses of Cotton Seed.

Was there ever such a history as that of the cotton seed? For seventy years despised as a nuisance, and burned and dumped as garbage, then discovered to be the very food for which the soil was hungering, and reluctantly admitted to the rank of utilities, shortly afterward found to be nutritious food for beasts, and thereupon treated with something like respect. Once admitted to the circle of farm industries it was found to hold thirty-five gallons of pure oil to the ton, worth in its crude state $14 to the ton, or $40,000,000 for the whole crop of seed. But then a system was devised for refining the oil up to a value of $1 a gallon, and the frugal Italian placed a cask of it at the root of every olive tree, and then defied the borean breath of the Alps. And then experience showed that the ton of cotton seed was a better fertilizer and a better stock food when robbed of its thirty-five gallons of oil than before, that the hulls of the seeds made the best of fuel for feeding the oil mill engine, that the ashes of the hulls scooped from the engine's draught had the highest commercial value as potash, and that the "refuse" of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfumes of Lubin or Colgate.—Bankers' Monthly.

Chinese Boots and Shoes.

There are a variety of boots and shoes used in China. The common shoe is made of thick, heavy felt, with a still thicker sole made of woven straw or layers of felt. This sole does not come out to the end of the shoe, but rounds upward at the ball of the foot. This puts the Chinaman on a pair of rockers, as it were, and gives him a rolling gait. Chinese persons of rank wear boots with thick soles and legs of fine cloth or silk that reach half way up to the knee. Among the peasants rude shoes are woven of straw. A wonderful shoe is that worn by a Chinese women of rank.

One of these shown at the National museum is of silk, beautifully embroidered. The general shape of the shoe is more like that of a hoof than anything else. It is less than four inches long. The wearer of this shoe had her feet bandaged in infancy and the bandages were maintained and tightened while she was growing up in order to make her feet small. When she was grown she was a helpless creature, hardly able to hobble across her room. If she wanted to go out shopping she had to be carried in a chair.—Washington Star.

Making Match Boxes.

Few are there who, when traveling in Sweden in the home of the tand stickors, leave the fjords, rocks and firs for a day, and trace the Swedish match back to its source. And yet it would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkoping to visit the factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest novelty is an enormous engine which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material namely, blocks of wood—at one end, and, after a while, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be dispatched to the utter most ends of the world.—London Tid Bits

A FEW POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.

Advice Easy to Remember to and Practice in an Emergency.

In the mad whirl of the cotilon, if you wear ready made clothing bought from an irresponsible dealer, and hear a b-z-z-t that don't harmonize with the F string on the bass fiddle, it is entirely correct and proper to not "forward and back" according to the commands of the figure caller, but to back straight ahead without balking until you reach the wall, when a pin neatly utilized may cover your embarrassment and retreat. People who snicker under such circumstances should be put outside the pale of good society.

When invited out to dinner and you inadvertently get a huge mouthful of mince pie that is hot enough to melt the solder off a gas pipe, tangled up in your epiglottis, do not act as if you had the whooping cough, but arise calmly and with a sleight-of-hand movement toss the offending morsel behind the majolica dog in the corner, meantime patting his head as though you thought him alive. This graceful act never fails to win the heart of your hostess, who thinks you intend her faithful friend to partake of the festivities.

Some writer on etiquette, a good many years ago, said that it was perfectly proper to eat fried chicken with the fingers. I have often noticed people seize on a wing and rip it open like they would tear a yard of clothing material off a bolt of calico, and so the cracking of the crazy bone was audible all over the dining room. It is true that some fried chickens require heroic treatment, but when an apprentice in etiquette tries to jerk the goose flesh off the second joint of a Louis XIV hen and squirts a steak of gravy into the eye of his neighbor, it does seem that a new code regarding the best manner of shattering the remains of a hard boiled fowl should be introduced.

When the sheriff of the county serves a subpoena on you, it is considered in good taste to attend his reception without further invitation on his part. Some sticklers on politeness, however, who find that it will prevent their witnessing a ball game, go to the extreme of sending around a physician's certificate to the effect that they are indisposed from the influence of the sportive element.

Don't use snuff if your false teeth are not strictly adhesive. I once heard of a case where this rule was not observed, when the transgressor, in a thoughtless moment, nearly knocked the eye out of a $25 King Charles spaniel.

No one but a boor will snore in the Volapux language in a church where a sermon is being delivered in English. Observance of the harmonies is one of the greatest traits of the true gentleman. People who have enlarged Romanesque nasal chords will be interested in an invention which a friend of mine is getting up, which he calls the "Sure Snore Killer." It is a phonetic arrangement connected with a pillow sham holder, and when the air vibrations are four lines below the clef, to use a musical term, the holder drops and hits the sleeper across the bridge of the nose. Four caveats and a number of legal retainers have already been filed.

Don't play practical jokes on a spitz dog whose tail is done up like the letter Q.

When you order meat from your butcher don't ever use the term "limb of mutton." He will think that you never intend paying for it.

In all cases of doubt about the minor points of etiquette a strong bluff on a weak hand will almost always win.—Rochester Union.

The Most Enterprising Crow on Record.

Farmer Crowder had finished planting his corn, but his heart was heavy. He knew the crows were whetting their bills to pull up the corn as soon as it appeared above the surface.

"I can tell you how to get away with the crows," said Neighbor Stokes.

"How?"

"Get you a gallon of mean whisky and soak some corn in it till it gets full of the stuff, and then scatter it broadcast in the field. The black rascals will eat it and get drunk, and then you can catch 'em and pull their heads off. That beats pizen or shootin'."

In a few days Farmer Crowder met his friend Stokes.

"Well, how's the craps?" queried Stokes.

"My corn's bodaciously ruint," replied Crowder, dolefully. "I tried that 'er scheme o' yourn, and it's a humbug. I soaked the corn and scattered it one day, and next mornin' I went to the new groun' to see how it'd worked."

"Found 'em drunk, eh?"

"Found nothin'. I hearn a devil of a fuss down nigh the branch, and went to see what it was; there was a dad blasted old crow what had gathered up all the whisky corn an' had it on stump, an' he was retailin' it 'out to the others, givin' 'em one grain o' that sort fur three grains o' my planted corn, and dinged ef they hadn't clawed up that field by sections."—Atlanta Journal.

Slaves to Habit.

According to the general idea of slaves to habit or taste, the morphine fiend is one of, if not the worst. We're bad enough, I'll admit that, but there are others that are just as bad, and of whom the public knows nothing. Now, for instance, I know of one man who takes quinine as if it was flour, and he couldn't possibly get along without it. He is a man who drinks regularly, taking probably a dozen glasses of whisky, often more, a day. With every drink of whisky he takes a spoonful of quinine. It is kept at the bar for him at all times, and is handed out to him like a piece of loaf sugar would be to another man. Another fiend is the one who habitually takes antipyrine. He is really one of the worst. When this drug gets a good hold on a person there is really no getting away from it, and its effect is extremely bad.—Interview in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 10 1889

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, August 5th.

The Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county met in regular session at 5 o'clock p. m. Present Supervisors Harger, Sneden, Robinson and Stewart. Absent, J. C. Eddy. Minutes of last day's regular session read and approved.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday.

TUESDAY, August 6th.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m., same members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The following bills were allowed:

J. W. Murphy, labor on jail	$ 8 50
O. I. Mairs, Sunds	13 00
A. W. Sheets, labor on Court house	4 00
W. T. Bunney, J. P. fees	9 00
Thos. Crough, Constable fees	40 50
Thos. Parker, Coroners fees	14 20
J. R. Eldred, sunds	11 50
I. J. Woodin, medical services	156 00
" " post mortem	45 00
J. J. Moore, sunds	2 80
A. W. Eibeshutz, sunds	75 55
H. Levy, boarding prisoners etc	62 30
Independence Water Co	12 00
G. M. Gill, traveling expenses	12 50
W. H. Graham, conveying Jury	10 00
J. H. Shannon, expenses	22 00

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled, the same members present.

Bill of Chas. Robinson rejected.

Bill of P. A. Chalfant for $326 05 was allowed in sum of $276 05.

S. G. Sneden allowed $2 60 for fare advanced hospital patient.

O. Hampton was allowed $50 on Bridge fund.

The claim of C. S. Swan was allowed in sum of $29 45.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. of Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, August 7th.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m., same members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The following bills were allowed.

L. Wood, sunds	$ 9 80
C. Mulholland, printing	83 41
Mrs. M. Lewis, care indigent sick	125 00
S. J. Murry, Road Dist. No. 4	58 36
W. James, " " " 5	90 30
M. S. McLeod " " " 3	91 00
G. H. Palmer " " " 6	60 00
W. H. Powers " " " 2	108 00
H. Evans " " " 1	25 00

The reports of foregoing road overseers accepted and approved.

Ordered that the sum of $146 13 be transferred from the General Road fund to the various road district funds to complete deficits therein.

Claim of Edward Schober allowed on Road Dist. No. 3 fund in sum of $16.

Claim of J. R. Eldred for sums expended in the collection of sheep licenses allowed in sum of $236.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled, the same members present.

Petition for road in Third District was granted.

Reports of surveyor and road viewers in Dist. No. 3 accepted and approved.

Claim of S. P. McKnight for surveying road in Dist. No. 3 allowed, $30.

Bill of J. M. Horton as road viewer was allowed, $9.

Bill of Enoch Enloe as road viewer allowed in sum of $11 50.

Resignation of Thos. Crough as Constastable in First Township accepted.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday.

THURSDAY, August 8th.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., same members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

The record was amended in the matter of the Big Pine school bonds.

Bill of A. Carlisle & Co., for books etc., $145 11, allowed in sum of $139 11.

Bill of Jesse Fox for labor, $10, laid over till next regular meeting.

A petition was received for a new road in District No. 3. S. P. McKnight, Morton George and Geo. L. Drake were appointed viewers. Bond accepted.

Bill of I. H. Mulholland allowed, $19 50

P. H. Mack, cash etc., allowed, $72 74

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reconvened, the same members present.

Quarterly reports of Auditor and Treasurer accepted and approved.

The following bills were allowed for per diem and mileage of members of the Board.

J. D. Harger	$38 10
S. G. Sneden	37 80
F. Robinson	24 30
J. J. Stewart	28 80

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

The New Ones Rechristined.

After the enjoyment of a Turkish bath, and when reclining on one of the couches in the cooling room, a few days since, I asked the attendant, who had given me a more than usually good rubbing, what his name was. He replied, "Jim." "Isn't there but one Jim in the place?" "There couldn't be, sir," said he. "But suppose a new man with that name should be employed? Don't such a thing happen occasionally?" "Yes; but we would baptize him and give him another name. A new fellow came on yesterday who said his name was James. We grabbed him, took him over to the big plunge and commenced swinging him back and forward for a good souse. He cried out, 'Don't throw me, for I can't swim.' When he came up out of the hole he had made in the water and was relieved to find that he could touch bottom with his head clear of the surface, he was saluted with, 'Your name is John,' and his name is John here. The next John will have to go through the same process and be baptized something else."—Brooklyn Eagle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,
Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.
Dated June 29th 1889. o-12

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

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BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
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BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experience. Address,
d45tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

LANDS—MINES

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, $1.00
REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., $3.00
Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 124 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	50 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
10 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers; any variety	2 50
½ doz watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of ham and bacon	10 00

Third Department.
CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ doz bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, to vary	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.
CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese castle	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.
CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Fastest crocheted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of ticies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered ladies dress $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall pocket or hanger, $5 00
silk or flannel $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
bead work, $5
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hair work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3
JUVENILE.
calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.
CLASS I
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$ 5
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list, except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to a race. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.		10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7 35 p m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m	Lv.	7 10 a. m.
		No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville		8 10 a m		5 25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a m		1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.....1889

MARRIED.

McGOVERN—KISPERT—At Georges Creek, August 7th, 1889, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Superior Judge, Augustus G. McGovern and Annie R. Kispert.

O. H. Hill, of Bishop, has been visiting Bodie.

An unusually fine crop of hay is being put up by Mairs & Enos this year.

There are more men at work at Keeler than at any other town in the county.

Mrs. Fred. Burkhardt, of Lone Pine, is visiting with friends at Camp Independence.

Messrs. Burkhardt, Palmer and Dearborn, of Lone Pine, were in town on Wednesday.

Nothing like having grangers in the Board of Supervisors. No end of watermelons and peaches.

Attorney Miner, of Bridgeport, has recovered from his late illness and gone to San Francisco.

Mr. Luce has put up a new derrick at the marble quarry. He is now able to handle blocks weighing twenty tons.

R. T. Dunlap, of Fish Springs was in town during the week. He reports favorably on mines in his section.

Henry Davis was removed from the County Hospital to town during the week. He is temporarily insane and very ill in body.

Mr. J. C. Eddy met with an accident last Friday which prevented his attendance upon the Board of Supervisors this week.

Will they never quit? Spokane, Washington Territory, has just been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $6,000,000.

The new cable railway at Los Angeles has been completed to Boyle heights and the citizens of that section rejoice greatly thereat.

Road Master James has been doing good work in the lane at Camp Independence. The willows are being grubbed and the road widened.

The signal service report shows 31 cloudless days in the month of July, with an average temperature of 83°. Talk about climate!

On August 1st the Supreme Court decided the two orders appealed from in the case of Annie Turner vs. J. S. Turner in favor of Appellant.

As was stated in last week's issue the sale of the Union mine at Cerro Gordo has been effected and operations will soon be commenced there.

C. Mulholland has gone to O'ancha. He will go from there to Menache and Kern River and remain a couple of weeks, in the mountains.

Mr. Hollingsworth, agent for S. W. Luitweiler, of Los Angeles, is still in the Valley. He is becoming acquainted and is fairly successful.

On Tuesday afternoon the hay stacks belonging to John Kispert, at Georges Creek, were destroyed by fire. The cause and particulars are unknown.

A man named Flanagan was brought in to the County Hospital on Wednesday from Darwin. He arrived in a dying condition and died during the night.

Will. Yaney and H. J. Robinson started for Stockton on Thursday morning having in charge R. Fred. Brooks, who has been committed to the Insane Asylum, at that place.

Messrs. S. G. Gregg and Wm. McDonald passed through town early in the week on their way to the Kern River fishing ground. They expect to remain several weeks in the mountains.

Suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court of Northern California by the Newtown Mining Company vs. John Dumphy, T. O'Keefe and P. Reddy for the recovery of the San Peter mine, at Cerro Gordo.

L. B. Hopkins was down to Keeler at the end of last week. Mr. Hopkins was long connected with mines at Virginia City. He was one of the pioneers of Aurora and Bodie. He was looking after mining interests at Keeler.

The ninety days allowed the Supreme Court for a decision in the Elliott case, on appeal, expired on the 8th and no decision has yet been rendered. It is nearly certain, however that the case will be disposed of this month as the pay of the Judges ceases until that is done.

Walter Ober and S. Moore both request the statement made that they will accept the challenge made by Manuel Diaz to run 125 yards at Lone Pine on the 16th of September for $200 a side. It remains to be seen whether Diaz will make his challenge good. If the race is made it will be very close and a great deal of interest will taken in it. Ober and Moore are both in training.

On Thursday Mr. McConnell and others went out to the Maxim to start the mill. When they arrived there they found Arthur Smith and Neil McLean in posession of the premises, who informed Mr. McConnell that they intended to hold the same until their wages were paid. After some dispute their claims were settled and McConnell took charge of the works. There is now considerable ore on hand to be worked.

At the soda works, at Keeler, several men of more than average mental attainments are employed. One is a graduate of a leading law college, and has written quite a number of tales and stories of merit. Another is a fine telegraph operator and short hand reporter. A third is a fine musician, whose talent is widely known and highly esteemed. There are others who have respectable attainments in other arts. All the men employed there are highly commended for sobriety, industry and pleasing manners.

The Wright Irrigation Law.

California papers say that the Wright law has passed the Rubicon. The central irrigation district, Colusa County, has sold for cash $125,000 in bonds, and has used in purchasing canal right-of-way $25,000 in bonds at par, making a negotiation of $150,000 for the district. Three districts have now placed their bonds, and the law is secure as long as grass grows and water runs. It might be well for Nevada to pattern after this law.—*Enterprise.*

THE SODA WORKS,

A VAST SOURCE OF WEALTH.

What Energy and Capital Intelligently Directed is Doing at Keeler.

About five years ago L. F. J. Wrinkle, a well known mining engineer of Virginia City, Nevada, had occasion to make a trip to Owens Valley. He at once became much interested in Owens Lake, and began to make experiments with the water. The result of this is now seen in the developement of an industry of immense value. Mr. Wrinkle soon became satisfied that soda in any desired quantity could be obtained by the evaporation of the Lake Water. He convinced D. O. Mills, H. M. Yerington, Frank Newlands, and other wealthy men to believe as he did, and these parties furnished the capital needed. A great deal of work was done and much money spent without return the first three years. Large ponds, or ground tanks were dug close to the Lake, water was pumped into these and allowed to evaporate. The ground where the first tanks were built proved to be porous; the water filtered through and carried the soda back into the Lake. Other ground was chosen; new tanks made and trials were repeated. The result was no better than at first. The parties interested were not discouraged by these failures; they were now firmly convinced that success could be attained and determined to persevere. They had plenty of money and they spent it boldly. Again another location was selected and other tanks built. This time the right kind of ground was found. The new location lies along the Lake shore about five miles; the town of Keeler being nearly midway from either end. This tract near the lake is covered to an uncertain depth with volcanic mud of a blue color. When the ponds are dug the bottom is rolled repeatedly and becomes tough, like leather, and retains water as well. One difficulty had been overcome, but another was encountered. The new ponds were filled; evaporation went on rapidly, and several thousand tons of soda were gathered. But now it was discovered that common salt and sulphate of soda were mixed with the material in such quantity as to seriously impair its market value. New experiments were made and this difficulty was overcome. It was found that as the water evaporated and became more dense, the first matter to deposit and crystalize was the soda that is wanted. This goes on till the water attains a certain degree of density, and if it is permitted to go beyond that point salt and sulphate are precipitated and ruin the soda. When the water in the ponds is nearing the density at which these substances would be deposited, close watch is kept, and the density is reduced by the admission of new water. The soda forms on the bottom of the ponds in a sheet from one to two inches thick, and is hard as ice, but far tougher. The deposit could be made of any thickness, but one to two inches is the most convenient. When a crop is ready, in a pond, the liquid is run off into another pond at a lower level, and this is repeated until the accumulation of salt in the solution is so great that it must be let run back into the Lake. The lake-water contains 9¾ ounces solid matter in each gallon. When evaporated to the saturation point, where soda begins to deposit, or to 34° hygrometer, each gallon contains 2¼ pounds of solid matter. A very large proportion of this is a mixture of carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda; this is saved; the other constituents are salt and sulphate, and are run back into the Lake, as stated above. The soda is taken from the ponds to a mill conveniently located. A large furnace is nearly completed for roasting the soda and converting it into soda-ash. This material is used in the manufacture of glass and paper; in soap making; for bleaching woolen goods and other purposes. The object in roasting is to drive off excess of carbonic acid gas; about 150 pounds of gas is driven out of each ton of crude soda roasted. The furnace has a capacity of thirty tons per day. To make bi-carbonate of soda the crude material is crushed and dissolved in fresh water at a temperature of 150° Farenheit. The solution is then forced through a large filtering machine, to free it from impurities. It is then run into cooling tanks where the bi-carbonate settles to the bottom. At this point a very nice discovery was made by Mr. Wrinkle. He found by experiment that till the liquid falls below 73° nothing but bi-carbonate of soda is deposited. This discovery was patented by Mr. Wrinkle and the use of it given to the Company. By this means all the bi-carbonate is easily and cheaply secured. When the liquid is run off from the cooling tanks, the bi-carbonate is gathered up and run through a centrifugal dryer. From there it is taken to a very large drying room, heated by exhaust steam from the engine. When thoroughly dry it is run through burs and is then sacked and is ready for market. It is as fine and white as the finest flour, and contains 51 per cent of fixed carbonic acid gas, a much higher per cent than the baking powders on the market contain. After the temperature of the liquid has fallen below 73° it is run off into other tanks, and when the weather is cool enough nearly the whole of this solution crystalizes into carbonate of soda. This is spread out on floors till it becomes solid enough to sack and send to market. The liquid that remains after this last crystalization is pumped back to a heater; charged with soda-ash, heated to boiling, and is then drawn off into settlers, where most of it crystalizes into sal-soda, used for making soap-bleaching, and other purposes. Up to this time the evaporation ponds made have an area of thirty-one acres. Each one will give an annual crop of at least one-hundred tons of carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda. It is intended to increase the capacity of the works till the annual output shall be ten-thousand tons. As much of the material made is worth at least eighty dollars per ton, the value of this business is easily understood. The Pacific Coast even now requires more than the amount named, and the demand is steadily increasing. Owens Lake will yield an inexhaustible supply of the soda. Not only the Lake, but the lake-bed and the whole surrounding Country are full of soda. A good authority says that the primary source of the soda is the volcanic mud in which the ponds are made. At present fifty men are employed at the works; most of these are engaged in digging ponds and putting up machinery. When these improvements are completed less help will be required; but improvements will go on for a long time yet. The ordinary process for making bi-carbonate of soda is far more expensive than the process by which it is procured at Keeler. The usual way is to take soda-ash and reduce it to sal-soda. This is then put into a gas chamber with coke and lime, and is charbed with carbonic-acid gas. Thirteen to fourteen days are required to do this. Nature has already charged the soda in Owens Lake with carbonic-acid gas; and it can be formed from the water in as many hours as days are needed to change the sal-soda by artificial means. Nor is this the only advantage; by the artificial means of charging the soda with gas, forty-five per cent of gas is a high degree to get into the soda. But the naturally charged soda of Owens Lake carries 51 per cent, and even more than this, of fixed carbonic-acid gas. Natures method beats anything that man can do and costs nothing. Large quantities of the crude soda, just as it comes from the Lake, are used at the borax works along the line of the C. & C. railroad. The soda is needed to make the borax crystalize from the crude state. This enterprise will be permanent, and will for generations to come be a very important part of the industries of Inyo County.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, August 5th.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased—Order to show cause why an order of sale should not be granted.

Indian Murder.

An inquest was held on the body of Bronco Jim, killed at Fish Spring last week. The following being the verdict of the Coroners Jury:

FISH SPRING, August 1, 1889.

We the Jury impaneled on inquest on the body of Bronco Jim, an Indian, do find that he came to his death from the effect of a gun-shot wound in the head, and we accuse one Japo, an Indian, of the crime of murder. WILL. H. GRAHAM, Foreman.

Also signed by other jurors as follows: Benigno Aguierre, Fred. W. Holbert, O. H. P. Love, A. D. Gilbert, D. W. Nerny, Jas. Conner, Jos. Rodgers, W. S. Morton, Arthur Smith, Thos. Kehoe, and C. W. Robinson.

Meteorological Summary for July, 1889 Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer .....24.754 inches.
Mean temperature .....83°
Highest temperature.....107°
Lowest temperature.....62°
Monthly range of temperature.....32°
Mean dew point, 42°
Mean relative humidity 22 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 27 miles S. 5th.
Precipitation 0.00
Number of cloudless days..... 31
Number of partly cloudy days 00
Number of cloudy days..... 0
Dates of Frost, none.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

A Desirable Citizen.

Rev. G. W. De La Matyr has decided to make his future home at Bishop. The Reno *Gazette* says: "Owens River Valley is to be congratulated on receiving such a citizen. During the eight years he has made his home here in Reno he and his family have endeared themselves to hundreds of hearts, both in and out of his own communion, who are sorry to have them remove from the town, but who all wish them health, prosperity and happiness in their new home."

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Nathan Rhire, a creditor of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order upon Emelie Thiebaut, Administratrix of said estate, requiring her to sell the personal property as also the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that said Administratrix and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the tenth day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room in the Court house, in the town of Independence, in said County, to show cause why an order should not be granted upon the said Administratrix to sell all the personal property, as well as so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Inyo Independent," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Independence, in said County, and that a copy of this order be personally served upon said Administratrix.

Dated August 5th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septemb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Refugio Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

sep1-tf

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

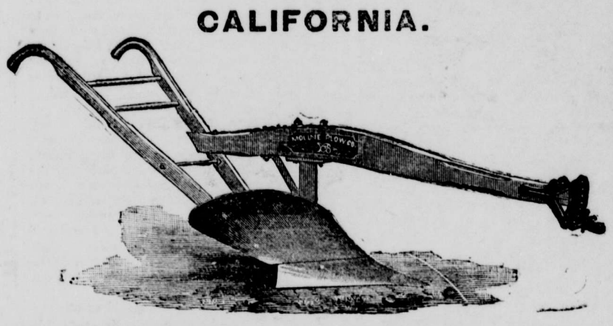
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.



MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
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The Breton Mills

CHAPTER I.

A PICTURE AND ITS CRITICS.

"Let's take a squint in."

It is on the sidewalk in front of the fine residence of Ezekiel Breton. Surely everybody within the length and breadth of a hundred miles must have heard the name of the wealthy mill owner, whose energy and shrewdness have passed into a byword. The house is brilliantly lighted, and the windows wide open as if to invite the attention and admiration of the humble passers by.

Three men, laborers, if coarse, soiled clothes and dull, heavy tread mean anything, have come down the street and now stand leaning against the tall iron fence.

"Why shouldn't we see the show, boys?" continued the long whiskered man, with an unpleasant laugh. "It's our work that's payin' for it, I guess. How long do you think it would take you, Jack, to scrimp enough together to buy one of them candlesticks? Hullo—there's the boss himself," and he thrust his hand inside the iron pickets to point out a portly gentleman whose bald head was fringed with silver white hair. Mr. Breton had paused a moment before the window.

"Come, let's go on," urged the man with a clay pipe, edging off a little into the shadow; "he'll see us and be mad."

"What's the odds if he does?" and the speaker frowned at the rich man from between the pickets. "He can't get help no cheaper than us, can he? That's one good pint of bein' way down, you can't tumble a mite. But just look at him, boys; big watch chain and gold bowed specs a-danglin'. See the thumbs of his white hands stuck in his vest pocket and him as smilin' as if he never did nobody a wrong in his whole blessed life. There now is somethin' purtier, though."

The old gentleman moved unsuspectingly aside and revealed a young girl, large and fair, with great calm blue eyes. She wore a pale blue silk, with delicate ruffles at her half bared elbow and at her neck, kissing the warm white skin.

"Well, I suppose my girl Jane might look just as good in such clothes as them. But she wouldn't no more speak to Jane than as if the girl wasn't human. And as for a poor man, he might pour his life out for her party face and she wouldn't give him a look. A few dollars and a suit of clothes makes the odds."

"What's she laughin' at?" said the tall man, taking his clay pipe from his mouth.

"Can't you see? There's the boy standin' jist beyond her. Breton's young hopeful. Nothin' less than the biggest kind of game for her, I cal'late."

"I never seen him before," remarked the third man, reverentially. "I s'pose he'll be our boss some day."

"He's been to college polishin' up his wits. 'Taint goin' to be so easy as it was to grind the poor. The old man now didn't need no extra schoolin'."

"I aint so sure now," said the tall man, blowing out a wreath of smoke. "The boy looks more kind about his mouth and eyes. See him look at the girl. I cal'late she don't think he's very bad."

"Wait till he gets his heel on the necks of a thousand of us, as his father has. Wait till he finds we aint got a penny ahead, nor a spot of God's earth for our own, but he at his mercy. See how kind he'll be then. 'Taint the nature of the beast, Bill Rogers."

Bill Rogers took a long look at the slight form of the mill owner's son—at his fresh, young face and small, pleasant black eyes. "I wish the lad had a chance. I believe I'd trust him, Graves. Hadn't we better be startin'? The meetin' will begin purty soon."

"What's the hurry? Curran is always late himself. Well, come along, then."

Just now Mr. Breton is leaning lightly on the mantel near one of his pet heirlooms—the silver candelabra. Near him stands a tall, elegantly formed gentleman, only a trifle past middle age, whose clear chiseled mouth has the merest hint of a smile on it, as if he had just said something bright. It was a smile he always wore when he had spoken—a smile with an edge to it. But Mr. Ellingsworth had to make that smile do good service, for he never laughed. The funniest jokes had been told him—the most ridiculous situations described to him—but he only smiled.

"What am I going to do with the boy?" Mr. Breton's voice was always loud and sharp as if making itself heard above the roaring of his mills. "Why, marry him to your daughter the first thing. Eh! Philip?"

"Why, marry him to your daughter the first thing."

Would she be angry, proud and reserved as she was? Philip shot a furtive glance at Bertha as she sat at the piano idly turning over the music sheets. But the girl might not have heard, not a shade of expression changed in her face. It might as well have been the sources of the Nile they were discussing so far as she was concerned, apparently, but as she pressed her white hand on the music sheet to keep it open, her lover's eyes softened at the flash of their betrothal diamond.

"I should think your hands must be pretty full already," suggested Mr. Ellingsworth in the low smooth tone, as much a part of his style as the cut of his black coat, "with a thousand unreasonable beings down in your factories. And by the way, I hear that Labor is claiming its rights, with a big L. As if anybody had any rights, except by accident."

"Skeptical as ever, Ellingsworth," said the mill owner with all a practical man's distaste for a thing so destructive to industry. "But no, I get along easily enough with my help if quacks and tramps would only keep out of the way; though there is some kind of an agitation meeting to-night; somebody is raising the mischief among them. I wish I knew who it was," and Mr. Breton looked impatiently around the room as if he hoped to seize the incendiary in some corner of his own parlor.

He met Bertha's blue eyes wide open in a new interest. She had half turned from the piano, but her sleeve was caught back on the edge of the keyboard, revealing the fair full contour of her arm, which glistened whiter than the ivory beneath it.

"A mystery, how charming!" she smiled; "let me picture him: tall, with clustering auburn hair on his godlike head"——

"Pish—excuse me, my dear—but more likely the fellow is some low, drunken jailbird you would be afraid to pass on the street. Some day they will find out there is no good making working people uneasy. They want the work, and they ought to be glad the work wants them. Their interests are identical with ours."

"No doubt," assented Mr. Ellingsworth, in his suavest tones, that seemed too smooth for satire, "but perhaps they think you get too large a share of the dividends."

"You like to round your sentences pretty well," retorted Mr. Breton, flushing slightly, "but do you mean to say you, of all men, sympathize with this labor reform nonsense?"

Ellingsworth smiled and shrugged his shapely shoulders just visibly.

"You ought to know me, Mr. Breton. I sympathize with—nobody. It is too much trouble. And as for the sufferings of the lower classes—they may be very pitiable—but I don't see how the nether millstone can help itself, or for that matter be helped either." Then he glanced curiously toward the piano.

"Why, where are our young people?"

After considerable dumb show Bertha had become aware that Philip had some intelligence of a startling nature to communicate. So it happened that, at the moment Mr. Ellingsworth inquired for them, the young people stood just inside the door of the cozy little room called "the study."

"I am going to have some high fun tonight, Bertha; I am going to that labor meeting. I want to see the business from the inside, when the public show isn't going on."

The girl looked at him in astonishment. "They won't let you in."

"That's just where the fun is coming. It is going to be better than all the college devilry, and—wait here two minutes and I'll show you."

Book shelves ran up to the ceiling on the side of the room, opposite the door. A long office table stretched across the center almost to the high window looking toward the street. But all the business associations did not oppress this elegant young woman, who threw herself in luxurious abandon into the solitary easy chair. She apparently did not find love very disturbing. No doubt she only smiled at its poems, fervid with a passion unknown to her calm, even life. Her young lover had often been frightened at the firm outline of the cold red lips, with never a thought of kisses on them, and at the sprite-like unconsciousness of her blue eyes that looked curiously at him when love softened his voice and glorified his face. She was not listening for his returning footsteps, not one line of eagerness or of suspense was on the dispassionate face, while she played with the flashing jewel her lover had placed long ago on her finger.

The door opens behind her, but she does not turn her head—no doubt he will come in front of her if he wishes to be—there he is, a slight figure, looking very odd and disagreeable in the soiled and ill fitting clothes he has put on, with no collar or cuffs, but a blue flannel shirt open a button or two at his neck. His faded pantaloons were roughly thrust into the tops of an immense pair of cowhide boots which apparently had never been so much as shadowed by a box of blacking. His black eyes sparkle as he holds out to her a bandless felt hat which shows the marks of a long and varied history. Bertha looked at him in dull distaste. What a poor mouth he had, and how unpleasantly his face wrinkled when he smiled.

"I wouldn't ever do this again," she said coldly.

A hurt look came into his eyes; he dropped his hat on the floor and was turning dejectedly away.

The fun was all gone, and her words and her look he knew would come back to him a thousand times when he should be alone.

But she put out her hand to him like the scepter of a queen. "Never mind—you will generally wear better clothes than these, won't you?"

"But I wouldn't like to have that make any difference," said Philip, looking wistfully at the cool white hand he held. "Supposing I was poor"——

She drew her hand away impatiently. If he had known how he looked then, he would have chosen another time for his lover's foolishness.

"Don't get poor. I like pretty things and graceful manners and elegant surroundings; that is the way I am made. I should suffocate if I didn't have them."

"But," urged Philip uneasily, "you couldn't love anybody but me, could you?"

She smiled charmingly. "You must not let me!" Then she rose as if to dismiss the subject. "Are you all ready?"

In a minute more he was, after he had fastened on his yellow whiskers and bronzed over his face and neck and white wrists. "Your own father wouldn't know you!" she laughed, as they opened the outer door. Philip went down two steps.

"You shake the foundation with those boots." He was quite recovering his spirits, now that she was so kind with him. "And you will tell me all about it, and whether the leader has auburn hair as I said? How long before you will come back—an hour? Well, I'll be here as long as that."

He pulled his great hat well down over his eyes and started, but at the gate he turned to look back.

Bertha stood in the doorway, tall and queenly, the red gold of her hair glistening in the light like a halo about her head. He could not catch the look in her face, but as she stood she raised her hand to her lips and threw him a kiss with a gesture of exquisite grace.

In a moment more he heard her at the piano, and he tried to keep clumsy step to the strain from "La Traviata" that came throbbing after him.

CHAPTER II.

MASQUERADING.

Philip pushed open the door of Market hall and looked in. About sixty men were scattered over the benches in all conceivable positions. A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the rank smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco. Here and there two men appropriated a whole bench, one at each end, for a sofa. But more of them were settled down on the small of their backs, with their knees braced against the bench in front. He saw in a moment that, though he was worse dressed than any of them, yet there was a difference in kind also. There was more meaning in one wrinkle on their well worn coats than in all his ingenious paraphernalia. He felt ashamed in the presence of these pathetic realities, and turned to go back, but his great boots creaked incautiously. Only two or three looked around; a poor man more or less does not count for much with the poor or with the rich. Two or three grave, worn faces, two or three pairs of tired, hopeless eyes rebuked him unconsciously for the idle freak that brought him there. What right had he there, who came out of curiosity to watch the unhealthy symptoms of the disease called poverty? What an insult to their bitter needs were his mock trimmings, in which he came like one masquerading among a graveyard full of ghosts!

"Hold on, friend, ye needn't go," and a long whiskered man beckoned to him.

He found his way to a seat with a hang dog air, the best piece of acting he had done yet. The same stolid look was on this man's face, bleached to a settled paleness from the confinement of years in the walls of the mills, and there was a bitterness about the mouth and nostrils as if he had not kissed the rod that smote him.

"No call to be shamed, young man. I suppose them's the best clothes you got. Your heart may be just as white as if you had a better livin'."

The poor don't talk except when they have something to say. So Philip said nothing, to act in character.

"I suppose you think you're pretty hard up," resumed the big whiskered man, who was no other than Graves, the man who had peered into his companion's parlor window only an hour ago. And he glanced significantly at Philip's boots and soiled pantaloons.

"Jest look at that little chap over yonder, all bowed up. He don't look very hearty, does he? Up to his house there's a wife all faded and broken, and two little cripples for children, a whinin' and a screechin' from mornin' to-night. He would chop his head off to help them, but he is slow and weak, and don't git but ninety cents a day, and he can't save them babies a single ache, nor ease their poor misshapen little bones one twinge. It takes every penny to keep the wretched breath in 'em all, and him and his wife, once as purty a gal as ever you seen, has only to stand and see 'em cry. They used to cry themselves, too, but that was long ago."

Graves looked about him. "Do you see that lean faced man with the hurt arm, at the end of the seat ye're on? Well, he's got the smartest little boy in town. All he wanted was schoolin', and his father and mother saved and scrimped so he could have it. You oughter seen how proud they was to see their lad struttin' off to school while they kept a thinkin' of him all day long in the mill. And they was never too tired to hear the boy tell them over the hard names he had learned. And then they would tell the neighbors, who sometimes got jealous, how they was savin' every cent and how their boy was goin' to college like old Breton's son. But there was no call for the neighbors to be jealous; the woman went to work one day when she was sick, and caught her death o' cold and it took a mint of money to nuss and then bury her. Then the man fell and got hurt and the little boy cried enough to break your heart when they took his books away." The face of the long whiskered man softened an instant, but he turned his head away.

"He needn't a cried," he said gruffly; "I don't know as he was any better than the rest of us."

Now there came a little commotion on the platform.

A man who sat head and shoulders above the group on the platform rose to his full height like a young giant and came forward. He looked down into the upturned faces for a moment in silence, and Philip felt his steel blue eyes piercing him like a sword.

"Men," he began. Then he stopped speaking a moment. "Yes, men you are, in spite of all the degradation the rich and the powerful can put upon you. The time is coming when the principles of equality vaunted on the pages of so many lying constitutions, and breathed on the lips of so many false tongued demagogues, shall be fully realized. The time is coming when the work shall not be on one side and the reward on the other. We shall not always wear rags as the livery of our masters. Not always shall the poor rise early and toil late, wear their skin till it be shriveled like parchment, and their bodies till they be ready to drop into the grave for weariness, only to pluck the fruit of God's bountiful earth for the lips of the idle and the proud to taste. The gracious favors of ten thousand smiling hills and valleys are gathered only for the few, and those whose arrogance and hardness of heart have least deserved them. And they tell us it must be so; that the few who are more capable and prudent should thus be rewarded for their superiority. They point to six thousand years' oppression of the poor, and say what has been must be. Yes, for six thousand years the groans of the poor have gone up, and as long the few, for whom alone all the beauty and bounty of the great earth seemed to blossom, have answered with curses and contempt." Now his magnificent chest seemed to expand; his voice lost its pathetic tone and rang out like a trumpet.

"But the knowledge they have given to make us better slaves is bursting our fetters before their frightened eyes. The astonished people see at last the black and monstrous injustice of their subjection. They have numbered their hosts, as countless as the sands of the sea. It is the strength of their arms has girdled the earth with unceasing streams of wealth. It is the ingenuity of their brains has harnessed each of the untamed forces of nature to service. The infinite number of their cunning fingers has woven the fabrics to clothe Christendom, and their red blood poured out on a thousand battlefields has bought vain triumphs for the pride of their masters."

His lips suddenly curled in majestic scorn. "And how long will your patient, calloused hands build palaces for the great, while you live in hovels? Ought not such strong arms as yours be able to win enough to make one modest home happy, if you were not robbed? The world is full of cheap comforts; the harvests are boundless, the storehouses bursting, but each worthless pauper has as good a share as you who make the wealth. You cause the increase; your hands till the teeming lands and work the tireless looms. Your shoulders bow beneath the products of your toil—like muzzled oxen beating out the grain for empitying masters. Why will you endure it? They tell you it is only right; their books teach gentle submission; their oily tongued speakers soothe you with proverbs and consoling maxims, but all the wise men of centuries and all the hundred thousand printing presses of today, heaping up books in every language like a new tower of Babel, cannot turn a lie into the truth."

Philip sat leaning forward, his eyes fixed on the speaker in a strange excitement. Curran's words came into his soul like molten fire, consuming the chaff of years and leaving a path of light behind. He was full of wonder that he had been blind so long, mixed with joy at his new piercing vision. He had forgotten how he had come there, and felt a sudden desire to take the hand of every poor man in the room and pledge him his help. But no one seemed touched as he was. The same hard look was on each face, the mask the poor assume to cover their distress, but the eyes of them all were centered on their orator.

"But you are poor, and with your wives and children are hungry for even the crust of bread your masters cast you. Though you were a million to one, you are held to their service, no matter how unjust, by the daily recurring facts of hunger and cold. Look! the fields are white with their harvests, the shops filled with their cloths, but the law makers and their pitiless police are in their pay, and you must bow your meek necks and thank your masters humbly for the trifle their greed vouchsafes you."

Philip's heart thumped painfully within his faded coat. Could the speaker give no hope to the wretched listeners hanging on his lips? Must they cringe forever at the foot of power? Their thin, worn hands made the bread, but it was snatched from their mouths and doled out in scanty allowance as the price of hopeless slavery. He had never seen it before.

"Who is he?" he whispered to his companion. The man did not even turn his face from the speaker.

"It is Curran. He belongs to the Labor league." This, then, was the agitator his father spoke of. And Bertha had pictured him rightly, with his clustering auburn hair. For a moment he stood silent, while under the divine light in his eyes the souls of each one ripened for his next words.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

It is thought that Tu'are lake will go completely dry this summer. The water is not over six feet deep anywhere, and all the fish are dead except the perch, and they are dying.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* says: Snow plants, which are most numerous in the Sierras during May, are still plentiful in the vicinity of Emerald bay. The plant was first discovered in the Sierras by a naturalist accompanying General Fremont's party to the Pacific slope in 1843. The early development of the plant takes place under banks of deep snow. They come to the surface as the snow melts away from them. A recent arrival from Emerald bay brought with him a plant the stem of which is eighteen inches in length. It is kept in snow and looks as healthy as when it was plucked from the place where it grew.

Great Britian counts on soon having the largest dynamo in the world. It is being made for the new electric-light works at Ceptford. The shaft of the machine will be turned out of a block of steel weighing seventy-five tons, which has just been cast in Glasgow.

LADIES IN LUCK.

They Draw a Prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.

THEY RECEIVE ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

Mrs. J. D. Collins, wife of an engineer on the East Tennessee road, and a friend of hers, Mrs. J. W. Little, are in luck.

They have drawn a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars.

Mrs. Collins was seen at her home, 91 Windsor street, by a *Journal* reporter this morning.

"Yes," she said, in answer to the reporter's question as to the truth of what he had heard, "I have drawn a prize in the lottery."

"My husband has been buying lottery tickets ever since we were married, ten years ago. He would buy a ticket every month or so, but never drew anything. About four months ago his luck changed and he drew fifteen dollars. He and some of his friends went into partnership and bought a ticket, which drew two hundred dollars, but they only received one-twentieth of it.

"Just before the last drawing my husband suggested to me that I buy a ticket and try my luck. I took Mrs. J. W. Little, a friend, in as a partner, and we bought ticket No. 34,281, for which we paid fifty cents each.

"After the drawing came off we received a circular with the number we had encircled with a pencil mark, and on looking at it we found that our ticket had drawn one-twentieth of the capital prize of $50,000, which was $2,500. We went to Lowry's bank and drew on the lottery for the money.

"I received $1,250 and Mrs. Little received the same. We had to pay the bank $3 for collecting the money. We have not decided what we will do with our money, but have it in the Gate City National Bank."

"Will Mr. Collins try his luck again?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot tell. He may stop now that he has drawn a prize through me, or he may continue in the hopes of drawing another."—*Atlanta* (Ga.) *Journal*, May 30.

A harvest-field employee, known as Andy Woodson, was arrested at Brighton Tuesday on complaint of a Mrs. Kern, living in that vicinity, who charges him with having assaulted her daughter.

Attorney-General Johnson has decided that although $25,000 was set aside for the use of the State Board of Horticulture yet it did not call for any provision which would justify sending an entomological expert to Australia and New Zealand, nor employing such an expert here unless it be for the Inspector of Fruit Pests.

THAT CANTANKEROUS OLD WOMAN

Described in the nursery ballad, who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb them with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendent heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

For Throat Troubles and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

The only legitimate anger is a holy emotion directed against an unholy thing. Sin, not our neighbor must be its object.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, Ohio., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1.

To be a philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love wisdom as to live according to its dictates.

There has *never* been anything discovered that will equal Dobbins' Electric Soap for *all* household uses. It makes paint look like new, and clothes as *white as snow*. Our wash-woman says it is a pleasure to use it. Ask your grocer for it.

A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years mere study of books.

"For seven long years I struggled away farming, running a mill, &c., until I was fortunately introduced to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., by my brother, and I went to work at once, and in *seven months* I had made more clear money than I had made in the seven years before. They took me right by the hand from the start and seemed to be very glad of the chance to show me how to do it." This is about what a young man said a year or so ago of the above-mentioned firm. Since that time he has been steadily at work for them, and is now one of the happiest men in America. If you need employment, it would be a good thing for you to follow this young man's example.

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That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!

And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day.
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.

At last, while in a hopeless frame,
One day she said, "There is a name
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help; I can but try."

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She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nervine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY ... AUGUST 17, 1889.

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CURE FOR SUICIDE.

An Inevitable Ailment of the Time and How to Treat It.

The spread of suicide is alarming some of our cotemporaries, and that they should be alarmed is not to be wondered at, perhaps, if the statement made is correct that "within the last three months three clergymen, three postmasters, six physicians, twelve well-to-do merchants, seven office-holders, three lawyers, three bankers, four railroad officials, two artists, three mayors, one journalist, one army officer and two capitalists have, for various reasons, voluntarily shuffled off this mortal coil." But in viewing such a record a little philosophy is desirable. An increase of suicide is not necessarily a proof that the world is growing more unhappy. On the contrary, it may mean that the general state of society is improving. Men and women do not kill themselves because their material condition is unbearable, but because some mental state leads them to prefer the sleep of death, no matter "what dreams may come," to the perplexity and moral tension of existence. The most miserable of people, speaking materially, are the least given to suicide—as, for instance, the Spaniards and the Italians. Suicide is vastly more prevalent among the better nourished and better educated Germans than among either of the nations we have named; the thrifty and intelligent Danes and Saxons are most given to suicide of all the peoples of Europe, while squalid and benighted Spain has the lowest suicide percentage. If we compare the epochs of the world, we find that in Rome, in the days of the glory of the republic and the empire, suicide was much more prevalent than it was in the darkness of the Middle Ages.

Suicide is a malady of cultivation—a characteristic, it may be said, of an advanced and even prosperous state of society. In the United States, where, in the five years between 1882 and 1887, 8,226 persons took their own lives, only 270 of these deaths were attributable to destitution. It is to "end the heartache," and not to escape unbearable material conditions, that people take their lives; and this heartache or world weariness in quite as distinctly traceable to the increased sensitiveness of organization on the part of a cultivated generation as is the delight in progress, in society, in art, in music, and in literature, that is also characteristic of this epoch of the world. The prevalence of suicide is in many ways lamentable; but there is no reason why the world should alarm itself unduly about it, or, treating it as if it were due to some preventable cause, like an epidemic of diphtheria, should call out, "What is to be done?" Nothing is to be done, at least by society as a whole. Suicide is an inevitable ailment of a time, which, on the whole, is the best time that the world has ever had.

But though society can do nothing to restrain suicide, the individual being supreme in at least this respect, something may be done, and effectively, too, by the individual who feels the urging to self-destruction strong within him. If no consideration of the hereafter gives such a one pause, it is in his power to put himself in healthy harmony with nature, if he will, by obeying the philosophical injunction to "look outward and not in;" to admit to his life the light of nature—first comprehending that nature is not a thing exterior to him, but that it is himself and he is nature—and not forever shut himself within the darkness of a partial and selfish view of life; and, examining in this light his condition, to determine whether the lethargy and despair which impel him to suicide are not of his own making, and whether the natural gift of hope and health are not still within recovery.—Boston Transcript.

THE HORSE STARTED.

A Lady Disciplines a Balky Animal With Some Inconvenience to Herself.

"What are we stopping for?" said the lady. "Balky horse on the track," answered the gentleman. "He won't move for whipping or petting or whispers in his ear or—any thing." Did I ever tell you," she asked, "about my experience with a balky horse? No? Well, it was out on the Colorado plains. The most elegant young eligible of our set had invited me to take a ride behind his high-spirited, line-blooded horse. I got myself up to do justice to the occasion. All went delightfully till, when we were on the open plain outside Denver, that valuable animal concluded to pause in his rapid motion and meditate. My escort shook the reins, clucked persuasively, demonstrated encouragingly, gave a touch of the whip, at which the horse reared and kicked viciously, but still we were stationary out on that lonely sandy level. My elegant escort grew red in the face with mortification, and clenched his teeth so as not to let slip any regrettable words. 'If you will allow me to get out I could start him,' he said, 'O, by no means,' I rejoined, 'I could never hold him. Let me get out, and try putting sand in his mouth. I've been told that worked like a charm.' And so it did. I clambered out of the buggy, grabbed a good fist full of fine sand, opened the jaws of that horse, and threw it in. The astonished horse tore off like a flash, and as I stood alone, five miles from home in that solitary place and watched the maddened horse, the powerless driver, and the black buggy grow a mere dot in the distance, I decided the experiment had been a perfect success as far as starting the horse was concerned."—Chicago Journal.

SIGNAL TOWER GIRLS.

Lonely Nights in Order That Travelers May Speed Along in Safety.

The block signal system of the Pennsylvania railroad is a great success, but one scarcely realizes how much depends on the carefulness and wakefulness of the telegraph operator until he spends a night in one of these telegraph towers.

It was the misfortune of a Dispatch reporter not long since to have such an experience. Caught at night in the country, with the only hotel in the village two miles away, and the farmers for miles around sound asleep, one of the lonely towers of the Pennsylvania road was not uninviting under such circumstances. The news gatherer had a long telegram to send, and the young lady operator vowed a thousand times, as she admitted afterward, that she would keep the door locked hereafter and admit nobody but railroad men at night. But when the hard job had been performed, and after vigorous rubbing the blood began to return into her numb arm, she was pleased with the prospect of having even a reporter to talk to until morning.

How these poor girls in the towers must suffer from loneliness none but they themselves can tell. If a man had a wife that talked too much he could easily effect a cure by having her learn the telegraph business, and then secure her a position in one of the Pennsylvania towers. It is surprising how many lady operators there are on the railroads, and invariably they work at night. One of them accounted for it by saying that their chiefs are men, and they try to discourage women from entering the business as much as possible.

"I wish I didn't have to work," said the lady operator in the course of the long chat. "Cortainly we get lonely, and the night is always terribly long. I have two revolvers in this drawer, but I am awfully afraid of fire-arms. In my experience so far I have had plenty of scares, but I never was really frightened but once. A German tramp was determined to come into the tower one night, and, placing a skid which the men used in handling freight against the building, he climbed up as far as the window.

"I pointed the revolver at the fellow's head, and he cried out to me in broken English not to shoot. I didn't, and I confess I felt as much relieved as he did when he found himself on the ground again. He slid down that skid almost like a shot.

"Most of the night operators on the Pennsylvania road are girls. About the hardest work we have to do is to pull the lever back and forward which changes the lights. In the winter, when the long bar becomes covered with ice, it is almost impossible to pull it, and it requires all our exertion.

"My greatest trouble is to keep awake after three o'clock in the morning. We help each other, and if I think an operator is asleep I try to warn her by making all the noise over the wires I can. I remember when the Eastern express was put on early in the morning. The operators were so used to dozing about that time of the night that the express had to make a number of stops on its first trip. You see the red lights hang out continually, and this the engineers are guided by. If the operator goes to sleep the trains are blocked, and if she is reported she is fined two dollars.

"Well, I have forgotten how often that train was stopped the first morning. At some towers they had to break open the door to see what was the matter. Generally the conductors and engineers are good fellows and do little reporting, but there is a limit to their patience. The train made a number of trips before the operators got used to the new run, and now we all manage to be awake."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Mirror of Your Mind.

Starting with the word Washington, write down one hundred words just as they occur to you. Let your second word be the one which Washington naturally suggests to you. Possibly it will be capitol. It may be President. Take the word which first comes into your mind. In the same manner let the third word be suggested by the second, the fourth by the third, and so on. Be careful that the third word is not suggested by both the first and second. Drop the first entirely and let your mind go from the second alone to the third. Having written this list of words you will have furnished yourself with a cheap but very useful mirror of your mind. If you are able to use this mirror you may discover some very serious defects in your mental processes. You may discover that you think along certain lines too frequently. You may discover that you are using superficial principles quite too much, to the neglect of more important laws of mind. You will thus be led to avoid certain linkings, and to encourage others of a more philosophical nature.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

The Rig He Puts on Her.

Dutiful Wife—I always look prettiest in calico.

Lady Friend—Who told you so?

Dutiful Wife—My husband.—Chicago Globe.

—It is hard on a young man to spend three months deciding which of two girls he will choose for his wife, and then to find out when he proposes that neither one of them will have him.—Somerville Journal.

—The slanderer flourishes without soil, moisture, sympathy or soul. In this it rivals the cactus in its independence of nourishment, and exceeds the cactus in the venom of its stings.

CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

Why Parents Are Getting to Be Nervously Afraid of Their Offspring.

One day last week, a rather elderly man was observed to get into a horse car and take a seat beside a couple of bright-looking little school children. Of an evidently amiable turn of mind, he at once began to beam on the children, and to put to them the following questions: "Which would you say, if asked, seven and five is eleven, or seven and five are eleven?" "I should say twelve," at once replied one of the pair, and did it in a very superior manner of his own. "Oh! ah! yes! I think you are right!" answered the disconcerted questioner, who for the rest of the ride held his peace. Evidently he had been so anxious to show himself "booked up" in a modern point of grammar that was never thought of in his own early schooldays as to have quite lost sight of the multiplication table. But the funny thing to note was the air of lofty complacency with which the child of seven manifestly felt himself entitled to look down on the man of sixty. His little frame dilated with the sense of what Milton calls "the formidable independence begotten of converse with truth." He felt his feet planted on a rock of scientific authority, against which all the traditions of age and life experience would beat in vain; and, so, that he had "settled" that old gentleman.

Now, the mischief of it is that a specimen brick of this little chap is in all our households of to day. Boy or girl, it makes no difference. The conservatively orthodox father, perfectly sound himself on Noah's ark, suddenly finds his child putting contemptuous questions about the cubic contents of oxygen needful for the respiration of so vast a number of beasts; the musically inclined mother, brought up on "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "Robin Adair," equally finds herself regarded as a curious and interesting "survival" of the antediluvian epoch of music that preceded Schubert and Chopin. In one way or another, this phenomenon is so perpetually manifesting itself that fathers and mothers are actually getting to be nervously afraid of their children. Naturally, no parent likes to live in an atmosphere of intellectual and æsthetic contempt, and yet it is too late in life for him to go to school again and learn all the new-fangled ropes in grammar, pronunciation, theology, science and art. What, then, shall be done?

In the direct line of American evolution, as it is so vigorously going on today, it would seem vain to look for any help in this sad plight from parents themselves. Their day is evidently over. So long as they could keep up a decent semblance of superiority to their children, they could command a certain degree of respect. But this is no longer possible. It counts for nothing now that a parent was well educated in his day and generation. So was Hipparchus before Copernicus came along and turned all his ideas topsey-turvey. No, it is from the children alone that any prospect of relief can be looked for. More and more are they manifestly destined to become the superiors of their fathers and mothers, to see it so clearly themselves that a wide range of new duties and responsibilities will ultimately be devolved upon them. Why, then, should not advancing education seek to develop in children a thoughtful, and even chivalrous, sense of these new duties and responsibilities? Contempt for inferiors is not the necessary and inevitable accompaniment of superior position and attainment. "Noblesse oblige." Why may not, for example, the fuller development of the sentiment of *pity*—a sentiment so deep-seated in the human heart—furnish solid ground for the hope of a brighter future? "Poor father! why should he not, in compassion, be suffered to still play with his Noah's ark? Poor mother! why should she not be left to enjoy her romantic tears over 'Robin Adair?'" Is it simply millennial to prophesy of the future, fully-evolved American child, so merciful and gracious, a recognition of the real situation as this? Surely, if the whole data and doctrine of evolution go to show that it required the sacrifice of long generations, whose lives amounted to nothing in themselves, to eventuate in the quintessence of the American boy or girl of to-day, it does not seem overbold to hope or even believe in the coming of a time when these boys and girls shall be led, by the great stream of tendency, to the acknowledgment of the duty of patience and forbearance with their unhappy parents. No longer will it seem right simply to snub or to laugh at them, or even to keep them in a state of perpetual mental anxiety lest they shall slip and fall. Depend upon it, the day will come when the higher orders of children will begin to admit this, as a logical necessity of the changed order of an antiquated and bygone relation.—Boston Herald.

—Invention enthusiast—"I understand that Keeley has constructed a cylinder that will stand a pressure of 3,500 pounds to the square inch." Pretty girl (who hasn't been hugged for a year)—"Huh! I don't think that's much."

—Poor hay is a mighty poor thing. Stock are compelled to eat much more of it than of good hay, while they will not thrive upon it, no matter how much they eat.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Lemonade which is intended for a sick person should be strained. This is particularly necessary if there is any trouble with the stomach, as the tough fibers of the lemon are hard to digest.

—The first half hour after milk leaves the cow has much to do with its excellence.

FURNISHING A PARLOR.

A Story With a Moral For Dissatisfied Young Women.

Mrs. Hutton had never had a parlor in the farm-house. There was the big, sunny, clean kitchen where she worked, and, opening out of it, the living-room, with a green and black rag carpet on the floor, her pots of geraniums in the windows, Jenny's sewing machine in one corner, Abe's shelves of books in another, father's big easy chair at one side of the fire and her own on the other, with the little table beside it, on which lay the Bible, the Baptist paper and the basket of stockings.

The summer boarders declared it to be the most delightful and the pleasantest of rooms; but Jenny wanted a parlor. "All genteel people," she said, "had one."

After the boarding season was over her father handed her a hundred dollars.

"You have worked hard this summer," he said. "Fit up the gray room as a parlor to suit your taste, Jenny."

The sum seems small to city people, but it was enormous to Jenny. She consulted all her friends. Each one gave her different advice, but all agreed that she must be "in the style." Mrs. B—— told her that "pink wall-paper was the rage in New York." Mrs. C—— described a lovely set of red furniture which she had seen in Trenton. Mrs. R—— assured her that her own curtains were "the latest thing out," and offered to send for a pair just like them.

Hence Jenny's walls were pink, her chairs scarlet, her curtains blue. She bought cheap tables and gilded them, because somebody had seen gilt tables and thought them "lovely." She bought baskets of colored paper flowers, purple plush tidies, yellow and violet ribbons to tie back the curtains, because somebody else told her that these things were the fashion.

When the room was finished, the jarring colors fretted and annoyed her, though she did not understand the cause. The summer boarders, when they came, glanced into the hideously fine parlor with a look of amusement; but they sat with her mother in the old living-room.

One old gentleman, who was an artist, made a sketch of the room, with her mother in it at work by the fire, and one day, when Jenny pressed him, explained to her that the parlor, like most show-rooms, expressed nothing but the whims of fashion, while the sitting-room caught the character and human interest of the people who made it a home.

Jenny was puzzled; but she felt that her attempt at tawdry display was a failure, and almost resolved never to have any thing in her house hereafter for show again.

Every girl, probably, who reads this story will sometime have to decide upon the furnishing of the room or house in which she lives. Can she learn any thing from Jenny's mistake?—Youth's Companion.

TIMOTHY FOR HORSES.

A Stock-Raiser's Experience With Grass That Was Cut Early.

My observation and experience have proven that nearly every one, especially farmers, feed twice as much hay as is necessary or best for horses, the common practice of feeding it being to gather up a fork or arm full and fill the manger of each horse. It has been thoroughly proven that fifteen pounds of hay is a liberal day's allowance for a horse. I have in my barn a small scale and I bind up my hay (as grain is bound) in bundles weighing seven and eight pounds each. By weighing one occasionally you soon become so practiced that you can guess very accurately as to pounds; and any one who has never taken the trouble to do this will be surprised what a small amount of hay a horse requires. You not only save in the expense, but horses are much less liable to sickness and disease when fed a proper allowance of hay regularly (the same as you feed grain). They relish it and do better when fed in this way.

I prefer timothy cut early. Do not think a little clover any damage in timothy hay when cut early and properly cured. Horses do better on chopped hay; and I have added one-third oats straw (when nice and bright) and chopped together, when hay is high, and found it gave splendid results when feeding horses to fatten for market. The best hay I ever fed, I cut so early and put in stack so green that all who saw it predicted it would mold in the stack. I sprinkled with salt occasionally as I stacked it and it came out green and sweet.—J. W. Booker, in Orange Judd Farmer.

—Chicken in Cream.—Select a plump, young chicken; clean it nicely and divide into pieces. Roll or dredge in flour and fry to a golden brown. Arrange neatly on a dish and pour over it a dressing made of a cup of cream brought to the boiling point, into which are stirred the beaten yelks of two eggs, salt and pepper and a few drops of lemon, being careful that it does not curdle or get too thick. Garnish with parsley, if liked, and serve at once.

—"Hand that feather-bed down carefully, and don't throw the pictures about so recklessly. Great heavens, man, you'll break every spring in that sofa! Here, you, you've got the stove lid right among the best dresses! Stupid! Why can't a man that knows something be sent with a moving truck?" The above is a short chapter from May-day moving experiences.—Hartford Post.

Matters of Importance.

They were in the conservatory at an evening party, and there, amid the perfume of the roses and posies, he had fervently declared his passion.

"Mr. Sampson, George," she responded, with womanly tenderness, "my heart has been wholly yours for months, and now," she went on, shyly taking his arm, "you may take me in to supper; I heard it announced when you first began those words of love which have so blissfully changed all the colors of my life."—Harper's Bazar.

Blood Will Tell.

Phyllis (sotto voce)—Why don't you acknowledge his courtly salutation, Dorothy? Is it because his father was in soap?

Dorothy (in whispered warmth)—Yes, my family traditions are against cultivating such an acquaintance.

Phyllis (soothingly)—Pardon me, dearest, I did not mean to wound you. But were all your ancestors tramps?—Munsey's Weekly.

HISTORY DONE OVER.

A Newly Discovered Anecdote of Queen Elizabeth.

The March wind was swirling and soughing drearily as Sir Walter Raleigh ascended the steps to the palace and inquired of the Grand Duke of the Vestibule if her majesty was at home. That individual, turning to the Goldstick in Waiting, repeated the question to him, and he in turn interrogated the First Lady of the Front Staircase, who promptly communicated Sir Walter's request for information to the proper authorities, the result being that the courtier was informed that her majesty was in and would be pleased to have him call again next week. This Sir Walter, concealing his discomfiture, proceeded to do, remarking to the queen when next he met her that she had treated him in a very wintry manner the last time he called.

"No, my dear Sir Walter," replied her majesty; "the treatment accorded you was not wintry, it was summary."

"Ha!" smiled the courtier. "You were feeling coolly that morning."

"Wrong again, Sir Walter," was her majesty's quick retort. "I was not coolly disposed. Indeed I was much less Rawly disposed than usual."

"Were I your enemy, madame," quoth the courtier, "I should inform your majesty that the jest was good when first 'twas uttered by the third assistant game keeper on my great-great-grandfather's estates, some two hundred years ago, but as one of your majesty's devoted slaves I remember what is due your highness, and observe, 'Ha! ha!' Thy wit well nigh drives me to the verge of lunacy. Again your majesty will permit me to observe, 'Ha! ha!'"

"Laugh away, my dear Sir Walter," replied the queen, somewhat piqued; "but do not laugh too hard. Men have been known to laugh their heads off."

This story is interesting as showing Elizabeth's extraordinary ability in the art of repartee.—Harper's Magazine.

It Is All Right.

"I think I dropped a letter into the mail the other day without stamping it," said a man at the postoffice as he called for the chief clerk.

"If you did it has gone to the dead letter office."

"Has, eh? You must have known that it was a mistake."

"Yes."

"And you ought to have held it for inquiry."

"We have our rules."

"And they are mighty impudent rules, let me tell you! The postoffice department needs overhauling, and I'll help to see it done!"

The next day the man returned, this time with a smile on his face, and said:

"You remember I was speaking about an unstamped letter?"

"Yes."

"I was much put out."

"Yes."

"Well, I want to apologize. That letter was directed to an acquaintance. In it I called him a liar and a horse thief. Last night I found out that I was mistaken. He hasn't got the letter and won't get it, and so won't know anything about it. The postoffice department is all right. Rules are all right. Clerks are all right. Have a cigar and press on to promotion and increased salary."—Detroit Free Press.

He Couldn't Strike.

He stood on a step ladder trimming the dead limbs out of a fruit tree, when a man came along with some tools in his hand and stopped and asked:

"How many hours are you putting in for a day's work?"

"I'm busy from daylight to 8 or 9 o'clock at night," was the reply.

"Don't you know that nine hours is a day's work?"

"I've heard so, but he won't let me off at that."

"Then strike on him."

"I can't very well."

"Dasn't you kick?"

"It wouldn't do any good."

"Some rich old cuss who wants to grind you into powder, eh?"

"Well, he keeps me at work. I believe I put in thirteen hours every day."

"Then you are a fool?"

"Maybe so."

"He ought to be talked to."

"Yes."

"Why don't you quit?"

"I would, you see, but I am the 'old cuss' you are talking about, and though my man can get his day of nine hours I have to put in three or four more, or things will get behind."—Detroit Free Press.

Would Go That Far.

"Say, come into the bank and identify me, will you?" he asked of an acquaintance on the street.

"Identify you as what?"

"As John Blank."

"Why, yes, I'll go that far, I guess, though perhaps it is taking a risk. I didn't know but what you wanted me to vouch for your honesty and respectability."—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Hardy Annual.

Traveler—See here! I thought this was an annual pass, but the conductor tried to take it up the first time I wanted to ride on it.

Superintendent—That's all right, sir. This is an annual pass. You can ride on it once a year.—Chicago Tribune.

PROTECTING TREES.

Effectual Remedies to Be Applied Where Rabbits Are Very Numerous.

A nurseryman recommends the following remedies: A teaspoonful of tincture of assofœetida in half a bucketful of liquid clay, mud or muck of any kind, applied with a brush to the stem and branches of young trees will preserve them from the attacks of rabbits without injury to the trees. Two or three applications during the winter will be sufficient. A mixture of lime water and cow manure made pretty strong forms an excellent anti-rabbit composition. There should be plenty of the latter ingredient, both to make it adhere properly and because, if lime be in excess, the mixture dries too white upon the trees and is unsightly; whereas, if properly mixed, it dries just the right shade of greenish gray. When tar is objectionable on account of its injuring the young trees, a simple mixture of soot and cow manure made thin enough to be put on with a brush will help to ward off the attacks of rabbits during the ordinary seasons. A mixture of equal proportions of sulphur, soot and lime made into a thick cream with liquid cow manure is also very effectual in cases where a strongly smelling remedy is not objected to. Where appearance is of no consequence Stockholm tar is recommended. Gas-tar should never be applied to young trees, especially if the bark be already stripped away from them. The stems should be tarred from the ground to about twenty inches in height. If the trees be planted for ornament, the following plan is preferable if the extra expense be no objection. Instead of applying to the trees itself, stick three or four stakes round each plant, at the distance of nine inches or a foot from it, then tie a piece of fresh tarred line round the stakes at the distance of nine inches from the ground. The tar should be mixed with an equal portion of manure of about the same consistence as the tar, or it may injure some of the trees. A strip of tarred paper tied round the stem is also of service where the rabbits are not very numerous. Strong subjects may be daubed with a mixture of equal parts of gas tar, cow manure and water made into a thick paint. If there be any marks of old bites they should be carefully painted over. Among miscellaneous remedies are the following: Place a thin layer of weeds or refuse round the stems, fasten it with a tough reed or tie of straw. Rub the bark with something distasteful to them, such as strong-smelling grease. The application of a paint made of buttermilk and soot when snow falls, and again in March, is said to be an excellent remedy. Wire netting or tying sticks or cornstalks round the necks of plants are effectual remedies in severe seasons where the rabbits are numerous.—Practical Farmer.

PROFITABLE CROPS.

How Farming Might Be Made More Remunerative Than it Has Been.

It is small, not large, crops that we need more of. My minimum crops have invariably been more profitable, and I have heard many farmers make the same remark. Would it not be well for our farmers to combine to produce less for a few years of all staple crops, thereby thoroughly cleaning up the surplus and getting better returns for our labor than we have received for the last decade? Certainly we have the same right to combine to limit production as have coal or oil companies, millers and manufacturers. Some may say that it is our duty to ourselves and our country to do our best in our chosen calling—but best for whom? If we can do better by producing less and getting more for it, why not do it, as long as other producers are doing the same thing and we have to exchange our products for theirs?

Why should farmers be the only class of producers that can not establish a price for their commodities? When we buy we have to pay the price asked; when we sell we have to take the pittance the purchaser sees fit to offer. Surely, no class of laborers work as many hours for as little pay as the farmer, and it is time our calling is more remunerative. Can this be done by producing more or less? I am of the opinion that General Butler was right when he said that "our trouble is not overproduction, but underconsumption," and the question is, how shall we increase the consumption of farm products? Certainly not by increasing the quantity, but by improving the quality. Every one knows that soggy potatoes, stale eggs, rancid butter, etc., last much longer than good, fresh, No. 1 articles. If all food products were the very best, much more would be consumed, thus making a greater demand and more remunerative prices. Many of our wide-awake farmers can make a part of their productions an actual necessity to one or more families in our large cities at paying prices by supplying these products regularly, fresh, sweet and wholesome. I know this by experience, for my customers often tell me that they prefer to purchase farm products of the producer, especially eggs and butter.

It is laudable for practical farmers to experiment, investigate and produce maximum crops, but it is more profitable to produce the best and get good pay for them.—American Agriculturist.

—The military custom of saluting by bringing the hand into a horizontal position over the eyebrows, is thus accounted for: It is supposed to date back to the tournaments of the middle ages, when, after the Queen of Beauty was enthroned, the knights who were to take part in the sports of the day marched past the dais on which she sat, and as they passed shielded their eyes from the rays of her beauty.

FIGHTING THE COOK.

How a Fierce Battle for Dishes Was Fought in a Kitchen.

Mark Lemon, editor of London Punch, told the following story of a dinner obtained under difficulties:

"You all know little Blank—gives capital dinners. Well, the soup was all right, and the fish followed—cooked as usual to perfection—the remains were removed; then came an uncommonly long pause. Blank looked at Mrs. Blank and Mrs. Blank looked at Mr. Blank, and matters became very embarrassing. Presently the butler appeared and whispered to his mistress—the lady changed color and said:

"Good gracious! How horrible!"

"'What's the matter?' said Blank. 'Where is the rest of the dinner?'

"'It's in the kitchen, sir,' replied the butler, 'and cook says there isn't one of the dishes that satisfies her, and she won't allow them to come up.'

"'She won't allow! We will soon see about that. What on earth can the woman mean?' exclaimed the master of the house as he arose from his chair.

"'I beg your pardon, sir,' interposed the butler, 'I think you had best not go alone into the kitchen, if such is your intention, for cook, I am sorry to say, has been drinking hard, and she threatens to murder the first person that touches one of the dishes.'

"'Murder! I'll murder her!' said the host, as he turned to leave the room.

"'My dear,' cried Mrs. Blank, 'pray be careful. You know the woman's violent temper when she is sober, and what it must be when she is—oh, Mr. Lemon, do go with my husband!'

"'By all means,' said I, as I followed Blank into the kitchen.

"The maid and a most cowardly footman were standing in the dresser, shivering with fear. In the center of the floor stood the cook—a tremendous female, six feet high, and stout in proportion—armed with the spit, with which she declared she would run the first person through who ventured to touch one of the dishes, which were arranged around her in a circle on the floor.

"'How dare you to act in this way, woman?' said Blank.

"'Woman indeed! Who are you calling woman, I should like to know? Be so good as not to call me names, Mr. Blank. My name is Mrs. Green, as you well know, and I have a character to lose, and I am not a-going to lose it through that dratted kitchen maid, which would be dear at no wages and find herself. It's all through her as the dinner is spoilt. It ain't fit to put before ——. No, you don't,' with a huge lunge with the spit at the butler, who had tried to snatch one of the dishes.

"Blank and I started back, for the drunken woman was really dangerous. We held a whispered consultation.

"'Just make a feint in front of the fury,' said Blank. 'Take care of the spit. She is uncertain on her legs. I will get behind and pinion her.'

"Rather bold, this, wasn't it, of a little fellow like Blank? Well, I tried to turn the female warrior's attention to the kitchen-maid, whom I effected to scold for spoiling the dinner, and at the same time made a dash at one of the dishes. This confused the woman, and Blank threw his arms about her, but, bless you! they wouldn't meet, and she upset him in a moment.

"'You just try that again, mister,' said the lady, 'and I'll spoil that dress shirt of yours.'

"'Mrs. Green,' said I, 'now do listen to reason. There are several ladies and gentlemen up-stairs who are hungry. Do let them have their dinners. Never mind if it's not quite up to your usual high mark of excellence.'

"'I don't know you, mister, said the cook, 'and I don't allow no strangers to interfere with me. Get along with you.'

"Here a bright idea occurred to me. I had noticed a bowl of some kind of sauce standing on the kitchen dresser. I seized it and threw the contents full in the cook's face. This staggered her, for it was rather warm. Down fell the spit with a clang upon the floor; the butler and footman rushed upon the fury, pinioned her and carried her in a screeching fit of hysterics into her bedroom."

One of Our Social Weaknesses.

A weakness in the American social system is introducing people to each other without any utility or right. Not long ago I was at a public place where there were some hundreds of invited guests. A young man who was present came up and spoke to me, upon the very slightest previous acquaintance, and immediately introduced me to another person; and then he seemed to go around the halls and saloons and drag other people up to introduce them, whom he had barely known a few minutes. Having got done with these miscellaneous introductions, he paid no further attention to the entertainment in hand, but bolted for the door and street, having accomplished probably as much small havoc as he could have contemplated if he had been thinking about it for months. There is no right to introduce an acquaintance to a street full of people. It takes up time, is without any reasonable motive, and is a species of familarity which breeds more than contempt. In this way imposters get their opportunity upon these instantaneoues acquaintances. On the other side of the water the matter of introducing people to each other is made too formal, perhaps; but there is a golden mean somewhere which ought to put it out of the power of an unblushing person to rush upon gentlemen in conversation that one of them may be compelled to introduce his correspondent.—Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 17 1889

On March 20, 1888, a joint resolution was passed by Congress directing the Secretary of the Interior by means of the Director of the Geologidal Survey to investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid regions of the United States, and to report to Congress as soon as practicable. The resolution recites that a large portion of what is known as the arid region can be rendered fertile and productive by means of irrigation. On October 2nd 1888 by act of Congrss $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of investigating the extent of the arid region, the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region and making surveys for reservoir sites etc. and for the necessary expenses connected therewith. A report, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made to Congress on the first day of December of each year. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches or canals for irrigation purposes and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs ditches or canals are from this time henceforth, hereby reserved from sale as the property of the U. S. and shall not be subject after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement or acceptation until further provided by law: "Provided, that the President may at any time in his discretion by proclamation open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws." Inyo County is included in the arid region and it is probable that all desert land entries made in Owens Valley since October 2, 1888 will be cancelled. If such a cancellation be made it will work a hardship on many settlers. Undoubtedly the Government will return all moneys received from the locators, but no provision is made to reimburse them for time and money expended in building ditches and making other improvements. It appears to be the aim of the Department of the Interior to have only homestead entries made in future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,
Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.
Dated June 20th, 1889. 6-12

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Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

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Independence

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C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

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First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	10 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD BRETTS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best team owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best team under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ doz watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 6 months old	5 00
Single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs each of ham and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ doz nd bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel, $5 00
cushion, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $5
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$5
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Independence Hotel,
Independence - - Cal:
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m		3 15 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.		10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7 55 p m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m	Lv.	7 10 a. m.
		No. 3.		No. 4.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		5 25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a m		1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p, m.		11 00 a. m.
Alvord		2 5 p. m		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (20 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.....1889

BORN.

McEVERS—At Independence, August 12th, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. E. McEvers a son.

SCHOBER—At Bishop, August 11, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Schober, a daughter.

THE TWINS.

In the solemn hours of night,
'Neath the stars' soft, misty light,
'Twixt the nether earth and sky,
Angel wings go flutt'ring by.
Little waifs they onward bear
To this world of grief and care.
Little lives that, wrapped in gloom,
Must journey onward to the tomb.
They were found when coming day
Drove the shades of night away;
On a pillow sweetly sleeping,
No fond heart a vigil keeping,
Unless an unseen angel stood
In lieu of unknown motherhood.
Clothed in robes of softest down,
Come to brave the cold world's frown.
Perhaps they were by fairies sent
To stop an aching discontent;
And make two mortals doubly blest,
When to their lonely bosoms prest.
In the morning cold and chilly,
They were found by "Murph" and "Willy"

M. G.

Chas. Levy, of Bishop, is in town.

J. S. Gorman came up from Keeler on Thursday.

Some forty persons are camped at Kern Lake, in the Sierras.

Geo. St. Clair is foreman of the Union Mine, at Cerro Gordo.

S. G. Gregg and Wm. McDonald have returned from their fishing trip.

N. G. Fairman arrived at Independence from Panamint on Thursday.

Herbert M. Geiger and wife, of Gold Hill, were here this week on land business.

Last Wednesday W. H. Murray of Virginia City was in town on land business.

Frank Williams is handling a good string of horses, at Bishop, for the coming races.

Fred. Burkhardt and L. H. Dearborn, of Lone Pine, were in town on Wednesday.

Clara Willett was kicked by a horse on Tuesday morning and stunned but not seriously hurt.

On Thursday morning Mederic Laprairie was admitted to citizenship in the Superior Court.

For the seventh time J. W. P. Laird Esq. has been commissioned a Notary Public for Inyo County.

Mr. Whitney Parlor N. S. G. W. will give an entertainment in Mairs' Hall during fair week.

Bill Johnson says he has ordered a supply of "Elixir of Life" for Murphy, and thinks other old men should try it.

Five hundred workmen have been dismissed from the Southern Pacific railroad shops at Sacramento for lack of work.

Sheriff Eldred returned from Round Valley last Tuesday, where he had gone to sell the merchandise in the store of R. Fred. Brooks, under a writ of execution.

The Native Sons of the Golden West will give a grand celebration, at San Jose, on admission day. It will be the grandest affair of the kind ever had on the Coast.

Quite a force of men are steadily employed on the new race track at the Fort. When completed the track will be a good one as the soil is very well adapted for that purpose. Mr. Vagt expects to have it in a condition to drive on by September first.

Mr. W. S. Enos received a letter on Monday evening from Edwin F. Smith, Secretary of the State Fair, informing him of his appointment as Chief Marshall during the coming fair at Sacramento. Will does not know yet whether he will attend or not.

Under-Sheriff Yaney returned on Wednesday's train from Stockton where he had been with the insane man Brooks. He reports having had considerable trouble on the way and that Brooks' condition was decidedly worse than when leaving. Mr. Robinson, who accompanied Mr. Yaney, has gone to Butte County.

W. S. James and C. F. Williams, of Gold Hill, Nevada, spent several days in town during the week. They state that Inyo County fruit is far superior to any fruit found in the markets of Gold Hill and Virginia City and they believe that this County can find a ready sale for all of its surplus fruit in those places. Low rates can be had from the C. & C. R. R. if fruit growers will ship large amounts; and there is no good reason why we should not successfully compete with fruit growers on the other side of the Mountains. It would pay our orchardists to hire good live men, open fruit depots in Carson and Virginia, during the fruit season, and supply those cities with a fine article.

At Cerro Gordo

Mr. Archie Farrington has taken charge of the Union mine, at Cerro Gordo, and has six men employed. It is the intention of the owners to begin timbering the old shaft, sink deeper and open new ground. The body of ore recently discovered by Boland and Gorman is holding out and promises to yield a large amount ore. A tramway will be built immediately from the mine to Keeler, a distance of some five miles. It is reported that a smelting furnace will be erected by this company in the near future at the drop in the Inyo canal near the old Eclipse tramway.

Piano Tuning

Professor Thomas Cara will be in the Valley next week. Prof. Cara is a competent, careful piano tuner and will make that the object of his visit here. He will be in Independence about the 29th. He will also make any repairs that may be needed on organs. Mr. Cara is a thorough musician and those who require his services may safely intrust their instruments to his care.

Disgusted.

A report that the new survey of the State line will throw a portion of this county, and possibly the whole of Bridgeport and Bodie, into Nevada, has brought forth many strong expressions from our people in regard to being unceremoniously put out of our beloved Califarnia—but as the Indian said "Oh—we aint gone yet!"—*Chronicle-Union.*

OLANCHA.

A GOOD FRUIT COUNTRY.

What has Been Accomplished There In The Past Fourteen Years.

It is of very great importance to any new settled country that experiments should be made, to test what things are best suited to the soil and climate. In Owens Valley Mr. W. Walker, of Olancha, has made a great many experiments and the result may be of interest to others. When Mr. Walker settled at Olancha, over fourteen years ago, there was nothing growing on the land but sage-brush and grass. The first trees he planted were for shade, and these were cottonwoods chosen for their rapid growth. Two years after planting, the trees began to afford considerable shade. These trees are now very large, and for eight years past have furnished a good deal of fuel and fence posts. Locust and catalpas have since been planted near the cottonwoods and the latter are being cut out as the others get large enough to afford shade.

APPLES

Two years after locating at Olancha Mr. Walker planted apple and peach trees. The apple trees were Winter pearmain, Northern spy, Ben Davis and some seedlings. Of these the Winter pearmain gave the most satisfactory results; but all did well, and continue to bear fine crops of excellent apples. The third year after being planted the trees began bearing, and have never since failed to bear a good crop every year. This season the trees are heavily loaded and will give a fine crop. No pest of any kind has ever troubled the trees or the fruit. The apples are fine keepers and of excellent flavor; very juicy and pleasant to the taste.

PEACHES

The same year peaches were set out. The varieties chosen were the early and late Crawford, blood peach, Alexander, Day's cling and seedlings. The Crawford peaches and the Day's cling gave the best results. The second year after planting the trees begin to bear, and from that time have never failed to be so loaded with fruit that a great deal had to be picked from each tree while growing, in order to prevent breaking down the limbs. This year the crop is the heaviest yet seen on the trees. Every year Mr. Walker can gather peaches that weigh sixteen to seventeen ounces each. No pests of any kind.

PEARS

The Flemish beauty, Bartlett, Seckle Bloodgood, Winter Seckle, Winter Nellis, were the varieties of pear trees planted. These were not all planted at the same time, but a few each year. The only trees yet bearing are of the Flemish beauty variety. The fruit is very fine; Mr. Walker thinks it quite equal to the Bartlett. All the trees have made fine growth and look very thrifty. They have never been troubled by pests of any kind.

NECTARINES

Two varieties of nectarines have been planted; the new white and the Stanwick. Both began bearing the second year after being planted. The fruit of both varieties is truly delicious. The nectarines are as large as ordinary peaches. The trees have grown rapidly, are now of large size and heavily loaded. The new white ripens about two weeks before the Stanwick; the present crop is already ripe. These trees are not troubled by any pests.

APRICOTS

For apricots the Moorpark is the only variety yet tried. The trees bear very heavily, and began bearing the second year. The apricots are of good size and excellent flavor. Seed from the original trees were planted, and these yielded fruit the third year from the seed. The fruit from the seedlings is of larger size and better quality than that from the parent trees.

PLUMS

Imperial gage, Duane's purple, Coe's golden drop, yellow egg and Kelsey, all of these varieties do remarkably well. The trees begin bearing the third year after being planted. All the plums grow to a large size; most of the varieties being as big as ordinary peaches.

PRUNES

Only one variety of prune—the German—has yet been tried. The trees grow well; the fruit is of excellent quality, but so far the crop each year has been light.

CHERRIES

Knight's early black; the Governor Wood and Morello are the varieties tried. The two first named varieties were planted ten years ago, the last named only two years ago. All the trees have made rapid growth and look very thrifty. The Govetnor Wood does best so far. Knight's early is not at all satisfactory, the tree runs to wood and does not bear fruit. The Morello trees are not old enough to afford a test. What cherries have been produced are very fine.

QUINCE

The orange is the only variety of quince yet tried. The trees made rapid growth and began bearing the second year after being planted. The fruit is always large and of fine quality. Evidently Olancha is well suited to quince growing.

FIGS

Two varieties of figs are grown; the large purple and the Ischid. Mr. Walker considers both varieties failures. Each year the trees produced a little fruit of good quality, but the winters are a little too cold and the trees are injured every year.

ALMONDS

The Languedoc is the only variety of almond yet tried. The trees grow rapidly and bear excellent crops of fine almonds. The trees are now ten years old; last year each tree yielded fifty pounds of dried almonds. Mr. Walker got twenty cents per pound for all that he sold; being ten dollars per tree; he considers almonds a very profitable and safe crop.

WALNUTS

Three varieties of walnuts are grown; Eastern black, California black and English. The trees are now six years old; they are all growing rapidly, but none are yet bearing.

GRAPES.

White Muscat, black Hamburg, flaming Tokay, Mission and sweetwater are grown. The sweetwater and Mission, have so far given the best satisfaction. The Tokay and black Hamburgs are not yet old enough to afford a fair test of how they may be suited to the soil and climate. The vines are growing finely and give promise of excellent results.

SMALL FRUIT.

Currants, strawberries, and raspberries, all make very rapid growth and bear heavily. Goose berries are not so satisfactory; the bushes make great growth, but they do not produce much fruit. The berries are very large and fine, but the quantity too small.

FAILURES

Mr. Walker has tried raising oranges, lemons, dates and Japan persimmons. All of these have proven entire failures. He thinks our winters are not too cold for the trees, but attributes his want of success to too great an altitude.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL

Lombardy poplar, black, yellow and honey locust; black and Russian mulberry, althea acacia and catalpa; all these trees are growing finely, and are evidently well suited to the soil and climate. Mr. Walker prefers the catalpa to any of the others, on the ground that it is the handsomest and is the most rapid grower.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Several varieties of sweet corn have been tried, but Mr. Walker finds the Black Spanish best. This variety is quite sweet; the ears are plump and well filled; it yields heavily, and has the advantage of less liability to injury by worms than any other corn he has yet tried. Celery, beets, carrots salsify, asparagus, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, cranberries; all these and other kinds of "garden sass" grow most luxuriantly. Peanuts produce immensely. Sweet potatoes were tried this year for the first time. They give promise of a very heavy yield. Tobacco has been tried on a small scale and the result was most satisfactory. The leaf was of the finest quality. Nowhere else are potatoes of better quality grown, or a better yield. The early rose is preferred to all other varieties; it is of fine quality, yields heavily and keeps well. Watermelons and muskmelons of the very finest quality can be grown in any desired quantities.

HAY

Mr. Walker cuts three crops of alfalfa each year. The average yield is ten tons per acre; or three and one-third tons at each cutting. The wild hay yields a heavy crop and is of excellent quality. No small grain is grown; other crops pay better.

SPORT

Ducks, geese and other wild fowl come to Owens Lake every Fall in vast numbers; and the sloughs at Olancha afford as good shooting as can be found anywhere. Quail abound all over the plain, and a fairly good marksman can kill as many dozen as he wants every day in the season. A fine stream flows down from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Olancha. Five years ago this stream was stocked with fish from Kern River. Now when Mr. Walker wants a mess of trout, he sends a boy up the stream, and in three or four hours the lad comes back with from fifty to seventy-five as handsome "speckled beauties" as were ever taken from water. A good trail leads up from Olancha into the Mountains; and the head waters of Kern River is but twelve miles. Here an endless maze of valleys winds about among the peaks of the Sierras. Snowfields, cataracts, forests, lakes, without end; the highest mountain peaks in the United States; all these combine to make a region that offers more attractions to tourists than any other from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This wonderful region only needs to be known and it will attract tourists from all parts of the world. Olancha is at the south west end of Owens Lake, nineteen miles from Keeler, the present terminus of the Carson and Colorado railroad, and forty miles from Independence, the County seat. It has an elevation above the sea of about 3500 feet. The only settlers at present are Mr. W. Walker, Mr. A. Walker and Mr. Archie. Livingstone. These use all of the water now available, for irrigation. The land is all of the same character and will all produce equal to the land belonging to Mr. W. Walker. Mr. A. Walker grows as fine fruit as his neighbor. In the same locality not less than ten thousand acres of as good land as any now under cultivation are open for entry and settlement. It is quite possible that water for irrigating much of this land may be developed in the mountains near by. Indications strongly favor the belief that plenty of artesian water could be easily obtained. When the C & C road shall be extended it will pass through this land.

Keeler Notes

Archie. Farrington came down Monday and left for Cerro Gordo on horseback the same evening.

Double Dan. holds forth as the champion Sullivan of Keeler, but the shoemaker succeeded after two hotly contested rounds, in making him lie down. During the second round the shoemaker in some way got outside the rope and lacerated his right hand, he taking a glass door for the proboscis of Double Dan. Shoemaker regained his position promptly and grasped Dan by the throat with his disabled and bloody hand, at the same time throwing his adversary to the floor. Many who stood by, upon seeing such an abundance of gore on Dan's neck, thought the now enraged Shoemaker had cut his throat, and separated them.

L. F. J. Wrinkle Supt. Inyo Development Co. is here, to remain some time.

Salt Lake and Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10—Samuel P. Godbe, who has just arrived from Pioche, reports that work on the construction of the Utah Central railroad's Salt Lake and Los Angeles branch is being actively pushed forward. The preliminary surveys are completed and location stakes and grade stakes set over a portion of the road, and a force of graders are at work. It is intended to push the work as rapidly as possible and the money is ready. The general route will be from Milford, in Utah, to Pioche, and from Pioche following the valleys southwest to Barstow, on the California Southern. Whether it will connect with the California Southern, or build an independent line to Los Angeles is not known. —*Herald.*

A Sad Affair

Many people in Inyo County will remember photographer Crockwell, and his pretty little daughter Ada. Mr. Crockwell has been for some time past located at Virginia City. Last Monday evening an assistant of Mr. Crockwell's carelessly left a pan of coal oil on the stove. Mr. Crockwell started a fire without noticing the kerosene until it exploded, throwing fire all over the little girl, who was standing near. It is feared that she is fatally burned. Mr. Crockwell and another daughter were also badly burned. The flames were suppressed and the building was not destroyed.

An Improvement

Mr. Swan is steadily at work on improvements in the Court House. The partition between the Courtroom and the Assessor's office has been removed, making the Courtroom eighteen feet longer. The entire building was badly planned at the beginning and the change being made is only making the best of a bad job. The Assessor will now occupy the former jury room. A hallway now extends to the front of the building and a door will be opened from the Courtroom to the balcony. It is found necessary to place two pillars in the center of the room in place of the support removed. Mr. Swan is doing a careful, painstaking job.

The Parlor of Native Sons at Bishop intend giving a grand ball on Admission Day. Some of the members of Mount Whitney Parlor intend going up.

Correspondence.

BISHOP, August 14, 1889.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—Again the musical notes of the festive threshing machine are heard within the classical shades of the precincts of Bishop Creek (oh, Bishop), with Ben. T. Williams as the chief engineer thereof. Ben's friends were pleased and astonished to see him back in Bishop attending to his accustomed duties. They eagerly inquired why he had laid down the burdens, honors, and responsibilities of official position for a rural pursuit: Ben. informed them that statesmen and philosophers were plenty; that material for congressmen, senators, county officers, and other public burdens was the most abundant commodity in the market, while the engineer of a horse-power threshing machine was made out of sterner stuff; that the farmers had been blest with an abundant harvest; that the usual draft on the force of workers in the more useful avocations, by reason of the demand for the aforesaid public burdens, had so depleted the ranks of honest labor that it behooved him to see that the husbandman should reap the reward of his labor in the shape of golden cereals, and thus offer himself a sacrifice on the altar of industry, with the same spirit of self-abnegation that prompts the aforesaid statesmen, philosophers, etc., to willingly submit to the fattening process at the public crib

This is the first instance in the history of our county where the honor of official position has not raised the recipient thereof above the dignity of honest labor; therefore Ben's friends say that as he has been diligent and faithful in the discharge of his public duties, which is universally recognized throughout the county, having so many friends here and elsewhere, that he has the best show to be the Sheriff of Inyo county for the next term, and further, that Ben. has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

It appears that the only condition which will be imposed upon him, so far as heard from, is to select to discharge the duties of Under-Sheriff a person who will not attempt to divide with him the dignities which appertain to so high and honorable an office; one who will freely greet his superior officer with the most humble salaams and otherwise unequivocably recognize his indivisible dignity; but if Ben. has assured any person on this subject your humble scribe has received no information thereof.

Round Valley can justly boast of the greatest heroine of the age. This lady, without any assistance, conveyed a desperate lunatic from Round Valley to Bishop, the road leading for many miles through an uninhabited country from which no aid could be procured, even if needed. Rumor saith that from Independence to San Francisco, which journey was made on the cars where assistance was at all times within reach, though the lunatic had undergone no appreciable change, and though attended by two bold and determined men, it was found necessary for the preservation of the aforesaid attendants to heavily manacle the hands and feet of the unfortunate, which caused bitter drops of scalding sorrow to flow from the eyes of the aforesaid lunatic. This verifies the Irish adage that "The wimmin are the best min."

QUIEN SABE.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Nathan Rhire, a creditor of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order upon Emelie Thiebaut, Administratrix of said estate, requiring her to sell the personal property as also the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that said Administratrix and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the tenth day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room in the Court house, in the town of Independence, in said County, to show cause why an order should not be granted upon the said Administratrix to sell all the personal property, as well as so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Inyo Independent," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Independence, in said County, and that a copy of this order be personally served upon said Administratrix.

Dated August 5th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septemb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Relies Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

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BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
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HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE,
BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING.

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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"Alone you can do nothing, but united we can shake the world, and all over the land the oppressed are banding together. We are weak now, but when the long stifled voice of your wrongs finds utterance, the answering moans of millions will rouse your souls to the resistless martyr pitch. Then it will seem sweet to die—yes, to starve—with your dear ones about you inspired with the same enthusiasm. When the generation is born which dare starve but has forgotten how to yield, and even for the bread of life will not sell its children into eternal slavery, then will the gold of the rich rot worthless in their white hands till they divide with us our common heritage."

He stopped and sat down, and as his enthusiasm faded from his face, Philip saw he was not handsome. The eyes that had seemed so wonderful were too deep seated beneath his heavy brows, and his smooth shaved face was scarred from exposure to sun and storm; yet, while he had been speaking, pity and divine wrath in turn melting and burning in his eyes and lighting up his ragged cheeks, he had seemed beautiful, like an archangel.

The audience sat in silence a moment, then one man shuffled his feet uneasily, then another, and then all rose listlessly to their feet. Philip thought their zest in life had gone so long ago that they did not even miss it; then he remembered what his life was, bright as a June morning. Did God love him so much better than these weary creatures, whose only refuge was in hopelessness? Then he thought of Bertha waiting for him, and he hurried out, glad that he seemed to be escaping notice. Where was the funny adventure he had to tell his sweetheart? A new world had been revealed to him; a world within the world he had played with, that knew no such thing as mirth, but fed forever on bitter realities, and his little spark of happiness seemed smothered in its black night. Each one must have a family circle of his own. There were hungry eyes that looked to him for the cheer his poor heart was too dead to give. Suddenly a heavy hand was laid on his shoulder.

"Praps you aint got no place to go to, friend." It was his big whiskered companion in the hall, Graves.

"I sort o' liked your looks in the meetin' to-night, and you're welcome to a bed at my house if you want it."

"Oh, no," stumbled Philip, at his wit's end.

"Oh, no? Why not, then? Where be you goin' to stay?" and the man took his hand from the young man's shoulder and eyed him suspiciously. "Why, he wanted to go home and lay off his masquerade forever. Bertha, all radiant in all that wealth can add to beauty, was awaiting him. He had so much to tell her," but he had nothing to say aloud.

"I won't take no refusal," insisted the man, taking Philip by the arm. "No words; Jane will get along easy with an extra for once. I presume you've slept in wuss places."

CHAPTER III.

AN UNWILLING GUEST.

Philip thought things were going a little too far, and as he walked along with his undesirable host he began to plan escapes.

Up on the hill to his left he could see, now and then, between the houses, his own home and the lights in its window streaming welcome to him. The tense mood relaxed in him, old habits of thought and association made themselves felt again; the poor man walking heavily by his side seemed a thousand miles removed from him.

"Here we are," said Graves, as he led the mill owner's son up a couple of rickety looking steps to a doorway. Philip was not pleased at all; he had seen enough poverty to-night; he did not care to particularize. What was the use of distressing himself over this man's private miseries and discomforts? Wasn't it written in all the books of political economy that—but Graves opened the door and waited for his unwilling guest to go in before him. The poor man's heart was warm in the unwonted exercise of hospitality.

With an ungracious frown on his face Philip entered the dimly lighted room, his great boots sounding with startling effect on the bare floor. The top heavy kerosene lamp was turned down, but with the heartiness of a true host, Graves turned up the lamp so that Philip could look about him. There was little enough to see—a round pine table with a little blue, cracked crokery on it, a rusty cooking stove, two or three dingy, unpainted chairs, a high backed rocking chair, with a faded, shapeless chintz cushion, and what seemed to be a sofa in one corner.

At first Philip thought the room had been unoccupied, but as Graves turned up the lamp a trifle more he saw it was a woman lying upon the sofa—a woman with sunken black eyes and wan, colorless cheeks, whose loosely bound hair, gray before its time, fell down over her shoulders.

"The woman is sick, or she'd get up and speak to you," said Graves, with a new gentleness in his voice, as he looked at the wife of his youth. "They say she might get well if we could pay doctors' bills. Eh, Jennie?"

The girl who stood in the doorway had her mother's eyes, not quite large enough, but with a rare sheen in them; it might be her mother's face, too, but with the bloom of perfect health lightening up its olive.

Involuntarily he rose to his feet and bowed, but as the girl only seemed to regard him as one might look at a circus tumbler, Philip relapsed into his seat, in the humiliation beauty can put upon the greatest of us.

"Nothin' but cold potatoes? Well, I guess they'll do with a little salt and a piece of bread."

"Did Curran speak?" asked the girl.

"Yes," answered Philip. "And who is he—a common laborer?" Then he bit his lip.

But nobody took offense, no one suspected their guest of being anything above a common laborer.

"Only a laborer," answered Graves, "a weaver, but he's got some book knowledge somehow. There aint many can beat him at talkin', is there?"

The girl's eyes were on Philip now, impatient, as he fancied, even for his poor tribute to her lover's praise.

"He is wonderful," he assented, "but what I don't understand is, that he can be such a man and still a weaver. Where did he learn it all?"

"Have you got enough to eat? Well, knowledge has got pretty well through all classes now, for those as wants it. It's there for all who have eyes or ears for it. Why, friend, where have you been all your life? Brains and hearts don't go by station. I've found smarter men in shops and mills than most we send to congress. There's thousands like Curran, if they only got the stirrin' he's had some way. Now, Jane, it's about time you got this man's bed ready."

Philip's heart jumped. Of course he couldn't stay, but what excuse could he give for coming at all, then?

"Be you lookin' for a job?" asked Graves, after his daughter had left them.

It occurred to Philip that he had one, if he wanted it—to put one spark of happiness into such lives as these, but he nodded. The man looked him over rather disparagingly.

"Well, wash yourself up and black your boots a bit, and I guess I can do somethin' for you in the mill. It's hard work and small pay, but we never had better, you and me. We don't well know what we miss bein' poor, we miss it such a big ways."

"How long has Curran lived here?" asked Philip incoherently. The man stared at him a moment.

"Oh! Curran, he ain't been here more'n a six month. He aint got no folks; he lives down to one of them factory boardin' houses, but don't have no friends, or talk about anythin' but what you heard to-night. But it's all useless." Graves looked gloomily on the floor. "We aint got no show; the rich are too many for us. I guess it's human nature for one man to boss the crowd, or it wouldn't a always been so. There's the girl, she'll show you where to sleep. Be up early in the mornin', now."

The only course for him seemed to be to follow the girl, and Philip rose to his feet.

"Good night," he said. The sick woman opened her eyes in surprise. Such people as they found no time for amenities in their dreary home. Graves looked around.

"What? Oh, yes, goodby, but I'm goin' to see you in the mornin'."

His bedroom, on which the roof encroached greedily, was newly whitewashed, or else was seldom used. His lamp sat on a wooden chair with no back to it, crowded by a tin wash basin, with his portion of water half filling it, and a round black ball of soap. Then Philip turned to look at the bed they had made for him on a slat bedstead with low headboard but not so low as the thin pillow. How many times must anybody double the pillow to make it fit for his head? For a counterpane was the girl's plaid shawl; he had seen it on a nail down stairs. Poor little girl, she would want it very early in the morning. Then he glanced in the eight by ten looking glass that hung on the white wall. Disguised! his own father would not have known him, and he had a sensation of double consciousness as he saw his own reflection. Perhaps Graves was disguised too, and all the ill dressed men he had seen that evening, who suffered as much in their wretched lives as he could, who could enjoy all that brightened his own life as much. And clothes made the difference between him and them, apparently, perhaps really. The world managed according to the clothes standard—for the man who could borrow a broadcloth suit, comforts, consideration, happiness—for the man in overalls, weary days, cheerless houses, hunger and—bah. Paillip pulled off his great boots and threw them angrily across the room; he did not know what to make of it all.

He did not propose to spend the night here, of course, and face the family and his job in the mill in the morning, but he might as well lie down till the house was asleep and escape became possible. But he could not lie down with all his paint on and spoil the poor little pillow. So he takes off his yellow whiskers, and makes such good use of the basin of water and the ball of soap that when he next looked in the little mirror he saw no longer the road dusty tramp, but the fresh, kindly face of a young man who has never tasted of the bitter fountains of life. He started as if he had been shot; the windows had no curtains, and any passerby might have seen his transformation. Then came a heavy step on the stairs. He blew out the light and buried himself in the bedclothes. In a moment more the door opened and Philip was breathing heavily.

"Asleep?" it was the voice of his host. "Well, I s'pose the morning will do. Pretty tired, I guess; wonder how far he came to-day?" and Graves closed the door after him and went down stairs again.

Of course Philip was not going to sleep, but there would be no harm in just closing his eyes, he could think so much better.

Here he was drinking in the very life of the poor, a strange, terrible life he had never really imagined before. He had seen how worn and broken were their men, and read the pathetic lines of despair and sullen wretchedness written on their faces, as if in silent reproach to the providence that had inflicted the unsoftened curse of life on them. He had seen, too, their hapless girlhood, which beauty cannot cheer, which love only makes blacker, as the path of lightning a starless night. And their sick, too, with no nursing, no gentle words, no comforts to assuage one hour of pain. Then he seemed to be in the hall once more, and thrilling under the eloquence of the man Curran. Suddenly he opened his eyes wide. It could not be he was going to sleep, the bed was too hard—absurd—there could be no danger. But in five minutes the heir of the Breton mills was sound asleep in John Graves' garret room.

How long he had slept Philip had no more idea than Rip Van Winkle on a former occasion; indeed it took him a ridiculously long time to separate dreams and facts enough to get his bearings. Was that moonlight in the east, or dawn? Perhaps the family were all up and escape would be impossible. He bounded to his feet and clutched at his false whiskers, but alas! his paint was all dissolved in the tin basin. His only chance was in getting away unnoticed, and in two minutes more he was groping out of his little room and down the steep stairs, boots in hand. He slowly opened the door into the sitting room. What if Graves stood within curiously watching. An old guest, this, stealing out before daybreak. Again Philip wished he had stayed at home that night.

Thank God! no one was in the room. There was the cracked, rusty stove and the sofa the sick woman had lain upon; there was the dish of cold potatoes on the table and the chair he had sat in while he tried to eat. But somebody must be up in the inner room; a stream of light made a white track through the half open door. Would that bolt never slip—there. It slipped with a vengeance, and Philip drew back into the staircase in mortal terror. The light streak on the floor began to move, and in a moment more a white figure stood on the threshold of the bed room. It was Jane Graves, with her long black hair about her neck and white night dress, and her eyes glistening brightly. She held the lamp above her head, and let her drapery cling as fondly as it chose about a form that would have charmed a sculptor. As she listened he could see her wavy hair rise and fall over her beating heart. Would she notice the open stair door and come forward? What then? He must push her rudely to one side. He imagined her startled screams and the father's figure hurrying into the scene from another room to seize the interloper. No, she returns to her room. In another instant he has opened the door and is walking along the street. His escape was well timed, for the gray dawn of another day of toil and weariness is creeping over the factory village.

The houses were all alike, the front doors just as soiled, the steps equally worn, the paint the same cheerless yellow to a shade. Through the windows of one of them he caught a glimpse of a tall gaunt woman building the kitchen fire, her face and form lighted up by the flames she was nursing.

His ready imagination pictured the wan-featured man who must be her husband, out of whose eyes had faded so many years ago the last lingering gleam of tenderness. He imagined their old faced, joyless children begrudged the scant play hours of childhood. Trooping behind them all, he pictured a long line of special wants and sorrows, the companions of their days, the specters of their nights. Their houses looked all alike as he walked along, so their lives might seem just alike at first thought. Ten hours for each in the same mills—who got almost the same pittance for their hot work—and must spend their pennies for almost the same necessities. But infinite must be the diversities of their suffering.

It was Jane Graves.

CHAPTER IV.

CRYING FOR THE MOON.

The strident voices of 400 looms would seem to be too much for human nerves, but the walls of the weave room Number Two of the Breton mills are hung with soiled plaid shawls and chip hats, the livery of the factory girl. Their restless forms are busy among the rattling machinery, their swift cunning fingers moving harmlessly where mutilation would seem certain. It is a mere matter of habit; one look at most of the set pale faces would show there was no brain force in exercise. Why, the overseer will tell you those girls are as much machines as the frames and belting, though they undoubtedly have one advantage for the employers, the girls are cheaper. The wonderful mechanism of these looms, the skillful system of belts and pulleys and the enormous water wheel cost a fortune. Girls can be bought in the market any day for a crust of bread.

Is not that figure familiar—the one that stands this moment leaning against a dingy white pillar, while the rushing belts and sliding frames seem hurrying the faster all about her? Yes, on the piece of wall between the two jail like windows nearest to her hangs the plaid shawl Philip Breton had for a counterpane only last night. Her dress is coarse and ill made, and her hair tied up in the closest and ugliest coil to escape the greedy machinery, ever reaching out for new victims. But the warm, soft tint of her cheeks and the moist sheen in her black eyes were always the same, and many a young man would rather look at her this minute than turn off an extra cut, they call it, of cloth at twenty cents.

Her days used to be more terrible to her even than now. She had wished every morning that she might die before night, and at night that God would take her before morning; take her, she cared not where; no place could be worse, certain. But she was slowly growing, she thought, into the dead calm that all the rest had learned; and yet how she hated the great massive mills, irresistible giants that held her with deathless grasp, grimly contemptuous of her writhings and foolish struggles. The overseers, too, how she hated them; their sharp words stung her like the lash of so many taskmasters, and the paymaster who doled out to her the few dollars, the wages of her blood and life, as if that could be paid for. She had longed so many times to throw back his money in the smiling, patronizing face; but the poor cannot afford the dearest of all luxuries, pride.

Suddenly the mill bell rang out above the roar of the wheels, and at its voice the looms stopped, the breath of their life taken away, and the belts ceased from their endless race.

Another day's work was closed, and the poor girls hurried on their shawls and hats as if at last something pleasant awaited them and went out in chattering groups.

"What is it, Tommie?" A broad shouldered young fellow had left the crowd and followed her shyly up the hill.

"Nothin' much, only may I walk home with you?"

"Will that do you any good? Hurry up then."

He was an honest faced young fellow, and a little better dressed than most of the group that waited about the mill yard gate.

"What you want to walk round here with me for I can't see. They can't work you very hard, Tommie, if you want so much extra exercise."

It was rather a contemptuous laugh she had for him, but she showed a row of small white teeth that poor Tommie thought were very beautiful.

"I wanted to say somethin' particular, Jennie." And he reached down his big dingy hand for a stalk of grass, and began pulling it nervously to pieces, as he kept up with her quick feet. They were just passing Mr. Ellingsworth's house, and father and daughter stood in the doorway. No doubt Mr. Ellingsworth had just come home to tea. He held his tall hat in his hand, while he waited with his beautiful daughter to enjoy the soft spring mildness. Jane Graves could see in behind them. How could they bear to stay outside? She saw a white spread tea table glistening with silver and rare china, soft tinted carpets and pictures in rich gilded frames, far prettier, she was sure, than anything nature had to show. The girl's face, as she stood resting her white hand on her father's shoulder, was as calm as the twilight itself.

"How has she deserved it all more than I? She was never tired in her life, and I never lie down at night but my hands and feet ache. See what she gets for being idle; see what I get for my ten hours' work, every day since I was a child."

"We've known each other pretty long, Jennie, and—and"—he had pulled the grass all all to pieces—"and I s'pose you know how I've—I mean how I've felt. I am doing a little better now." The young man's eyes brightened. "I've got a little money left me, and you know I'm just made second hand."

"What is that to me, Tommie?" she said, impatiently. Her woman's soul was longing for the beautiful life of the rich, whose house she was passing, and she felt, too, the admiring glance Mr. Ellingsworth had given to her graceful figure. Why was this awkward boy by her side to spoil the effect?

Tommie Bowler winced, but ducking his round head to avoid the sharp look he feared was in the beautiful eyes, he went on doggedly.

"I s'posed we'd been agoing together quite a while, Jennie, and I was goin' to ask you when you was willin' to be married."

"Married—to you?"

Ah, Tommie Bowler, what were you thinking of to want to marry a girl who had such a tone as that for you?

(To be Continued.)

To Visit the Sultan of Morocco.

M. Patenotre, the able French Minister now at Tangier, is bent upon getting some better local government for the diplomatic capital of Morocco. He has just started accordingly for Fez, the Sultan's capital. "His cortege," writes a correspondent, "was imposing—the baggage, tents and numerous presents for the Sultan and his Vizier had to be sent on before—an electric boat had to be left behind, every thing having to be carried on the backs of mules, camels, horses and donkeys. A detachment of Moorish cavalry with crimson banners preceded the cortege, composed of French officers and about a dozen French soldiers, their arms gleaming brightly in the African sun. M. Patenotre headed the party on a white charger. He remarked the ride to Fez was likely to be a tame affair after his experience in Persia and Central Asia, where he had once ridden 300 miles in three days, whereas at his present rate he was not likely to reach Fez—or 150 miles—in less than ten days. Mr. Patenotre seemed anxious to work with every one and conciliate the rival jealousies of the civilized flags at Tangier for the sake of achieving some real improvement in the administration of that wild city."

The National Guards have never been in better shape than they are at present. Congress apportioned $400,000 for militia expenses among the states according to population this year, and the citizen soldiers in some of the states are making good use of it.

A PRIZE WINNER.

Unprecedented Luck That Has Attended J. V. Schofield.

"Yes, San Francisco is a lucky city, and I'm one of the lucky citizens when it comes down to winning prizes," observed Engineer J. V. Schofield of the Union Block, as he polished up a brass coupling.

"You have been playing Louisiana State Lottery," suggested the reporter whom he was addressing.

"Exactly; that's just what I've been at.

"Talking about prizes, though. Here's a little romance. You see, last February I drew the whole of a capital prize. Louisiana was not in the deal though—it was my wife. I had all the coupons. The first thing she did after our bridal tour was to purchase a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. We won an approximation prize. The next month we did the same thing, and in the last drawing, May 14th, my wife pulled out $5,000, and we have got the money. There were two other $5,000 prizes won in the city and several $2,500 prizes."

"Do you expect to quit work and go into business of some kind.

"Oh, no. I am just waiting a good opportunity for investment. Next time I'll get $15,000, and then I may think of taking things easy."

Mr. Schofield is a young man and resides with his wife at No. 521 Folsom street. This stake gives them a good start in life.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Examiner*, June 10.

—Two years ago Miss Amy Malloy, of Pelham, N. Y., fell into an unguarded excavation, and as a result lost one of her eyes. She sued the town and got a verdict of $10,000 damages. The case was appealed by the town, but on a second trial the damages were increased to $12,000. This was also appealed, but recently the Supreme Court at Brooklyn sustained the verdict and added $500 for Miss Malloy's counsel. It is unlikely that any more appeals will be taken.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—One of the peculiar things resulting from the machine methods of the public school system is the effect produced upon the handwriting of the teachers. A man who has received within the last year a large number of letters from fair young and fair old pedagogues has noticed that there is an almost absolute lack of individuality in their chirography. The letters of all seem to be formed upon the same model; they are all of the same height, and upon the same slant, and the t's are crossed and the i's are dotted with the same painful precision.—N. Y. Sun.

In those States which have a prohibitory law the drugstores are drachm shops, spell it as you may.

OUR GIRLS.

Kitty is witty,
Nettie is pretty,
Lutie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Nell is the belle of the ball;
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And health is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bertha takes it, and she also "takes the cake." The only *guaranteed* cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets, Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

The latest bulletins from poor old Sitting Bull represented him as Lying Lo.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable Lung Disease or Chronic Throat Trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will invariably give relief.

A Chicago Quarrel—Lawyer Quibble—You a doctor! Why you couldn't cure a ham! Dr. Sawbones—And you, sir; you couldn't try a case of lard.

People do not discover it until *too late*, that the so called washing powders not only eat up their clothes, but ruin their skin, and cause rheumatism. Use *nothing* but Dobbins' Electric Soap. Have your grocer keep it.

"I am sorry, but the editor cannot talk to anyone to-day." Author—"Oh, that's no matter. I will do all the talking myself."

THAT CANTANKEROUS OLD WOMAN

Described in the nursery ballad, who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet, "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb them with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

Patti is said to have made over $1,000,000 with her voice. And yet men are unreasonable enough to expect women to keep their mouths shut.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The small boy would like to see "the Castor Oil Trust" busted, with all its bottles.

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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"SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA" Plug Cut has become the swell tobacco among all classes of pipe smokers. No tobacco ever made has become so popular. It is sold everywhere.

Bear in mind that the genuine "Seal" costs you no more than the many trashy plug cuts that some dealers carry.

See that you get the Seal of North Carolina and you will smoke no other tobacco.

A man doesn't feel in the least inflated when blown up by his wife.

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In Brandreth's Pills the true life medicine has been found, composed as they are of numerous vegetables so combined that each multiplies the virtues of the rest. They never can do any harm. Their action is always the same, no matter how long or in what doses they are taken. They purge away the waste particles of the system. They recruit the animal vigor and arrest the progress of decay. They purify the blood. They stimulate the liver. They invigorate digestion. They open the pores. They make the bowels do the work of the kidneys, thus giving those organs an ofttimes needed rest. One or two at night for a week will demonstrate their power and is generally sufficient to cure ordinary diseases.

He that winketh with his eye should take heed less he be slewed.

PHYSICIANS CONSENT.

Mrs. Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am only too glad to add my testimony to the great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Fvrorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It has permanently cured me of Kidney troubles, Catarrh of the Bladder, also of Constipation. I would state that I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with the full consent of my physician."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a sovereign remedy for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaint, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood and restores the patient to the bloom of health.

Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

You make me tired, as the wheel said to the wheelwright.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

Rheumatism IS CURED BY St Jacobs Oil At Druggists and Dealers. BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

SSS FOR THE BLOOD.

Some years ago I was thrown from a horse in McLennan county, and received a frightful wound on one of my legs. For more than a year I was unable to walk. The wound ulcerated and refused to heal, and every one thought I would have to submit to amputation. S.S.S. was recommended, and I used it freely, and I shall never get through thanking S. S. S. for saving my leg, and restoring me to perfect health. Garland Wilson, Palestine, Texas, July, 21, '88

Send for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Have made 2 feet a minute with the AUSTIN TRIUMPH. Send 20c for mailing Catalogue.

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Electric Treatment on Trial.—1 Jar and battery of electricity, stored in condensed form, sent prepaid with 10 days' supply of treatment for free trial. It cures without fail, chronic, nervous, private and all other diseases, including female trouble and weakness, lost manhood, etc., Madrid-Paris Co., San Francisco, Cal.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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I CURE FITS! I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

Contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

STATE ASSAY OFFICE.

I have analyzed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder bought by me in open market and have found it free from Alum and Ammonia and containing no deleterious ingredients of any kind. It makes fine light bread, and I can recommend it to all wishing pure and wholesome food.

LOUIS FALKENAU, Formerly State Assayer.

San Francisco, January 25th, 1889.

AN HONEST DRUGGIST,

when asked for the best blood-purifier, always recommends Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because he knows it has by far the largest sale and gives the best satisfaction to his customers. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," "Fever Sores," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

Consumption, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

WARRANTED. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or six Bottles for $5.00.

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If you want to be *permanently* cured of Rheumatism, Gout, or any disease of the blood, try Webb's Hemony, 40 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

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None genuine without my signature on stopper of every bottle.

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$75.00 TO $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

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MR. JOHN W. FURBUSH, An Army Veteran, OF WAKEFIELD,

who has probably suffered more than any man or woman in America to-day. Taken sick while in the Army, he has endured untold agonies since. Describing his first symptoms he said: "My head ached and my appetite was poor. I felt a faintness at the pit of the stomach, and bad taste in my mouth, while my skin was sometimes hot and sometimes cold. I next felt pains in my back and around the lower portion of my body, and noticed a peculiar odor and color in the water I passed, which was scanty at one time and free at others. Sometimes it pained me to void it, and again it was almost impossible to do so at all. Finally I began to pass clear blood accompanied with the greatest strain and agony."

No less than 20 eminent physicians attended Mr. Furbush at various times, but not one of them could help him. He was near death's door. And yet he says: "I am alive and well to-day, wholly through the wonderful power of Hunt's Remedy which took me from the verge of the grave."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY.... AUGUST 24 1889

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FASHIONS IN LEATHER.

Russian Leather, Ooze Calf, Kangaroo, Patent Leather and Cordovan.

In her choice of leather Dame Fashion shows the same fickle mind as in her selection of dress goods or other wearing apparel. Last year a very pronounced demand was experienced for Russia leather, and this year it seems probable it will be more extensive. The distinctive odor which characterizes the article seems to have a peculiar fascination for the general public, and they are no longer content to have their pocket-books, their purses, their bags or their belts made of Russia leather, but they must wear their boots, shoes or slippers made o the same material.

But of all fashion's pet leathers ooze calf is this summer the favorite. Two years ago it was unknown. This summer, in all the many original designs for tasteful footgear, ooze calf plays a very conspicuous part. Its soft, velvety feeling and appearance no doubt commend it to the favor of the ladies. It is really calf, small skins of fine fiber being selected. The dyes are percolated or oozed through it; hence its name. The velvety feeling is given to the flesh side by a series of sandpapering, while the grain side of the skins is slightly pebbled. This permits of many combinations from the same skin. Thus a shoe may have a vamp the velvet side outward and quarters grain side out, and as the head and neck of the skin are always slightly darker in shade than the butt, those parts are used for trimmings. The peculiar texture of a calfskin permits of its being dyed a "fast color" in any color and shade from jet black to a bright orange or cream white. Though gray, tan, and russet are the most in demand, close adherents of the "latest" are now calling for "blood orange." Not only is ooze calf being used in the manufacture of shoes, but it is also used to quite an extent by the makers of albums, pocket-books, hand bags, card cases, pen wipers, and a thousand other novelties. Nor is this all, for the dressmakers have caught the popular craze, and ooze calf now adorns the head gear and serves as the latest in dress trimmings.

Kangaroo is another of fashion's favorites. It was first used in the manufacture of shoes about twelve years ago, since which time it has gradually grown in favor. As it has won public favor entirely by its merits, it will doubtless retain its popularity for some years. It has the virtue of being both durable and very easy to foot. Its strength is so great as to defy the power of ordinary men to tear. The kangaroo was first hunted for sport. The Australian considered that his visiting English cousin had not "done" the country if he returned without enjoying the excitement of a kangaroo hunt. The kangaroo is now hunted for profit, the hide being worth from seventy-five to eighty-five cents a pound. As shooting injures the hide the killing is usually done by clubbing.

During 1888 upwards of 750,000 kangaroo hides were imported into the United States. Add to this the number of hides consumed in Europe, and it seems no wonder that the Australian Government is now discussing the advisability of limiting the annual slaughter of kangaroos.

Patent leather is one of the things of fashion's fancy. The better grades of patent leather shoes are made from patent calf. It may be surprising to many to learn that no patent calf is made in this country, but it is all imported from Germany and France. Some few years ago the tanners here spent considerable money in trying to make a patent calf that would compare favorably in quality with the imported article, but were unable to do it. Patent leather and patent calf must not be confounded. Of the former large quantities are made here, it being tanned from cowhide, while the latter is from calfskin. Small calfskins of fine fiber are selected. During the process of tanning they are stretched, else the japan would soon crack. The process of laying the japan followed in Germany and France is a secret the American tanner has not yet learned. A first quality patent calf, if not exposed to sudden change of temperature, will wear quite as well as the ordinary calf. The quality may be judged by the brilliancy of the jet black. If the japan has a bluish cast, depend upon it the quality is not first-class, and let not the smoothest-tongued shoe salesman deceive you.

Cordovan has taken the place of alligator for wear in wet weather. This, too, is largely imported from Germany. It is made from certain parts of the horse hide, and is a very durable leather. It is impervious to water, and has a very smooth surface. It is not imported in sides, as are most kinds of leather, but comes blocked to the shape of the vamp. Unlike calf, it does not stretch in wearing, but retains the shape of the last until the shoe is worn out. A few years ago it was very expensive, but recently the tanners have conquered many of the difficulties in preparing the hide, and, with reduced cost, it is now quite popular.

As to what is the coming leather no man can tell. Almost every animal, and even reptile, has played a part in the make up of fashionable foot gear. It was only a few days ago the reporter saw in the cutting room of a slipper manufacturer the skins of a moccasin snake measuring eight feet and its mate measuring seven feet. These were to be made into slippers, and the small pieces to be made into pocketbooks.—N. Y. Sun.

—The militia of the different States, while they may be efficient in some respects, are generally set down as N. G.—Texas Siftings.

THE HABIT OF LYING.

Falsehoods That Are Really a Credit to Those Who Tell Them.

Have you ever noticed how general the habit of telling falsehoods is among your acquaintances and even with yourself? If not, just set apart one day to keep track of your own sayings and those of others, and if you can not say at the end of the day that this world is made up of people who habitually tell fibs and falsehoods then it can be safely inferred that you have not talked with any body and have been silent yourself, or else that you have grown forgetful and have not tallied correctly. Do not hold up your hands in holy horror at this statement, but read on and find out the use and abuse of untruths. Falsehoods, when used in the proper place, are not, as many suppose, things to be marked up against us in the records by which we shall eventually be judged, but on the contrary, according to my ideas, will entitle us to a bright sunny spot in the great Oklahoma of the future. What can be more noble than the words of the sick man who, although he feels that his malady is growing worse, in order to save is friends anxiety declares that he is getting better, and while pains rack his body declares that he is resting comfortably? What more generous than the words of the child which will give up its sweets to another and say that it does not care for them, while in reality its mouth is fairly "watering" for them? What can cause us to respect a young lady more than to hear her tell her parents, whom she knows are aversed to her attending an opera or some other amusement, that she does not care to go, thus relieving the parental minds of the idea that possibly they have caused pain by expressing their wishes? Or who if more deserving of a kindness than the man who, in order to help a fellow-being, will devote valuable time to his assistance and then declare that the act did not inconvenience him in the least and that the time he spent in doing it was valueless? These are the kinds of falsehoods and fibs that are a credit to those who tell them. There are only two other kinds of untruths, and one of those, I think, is the kind which should cause us to pity, not to blame, the one who tells them. These are the malformations of truth which the genus "yarn spinner" gets off, which, although they may be "whoppers," never harm anybody, and you generally find that the man who gets off yarns of this sort is harmless and will not tell a falsehood in order to injure his neighbor. That which has ruined the reputations of fibs, falsehoods, untruths and yarns is the genuine "lie." By that word is meant that which is told by the scandal-monger, the sneak, and those who, although they may bear the appearance and reputation of honest people, have yet that on their tongues which is more dangerous than the venom of the viper. By all means encourage the production of the harmless but useful fib or white lie, and don't discourage the man who is fond of telling yarns, as he derives a pleasure from them himself, even if an outsider does not, and he never harms; but of all things avoid a vicious and deliberate liar.—Chicago Journal.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Independence a Marked Characteristic of Japanese Independence.

Japan is in an especial sense an American mission field. Of the twenty-six Protestant missionary societies which are laboring in that field twenty are American, including two Canada societies. The first missions in Japan were began just thirty years ago. Missionaries of three American churches—the Presbyterian, the Reformed (Dutch), and the Protestant Episcopal—arrived in that country in 1859, and those of the American Baptist Union in the following year. These four churches carried on their missionary work there—and it seemed to be not very encouraging work—without help until 1869, when the American Board and the Church Missionary Society of England sent representatives to join them. Since then other societies have entered the field one after another, nine having joined the list since 1880. The Unitarian missionary went out in 1887, just two years after the Society of Friends (orthodox) had sent their missionaries. European societies have been slow to appreciate the claims of Japan as a mission field. They have missions in China and India, but they have left Japan, for the most part, to America. Only one Continental society has a mission in Japan, begun so recently as 1885. The Scotch Presbyterians, the English Baptists, and three Church of England societies have missionaries in Japan; but of the 443 missionaries laboring in Japan at the close of 1888, no fewer than 386 were from the United States and Canada. The number of missionaries in Japan in 1888 indicates an increase of 90 for the year. There are 249 organized churches, of which 92 are wholly and 157 partially self-supporting—an increase of 28; 25,514 members—a gain of 5,768; 9,698 scholars in day and boarding schools—a gain of 2,553; 287 theological students, and 142 native ministers. The increase of theological students was 71, and of native ministers 40. The growth of hospital practice may be inferred from the fact that the number of patients increased from 3,334 in 1887 to 17,279 in 1888. The contributions of native Christians for all purposes were 34,455 yen—an increase for one year of 22,883 yen. Independence is a marked characteristic of Japanese Christianity. The native Christians show a disposition to help themselves, think for themselves and to have a church of their own.—N. Y. Times.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A Number of Valuable Suggestions and Reflections.

We extract the following from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker:

A REMEDY.—We would suggest to the Postmaster General that he drop a line to the postmaster of this town reading: "Major Bill Perkins—Sir: Either attend to biz or git, and I'd a little rather you'd git. So would the people of your town. Yours truly, and don't be over a week making up your mind what course to take."

TOO PREVIOUS.—Ever since Harrison's election Colonel Hank Taylor, of this town, has been sweating the color out of his blue suspenders in running after office. The office he wanted was boss of the Custom House, and he has been figuring that if he got it he would raise asparagus in his front yard, horse-radish in the back, and put on all the style they do in Chicago. It was only yesterday that he suddenly became aware of the fact that we have no custom house here for him to boss. What he had always supposed was a government institution of the kind, turned out to be Desnoyer's storage house for bones. Colonel Hank has our sympathy in this his hour of deepest trial, but that's the best we can do. We are in no situation to either lend him a shirt or trust him for groceries.

IT MAKES US SAD.—Mrs. Judge Shiver passed the Kicker office at eleven o'clock Tuesday night in a state of happy inebriation, being on her way home from a high lager beer given by Mrs. Prof. Westenhouse at her elegant mansion on Bronco Place. Mrs. Judge was dragging her new bonnet along the ground by the starboard tie and softly singing about pansy blossoms. We were sitting on the front steps in the gentle moonlight, thinking of the past and gone, and the event saddened us more than we can express. We had a mother once. She was not beautiful, and splitting wood while our dear father talked politics at the grocery made her lop-shouldered, but she was good and temperate. Suppose she had been in the habit of getting slewed? Where would we have been to-day? Instead of being at the head of a great weekly paper like the Kicker, which also runs a harness shop, grocery, feed store and bazar in connection, all under one economical management and the same roof, we should doubtless have inhabited a convict's garb in some State prison. Veni, vidi, curanter, which, if we remember correctly, means: "The mother makes the man what he is."

A SUGGESTION.—We have nothing in particular against the Government, neither do we wish Indian Agent Babcock any harm. It seems to be our duty, however, to call the agent's attention to the fact that he is making an ass of himself and that he can resign any time within the next three weeks. If we were running this Government we'd run him head first into the soil about the first thing we took hold of after breakfast Monday morning.

THANKS.—Judge Burrows entered the Kicker office the other day in his usual quiet and dignified manner and laid three cucumbers on our table and withdrew. They are of his own raising, and of superior breed and finish. We thank the judge from the bottom of our heart. Such things prove to the editor that he is not forgotten. We shall publish a two-column sketch of the judge next week.

UNKNOWN FRIENDS.—Some time during Monday night some kind-hearted but unknown friend left a piece of rope about fifteen feet long, beautifully noosed, on our steps as a present for our faithful work in this community. We took it in and shall treasure it highly. The editors of the World, Herald, Times and other New York sheets toil from sun to sun and are hardly known, by name. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive dead-head tickets and beautiful little mementoes to prove that the busy world is not too busy to remember us. *Cum solis.* Which means, 'tis well.—Detroit Free Press.

He Would Not Relent.

A story is being told of a very close citizen of Washington that he wanted to go to Lynchburg recently. At the ticket office he was told that the fare was $1.80.

"One eighty," he muttered. "Gif you $1.40."

"Can't cut rates, sir. One eighty is the fare."

"Gif you one fifty."

"Nope. One eighty."

"Den I'll valk."

"That is your privilege," answered the ticket-seller. So he started off down the track and had made about half the distance when he heard an engine tooting and whistling behind him.

"You needn't visstle," said he, waving his hand, "I'll not gome back."—Washington Post.

—A story is told of an old church clerk who, being unable to read or write, forgot to announce that on the following Sunday there would be no service, the vicar having promised to officiate for a friend at a neighboring church. Directly the congregation were outside, the blunt old clerk thought of his omission; and, rushing out and mounting the nearest tombstone, he shouted at the top of his voice: "This is to give notice that there won't be no church here next Sunday. The vicar's goin' a-fishin' with a friend."

—A mechanician of Danzig has constructed a hand fog-horn that may be heard ten miles. With a second horn of lower pitch to mark the divisions between letters, whole sentences can be clearly transmitted by the Morse or other code of signals.

JACKETS AND CLOAKS.

Description of the Most Popular Fall and Winter Wraps.

Three kinds of wraps are imported for autumn and winter use, viz: cloth jackets for general wear, short mantles for dress occasions, and long cloaks for comfort. The English fancy is to use rough-finished cloths for jackets and other outside garments; but French tailors prefer smooth cloths even for short and jaunty jackets, using the rough cloths merely for borders, collars and cuffs.

The new jackets are shorter in the back and longer in front, sloping gradually to a point. The back has two side forms on each side, fitting it closely to the figure, except in very small sizes, where this would cut up the cloth into so many small pieces that only one side form is preferred. The middle forms may end in plaits or be smoothly fitted over the tournure. The fronts of rough cloth jackets are either double or single breasted, but in most cases the right side laps on the left at the top and buttons diagonally. The fronts are now provided with darts, and are nearer being tight-fitting than they were in last season's coats. The boucle cloths and the thick blanket cloths with rough finish, the diagonal cloths and the somewhat smoother homespuns, are made up in this way in dark brown, blue, *plomb* and black, and there are many cloths that combine two colors, such as brown with blue or brown with red. The standing collar about two inches high is preferred on these coats, and may be of cloth, or of velvet, or of heavy repped silk.

It is finished around the edges with a piping or cord of mohair braid such as finishes the edges of the whole garment; the fronts of the collar are straight, and are made to meet, being provided with a button hole in each end, through which two flaked buttons are passed; if not fastened in this way, there is a small clasp of wood or metal, or else a mammoth hook and eye of fanciful design. The coat sleeves are amply loose all their length, but have no added fullness at the top. Small straight cuffs match the collar. Slit pockets bound with braid are on the sides.

Very large flat buttons are again used, and there are generally two sizes on the same jacket; at the top and at the waist line are set buttons two inches in diameter, while those between are but half that size. Naturally, fewer buttons are used, now that they are so much larger, and in costumes these large buttons are continued to the skirt and coat, while smaller sizes that fasten more easily are placed on the corsage. Flat plaques or cup-shaped backgrounds of bright metal holding stars, flowers or fans of darker metals are the popular designs for buttons on wraps and on cloth dresses. The fancy for vests and for revers fronts continues, but these are seen more often on the fine broadcloth jackets that are imported from French modistes. Dark green cloth is in favor for French jackets cut with the fronts turned back in revers that lap only at the waist line, disclosing above this a vest of the cloth or of satin, plush or velvet. Brown, blue and black cloths are similarly made, and many are finished with a high collar and sleeve bands of furs or else of rough Astrakhan cloth. Braid is still used in diagonal rows and in points on the vest, collar and sleeves, and as a border on the lower edge. Alaska sable, Persian lamb-skin and the light natural beavers will be the popular furs for trimming cloth wraps.

Long cloaks are made with closely fitted backs, half-loose fronts and square sleeves. The back is cut off just below the waist line, and the fullness necessary for the skirt is added there in large pleats, or in French gathers that are taken in long stitches, making the edge shelve out from the closely fitted waist. The fronts may be single or double-breasted, but are mostly fastened only as low as the waist. The trimmings are arranged in lengthwise lines, as a border at the foot is not desirable on these large wraps, unless the wearer is very tall and wishes to shorten her apparent height. Quilted satin linings are in the upper part of such garments, but the wadding seldom extends below the hips, as it is not needed there for warmth, and this helps to reduce the weight, which has hitherto been the objection to large cloaks. Two kinds of velvet or plush, or else heavy ribbed silks, are in the most dressy long cloaks, while plainer garments are of boucle cloth or brocaded wools, or else the blanket cloths that need no lining. For ulsters and closely fitted redingotes the diagonal cloths are much used, and with these are hoods with lining and revers of plush, either plain or striped. The wood-beaded galloons and Theodora braids are the trimmings for long cloth coats. Striped and checked homespuns are liked for traveling coats, and these have the waist and sleeves lined with satin.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Begin Early.

"Education commences at the mother's knee, and every word spoken within hearsay of little children tends toward the formation of character.' Endeavor always to talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and, even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every community which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in a pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious, but excellent, mental training in lively, social argument. Cultivate to the utmost the grace of conversation."—*Boston Budget.*

HAD A RAT-TRAP.

But He Made a Mistake in Waking Up a Passenger.

It was on one of the Sound steamers coming down the other day. A man of middle age and much dignity had fallen asleep in his rocking-chair on the promenade deck, when he was approached by a sharp-nosed, hawk-eyed man of forty, who had a parcel in his hand.

"Hey—you!" he exclaimed, as he slapped the sleeping man on the shoulder.

"Sir! How dare you?" sternly demanded the latter, as he roused up.

"I haven't done any thing that I can be sent to State prison for, have I?"

"What is your business with me, sir?"

"That's better. That's coming to the point. Let me draw up a chair and take it easy as we chat. You told me at Stonington that you thought you would order twelve dozen as a starter. Suppose you double the order and take ten per cent. discount?"

"Sir, what are you talking about, and who do you take me for?" demanded the man.

"Your name is—is Faxon—firm of Faxon & Brown, dealers in hardware, isn't it?"

"No, sir!"

"What! Why, I'd bet a farm agin a wheel-barrow that it was! Didn't we have a conversation at Stonington?"

"No, sir!"

"Didn't I show you my centennial rat-trap and exhibit its workings?"

"No, sir!"

"Didn't demonstrate the fact that it would catch and hold any thing from a mouse to a raccoon, and that the public was bound to buy millions of 'em?"

"Sir! Do you intend to insult me?" shouted the other.

"Not for Joseph. I never insulted nobody. It's curious if I have made a mistake. Didn't you spend half an hour yesterday investigating my anti-friction, double leverage, anti-cogless centennial rat-trap, warranted to clean out a whole county of rats, mice, chipmunks, gophers and rabbits inside of ten days, or no pay?"

"No, sir! No, sir!"

"Well, that's queer! I'd take my affidavy it was you. And you didn't order twelve dozen, to be shipped the first of the week?"

"Never! You ought to have more sense and manners, sir! Go away about your business!"

"My business is to sell the centennial rat-trap—only thing ever invented to entice rats without bait; no delicate machinery to get out of order; no cost for steam power to run it. If I have made a mistake I beg your pardon."

"Then go away, sir—go away before I forget my position and do you injury!"

"You wouldn't injure a feller for wanting to sell you a rat-trap which lays over all other inventions in America, would you? If you ain't the man who ordered the twelve dozen, you may want to give me an order just the same. I will show you how it works."

"No, you won't! Go away, sir—go, or I'll do you harm! You are the most impudent rascal I've met in a year!"

"And you won't look at my trap?"

"No, sir!"

"And you want me to leave you in solitude?"

"At once, sir!"

"Well, I'll do it. Some folks force their inventions upon the public. That ain't my style. My centennial rat-trap speaks for itself. I go, sir; but I leave my card. Peruse it at your leisure. All mail will reach me promptly at that address. Send you a dozen on trial, or give you a discount of five per cent. on all over three dozen. Send in your orders as early as possible, as the season is forward. Au revoir, sir."—N. Y. Sun.

Wood Pavements in Europe.

It appears that wood pavements have met with greater success in some of the countries of Europe than in our own, the reason assigned for this being the fact of their having a foundation of concrete to rest upon in the former, at the same time receiving more attention there, in the way of maintenance, than here. Owing to its hardness and resinous quality, American yellow pine, it is stated, has become the favorite wood for this purpose in Berlin and Hamburg; and official report says that Frederick's Bridge, Berlin, which was paved in the spring of 1879 with the wood in question, is still in good condition, while the approaches, paved with granite blocks, have twice since required repaving. The Opera platz, also, in front of the Emperor's palace, was paved seven years ago partly with yellow pine and cypress, at a point where the traffic is greatest, while at other points stone blocks were used, the laying of the different surfaces with these several materials being at the same time. According to the report the area covered with the wood pavement is at present the one which is best preserved.—N. Y. Sun.

—According to the New York Sun Herr von Bulow has won one triumph in America that has as yet been unchronicled. One afternoon while the crowded audience was listening silently to his wonderful shadings, all over the house, up in the galleries, down in orchestra, on either side of the balcony, mice come running out to hear him play, as their ancestors came out to hear the great master, Mozart, long ago.

Appreciative.

(The young lady has just finished playing a selection from "Faust.")

Old Lady—How nice! I always did like "Home, Sweet Home."

Young Lady (with a start)—"Home, Sweet Home!"

Old Lady—Yes; Min plays it. I can always tell it when she crosses her hands.—Harper's Bazar.

He Was Mistaken.

A man with fire in his eyes and his fists doubled up was prancing around on Monroe avenue yesterday when a policeman hailed him with:

"Are you looking for anybody in particular?"

"I should remark that I was. I'm going to smash a fellow's head the minute I find him!"

"What for?"

"He called me a crank, and I don't take that from anybody."

"I suppose you know the definition of the term?"

"You bet I do! It means a fellow who will walk into a saloon where five or six of his friends are and drink alone. I have never done it in my life, and I'll allow no man to impeach my honor."

The officer explained the term as generally understood, and the man replied:

"Is that possible! Well, then, I won't smash him. I must post up on some of these things before I get into trouble."—Detroit Free Press.

So Artless.

He stood in a doorway on Woodward avenue the other rainy day with an umbrella in his hand and he seemed to be waiting for an opportunity. One soon came tripping along. She had no umbrella, and he stepped out, raised his own and began:

"Excuse me, but"——

"Oh, certainly," she laughingly exclaimed. "You are very, very kind. I shall always remember it. Good-by."

And she took the umbrella from his grasp and tripped away without ever once looking back, and he returned to the shelter of the doorway to exclaim:

"There goes a $5 umbrella and here stands an idiot who has been sold for a cent."—Detroit Free Press.

Cupid's New Arrow.

Young Cupid went storming to Vulcan one day,
And besought him to look at his arrow.
"'Tis useless," he cried; "you must mend it, I say!
'Tis not fit to let fly at a sparrow.
There's something that's wrong in the shaft or the dart,
For it flutters quite false to my aim;
'Tis an age since it fairly went home to the heart,
And the world really jests at my name.

'I have straightened, I've bent, I've tried all, I declare;
I've perfumed it with sweetest of sighs;
'Tis feathered with ringlets my mother might wear,
And the barb gleams with light from young eyes;
But it falls without touching—I'll break it, I vow—
For there's Hymen beginning to pout;
He's complaining his torch burns so dull and so low
That Zephyr might puff it right out."

Little Cupid went on with his pitiful tale
Till Vulcan the weapon restored.
"There, take it, young sir; try it now—if it fail
I will ask neither fee nor reward."
The urchin shot out, and rare havoc he made;
The wounded and dead were untold;
But no wonder the rogue had such slaughtering trade,
For the arrow was laden with gold.
—Nebraska State Journal.

The Beauties of Knowledge.

"My son, you should emulate young Bloodgood. Instead of wasting his time he worked hard, saved money, educated himself and graduated as a physician."

"Have you seen him lately?"

"Yesterday."

"What was he doing?"

"Well—er—ah—he was driving a street car."—Nebraska State Journal.

Eligibility.

"But, my dear, what has that old man to recommend himself aside from his riches?"

"Heart disease."—Life.

Advice Is Cheap.

Seedy Stranger—I have here a couple of articles which I think would interest your readers.

Editor—Well, sir, what are their subjects?

Seedy Stranger—They are editorials. One is on "The Business Situation," and the other "Advice to Young Men as to Getting on in Life."

Editor—If you will leave them we will look them over.

Seedy Stranger—Thank you; but if you would only advance me five cents it would be a great favor. I should like to buy a neat but not gaudy sandwich.—America.

Not an Uncommon Voice.

The music teacher in the Sunday school was selecting a chorus. He inquired of each scholar in what voice he sang. They answered tenors, altos, etc. One little boy didn't know what his voice was.

"Say treble," was the kindly advice.

He became confused, blundered and said, "Terrible."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—The smallest oil painting in the world is entitled "What an Awful Lie," is one inch by an inch and a quarter in size, very handsomely framed and was painted by Mueller, a celebrated artist. The picture represents two monks in conversation, one of them evidently getting off a whopper to the other. It is exhibited in New York.

A QUEER NEWSPAPER.

It Has the Greatest Earthly Dignity and a Circulation of Three.

Instead of "the largest circulation" the newspaper of the greatest dignity has "the smallest circulation in the world." It is the Austrian Kaiser's Chronicle, the most curious publication in Europe. Its proprietor is Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who publishes it for his sole benefit, and not for that of the public. State duties occupy most of his time, and he has little leisure to read the Vienna dailies. He wants to know not only what goes on every day in the civilized world, but also what is said in Europe and America about the Austrian Government.

To satisfy this desire it would be necessary for him to skim through hundreds of papers daily, but even then many a pungent notice of himself or his Government would certainly escape him. And even if he were to employ a staff of clerks to examine the papers, and clip out the proper articles, he would be little better off, for he would have no time to read the mass of material which they would hand to him every morning. News, however, the Kaiser must have, and through this paper, the Imperial Review, he gets it in richer and fuller measure than any other man in the world. The construction of the paper is as unique as its object. The imperial news bureau, which is almost a department of state, publishes it at a cost of 200,000 gulden yearly. The chief of the bureau, who is a high Government official, is assisted by several sub-editors, each of whom is in turn assisted by a corps of trained clerks. The work begins before dawn, when the chief's mail wagon proceeds to the depot for the foreign papers. Once in the bureau they are sorted to the different countries or states, and taken to the various sub-editors. There is a copy of every leading paper in Europe, no matter in what language it may be printed, and there are also copies of several minor Austrian papers in the different dialects of the empire. The huge pile of papers being arranged, the clerks go to work. On any reference to the Austrian Government or the imperial family being found a blue pencil is drawn through the article. In this manner the readers get through their work, after which the marked papers are sent to the sub-editors, who read the articles carefully and condense them. A lengthy criticism may thus be reduced to a few lines, though if very important little pruning may take place. In all cases the original language and style are closely preserved. It is, of course, necessary to translate all foreign articles into German, as the Review is in that language. This work of translation takes a long time, but can not be shirked, as the foreign criticisms form an essential part of the Review. In due time, however, every paper has been read and every article condensed, and now comes the last process in the construction of this strange paper. It is late at night, for the work is very heavy and the paper must be ready for the Emperor in the morning. Men famous for their penmanship do the finishing work. The selected articles are given to them and they make three copies—one for the Emperor, one for the Foreign Minister, and one for the Secretary of State. A fourth copy is never made, and a glimpse at one of the three is never vouchsafed to any one unconnected with the bureau. The copy for the Emperor is written on beautiful linen paper, and at the head of the first page stands the finely decorated title, Journal-Revue for Sie Majestat den Kaiser. The copies of the minister and secretary are also written on exceptionally handsome paper, but of an inferior quality to that used for the Emperor's. The writing itself is like copper plate, and no matter what the hurry may be, excellence in this respect is imperative. There are usually from sixteen to twenty pages in the paper, but in dull times, when criticism is scanty, it falls as low as four or five. It is the Emperor's regular custom to read the Review as soon as he wakes in the morning, and if there is any specially important article in it he summons his minister and has a talk with him about it. At any rate he reads the journal from beginning to end, and thus knows each day how he and his Government are regarded by the civilized nations of the earth. The articles may be old—as a matter of fact each journal is a day late—but they are new to him.—Current Literature.

A Sensible Canvasser.

An agent who had made a study of human nature stopped at a gate on Second avenue the other day and asked of a small boy digging plantains out of the grass:

"Bub, is your mother home?"

"Yes, sir."

"Changed hired girls within a week?"

"No, sir."

"House cleaning all done?"

"Yes, sir."

"Got her new spring bonnet?"

"She has."

"Children well?"

"Yes, sir."

"Father go away good-natured this morning?"

"He did."

"Then I guess I'll ring the bell and try to sell her a picture."

She took two, and asked him to call in a day or two with a $7 family Bible.—Detroit Free Press.

—An Indiana gardener claims that he protects against the cabbage worm by laying a sprig of pennyroyal on each cabbage.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY AUGUST 24 1889

THE TERRY TRAGEDY.

The following summing up of the Terry tragedy is taken from the ALTA, a paper always disposed to take a fair and impartial stand on every public matter, and presents the best view of this deplorable affair.

The killing of David S. Terry by the United States Deputy Marshal David Nagle was an unfortunate affair, regretted, we believe, by no one more than by Justice Field, in whose defense the fatal shot was fired. There seems, however, to be an almost undivided sentiment that the killing was justifiable. Everything attending the tragedy points to the iresistable conclusion that there was a premeditated determination on the part of Terry and his wife to provoke Justice Field to an encounter, in which either Terry might find an excuse for killing the man against whom he had threatened vengeance, or in which his wife might use the pistol which she always carries, in the pretended defense of her husband. For some time past it has been feared that a meeting between Terry and Justice Field would result in bloodshed. There is now indisputable proof that Terry had made repeated threats that he would assault Justice Field the first time he met him off the bench, and that if the Judge resisted he would kill him. Viewed in the light of these threats, Terry's presence on the same train with Justice Field will hardly be regarded accidental, and his actions in the breakfast room at Lathrop were directly in line with the intentions he had previously expressed. Nagle's prompt and deadly use of his revolver is to be judged with due reference to the character and known disposition of the man with whom he had to deal and to his previous actions and threats. He was attending Justice Field, against the will of the latter and in spite of his protest, in obedience to an order from the Attorney-General of the United States to Marshal Franks to detail a deputy to protect the person of Justice Field from Terry's threatened violence. A slap in the face may not under ordinary, circumstances be sufficient provocation to justify the taking of human life; but it must be remembered that these were no ordinary circumstances and Terry was no ordinary man. Terry was a noted pistol shot; it was known that he invariably carried arms and that he boasted of his ability to use them. If on this occasion he was unarmed, as Mrs. Terry asserts, Nagle had no means of knowing that fact; on the contrary, to his mind every presumption was in favor of the belief that he carried both pistol and knife, in accordance with his usual habit. As a peace officer, even apart from the special duty which had been assigned to him, he was justified in taking the means necessary to prevent Terry from continuing his assault; but the means necessary in the case of one man may be totally inadequate with a man bearing the reputation of David S. Terry, a man who only a few months previously had drawn a knife while resisting the lawful authority of another United States officer. It is true that if Terry was unarmed, the deputy-marshal might have arrested him, without taking his life or seriously endangering his own; but Terry was a man of gigantic stature, and, though aged, in posession of a giant's strength; and there is no one who is acquainted with him or has had oppurtunity to learn his past history, who does not know that he was a desperate man, willing to take desperate chances, and to resort to desperate means when giving way to his impulses of passion, and that any person who should at such a moment attempt to stay his hand would do so at the risk of his life. Whether he had a pistol with him at that moment or not, there was every reason to believe that he was armed, and that the blow with his hand was intended only as a precursor to a more deadly blow with a weapon. At such moments little time is allowed for reflection. The officer of the law was called upon to act and to act promptly. He did so and the life of David S. Terry was the forfeit. He fell, a victim to his ungovernable passions, urged on to his fate by the woman who was at once his wife and his client, and perhaps further incited by sensational newspaper articles which stirred up the memory of his resentment for fancied wrongs and taunted him with the humiliation of threats unfulfilled.

The close of Judge Terry's life ends a career and an era. He had the misfortune to carry into a ripened state of society the conditions which are tolerable only where social order is not fully established. Restless under authority, and putting violence above law, he lived by the sword and has perished by it.

That example which refused submission to judicial finalities was becoming offensive to California, but the incubus of physical fear was upon many, who realized that the survival of frontier ways into a non-frontier period was a damage to the State. But, be this as it may, the stubborn spirit which defied the law has fallen by the law.

When Justice Field showed the highest judicial courage in the opening incidents of the tragedy which has now closed, the manhood of California received a distinct impetus. When the Justice, with threats made against his life, returned to the State unarmed and resentful of protection against assault, declaring that when Judges must arm to defend themselves from assault offered in reprisal of their judicial action, society must be considered dissolved, he was rendering to our institutions the final and highest possible service. The event that followed the killing of Terry in the act of striking him the second time from behind, while he sat at table in a crowded public dining room, was the act of the law. The Federal Department of Justice, by its cheif, the Attorney-General of the United States, had ordered its officer the United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, to take such means and in such measure as might be necessary to protect the persons of the Judges against assault by Judge Terry, in carrying out the threats that he had made. This order was from the executive arm of the Government, and it was carried out to the letter. Judge Terry took the law into his own hands, and fell. Nothing can add to the lesson his fate teaches. It is established now that in California no man is above the law; that no man can effect the even poise of Justice by fear. Confiding in his own strength as superior to the law, David S. Terry fell wretchedly.

No more need be said. New California inscribes upon her shield, "Obedience to the law, the first condition of good citizenship," and the past is closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
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REFRESHING SLEEP,
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THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are guaranteed perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year-old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year-old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year-old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year-old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	10 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	10 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year-old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year-old	20 00

CLASS XII
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of ham and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ dozen bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any A rtist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequin, $5 00
wall panel or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14 $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$25
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence. - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal:
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.		10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7 35 p. m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m	Lv.	7 10 a. m.
		No. 3.		No. 4.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m		5 25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a m		1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.		11 00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (36 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. wagons for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.....1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 92¼
Lead, 3.92½
Copper, 12.00
Tin, 20.15
Sugar, .07
Coffee, 15 @ 18¼
Wool, domestic, 32 @ 39.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

FRIDAY, August 16th.

Estate of Joel H. Smith, deceased—Filed inventory and appraisement.

TUESDAY, August 20th.

Mary A. Malone vs. Frank Malone—Filed complaint in action for divorce and summons issued.

MARRIED.

SKINNER—CAZERES—In Tehachipa, August 11, 1889, by Rev. P. M. Bannon, Emilia D. Cazeres to William S. Skinner.

CANNON—TIBBITTS—At Fairfield Center, Maine, July 18, by Rev. J. L. Seward, Mr. Geo. L. Cannon and Miss Mina B. Tibbits.

The Waterville *Mail* says: "Mr. Geo. L. Cannon, of the firm of Morse & Cannon, of this city, and Miss Mina B. Tibbets, also of Waterville, were united in marriage Thursday morning, July 18, at the residence of Mr. Hiram Potter in Fairfield Centre, by Rev. J. L. Seward, of this city. A pleasant party had assembled at an early hour to witness the ceremony, at the conclusion of which a bountiful wedding breakfast was served by Mr. and Mrs. Potter. The generosity of many kind friends was amply attested by the large display of useful and valuable bridal gifts, among which was an elegant silver service, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Potter, silver knives, forks, spoons, berry spoon, vasas, rich glassware, fine engravings, embroidered scarfs, and many articles seen on such an occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon are to take a bridal tour of two weeks."

BORN.

BOURLAND—At Rawson's Ranch, August 14, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bourland a daughter.

Owens river is lower at present than it has ever been known.

Boulanger has been found guilty of embezzlement and treason.

Truckee had a destructive fire on the 13th in which over thirty houses were burned.

L. F. J. Wrinkle came up from Keeler and remained in town a couple of days this week.

J. A. McKenzie is making improvements on his residence at the Lucky Jim mine at Darwin.

Miss Annie Kohler will soon return to Independence and take charge of the public school here.

The family of W. S. Enos, of Camp Independence, have returned home from the lower country.

After two months work in experting the Auditor's books of Los Angeles, the shortage has been found to be $5,652.

The sum of $202,485 was paid out for wages to employés on the Comstock for the month of July.

Rev. E. McEvers has gone to Bishop to take charge of the pastorate there. His family will remain here about a month.

Mrs. Blair and her daughter, Miss Maud Cook, will leave Europe for their home in Independence about the first of September.

No teacher has yet been secured for the Georges Creek school. It is understood, however, that Mr. Janvier has the refusal of the situation.

H. L. Gordon has confessed to the Clipper Gap train robbery in December last. He says he and his brother did the work and got $5,000.

Billy S. is claimed for the fastest 600 yard horse in the State of Nevada to the extent of offering to match him against anything for $1,000 a side.

Henry Giles returned last week from a visit to his old home in England. He brought with him a handsome jockey outfit and in all probability the "ivory bones" will be sporting it during fair week.

John L. Sullivan has discovered that his arrest was no joke. He was sentenced to one year in prison and referee Fitzpatrick, who pleaded guilty got off a with fine of $200. Jake Kilrain is out on bail in Baltimore, and is a badly scared pugilist.

The Inyo Canal is now completed to a point about four miles north of Lone Pine Station. Slow progress is now being made owing to the character of the soil, which is rocky. The line of the ditch is close to the base of the Inyo mountains at this point, but the closer to the mountains the ditch is run the more land will it irrigate.

The California State Board of Trade Committee say that the Owens River during the summer months carries sufficient water to place a surface depth of 15 inches of water on 300,000 acres of land without the use of storage reservoirs. Less than 12,000 acres are now cultivated in Owens Valley.

A miner's inch of water, legal measure, in the State of California, is that quantity of water which will flow through an opening of one square inch in the bottom or side of a vessel under a pressure of four inches above the opening. Fifty of the above miners inches is equivalent to the discharge of one cubic foot of water per second.

Milton A. Sharp, the "Black Bart" of Nevada, who stood up stages and walked off with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasury box for years in Esmeralda county, and who was finally captured, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary took advantage of the confidence reposed in him as a trusty, and on Thursday evening of last week took leg bail. A reward of $350 is offered for his recapture.

Sporting.

For some time past a challenge has been published by Manuel Diaz offering to run any man in Inyo county 125 yards at Lone Pine on the 16th of September. On Wednesday an agreement signed by Walter Ober was sent to Lone Pine, accompanied with $50 as a forfeit, accepting the challenge as follows: The race to be run between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m., on a level, hard track, or one having a slight declivity. Each party to select a judge, the judges to appoint a starter. To start at the sound of a pistol shot. If either party neglects or refuses to run, or fails to deposit $150 with the stakeholder on September 15th, he shall forfeit $50. No reply has yet been received but Diaz will undoubtedly make his challenge good. The men are very evenly matched and the contest will be close and exciting. S. Moore desires the statement made that he is ready at any time to run either Ober or Diaz, or both of them. A match will probably be arranged for fair week. A challenge is also being publirhed by Marshall Naylor to run "Sidewinder" against "Darby," notwithstanding the fact that Irv. H. Mulholland offered to accept the challenge three weeks ago, conceding 6 pounds weight, Darby to carry 133 pounds and Sidewinder 127, and also to ride catch weights. Neither of the offers were accepted, and as the challenge is still being published, an acceptance in strict accordance with its terms will be found in this issue. It is now a case of "put up or shut up."

School Social.

On Wednesday evening quite a number of people met at Georges Creek and spent a most pleasant evening, the occasion being the completion of the new school house at that place. The music was good and the new building afforded an excellent place for dancing. The affair was rendered especially pleasant by the amusement afforded the children, the keen zest with which they entered into the sport could not help but bring pleasurable emotions to the older ones who watched them. Their dancing may not have been a la mode but their "get there" tendencies were refreshing, and more than all, happiness was depicted on each childish face. The new building is well calculated in every way for a schoolroom. The ceilings are high and there is plenty of light and ventilation. The building is decidedly a credit to the district and to its builders, Messrs. Cartier, Stecker, and Andrews. The work is thorough in every particular.

Challenge Accepted.

I hereby accept the challenge offered by Marshall Naylor to run "Sidewinder" against "Darby," the conditions being as follows: The race to take place between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. of Monday, September 23, 1889, on the race track at Independence, under the management of the 18th Dist. Agricultural Association. Distance, one mile and repeat. Purse, $400—$200 a side. Both horses to carry not less than 118 pounds. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern. I have this day deposited with J. C. Irwin, as stakeholder, the sum of $50 as a forfeit. The party to the agreement failing to deposit the additional sum of $150 with the said stakeholder on or before 12 o'clock m. of Saturday, September 21st, to forfeit $50. Said sum of $50 will remain with J. C. Irwin till September 1st, being ample time for the backers of Sidewinder to make their challenge good. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Independence, August 23, 1889.

Wounds From Barb Wire.

The following receipt, from the *Home Journal*, is pronounced by many horsemen to be the best thing they have ever used for healing cuts and flesh wounds of all kinds in live-stock, especially from barbed wire, and flies will not trouble a cut where it is used: Raw linseed oil, 16 ounces; saltpetre, powdered, 1 ounce; sugar of lead, powdered, 1 ounce; sulphuric acid, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, ½ ounce. Mix the oil with the saltpetre and sugar of lead, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring constantly. When cold, pour off from the dregs and add the carbolic acid. Apply with a feather twice daily. Do not wash the sore at all. Keep a supply constantly on hand to be ready for casualities.

Apportionment.

County Superintendent Shannon has made the following apportionment of $1,010.94 school money received from the State:

DISTRICT.	SCHOOL	LIBRARY.
Bishop	$148 45	$16 49
Big Pine	68 40	7 60
Darwin	54 90	6 10
Fish Spings	68 40	7 60
Irving	68 40	7 60
Independence	68 40	7 60
Lone Pine	90 90	10 10
Milton	68 40	7 60
Round Valley	68 40	7 60
Station	68 40	7 60
Union	68 40	7 60

Birthday Party

A pleasant party was given by Mrs. N. E. Conklin at Blockrock on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the 21st birthday of Alvah Conklin. Music, dancing and games were indulged in and the guests were admirably entertained until morning. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. P. Laird, Mrs. Webb, Misses M. Conklin, Addie Lewis, Sarah James, Annie Thomsen and Nellie Craig, Messrs. W. R. Johnson, J. W. Murphy, Geo. Lewis, W. P. Yaney, Frank Densmore and J. Rogers.

Castro & Carrasco have bought the property formerly occupied by E. H. Edwards in Lone Pine.

Benjamin F. Butler has declined to participate as counsel in the prosecution of Deuputy Marshal Nagle for the killing of Judge Terry.

Mr. William Kermode has been engaged to teach the Lone Pine school during the coming term. Mr. Kermode is spoken of as an excellent teacher and in every way qualified to fill the position he has secured.

M. Damala the ex-husband of Sarah Bernhardt, died at Paris last week of cerebral congestion. The deceased was a native of Greece, was married to the distinguished actress in the Church of St. Andrew, London, in 1882, and was subsequently divorced from her.

Mary A. Malone has commenced action against Frank Malone for a divorce. In her complaint she alleges that they were married at Bishop Creek on July 29th 1882 and that some time during the following month the defendant deserted and abandoned her and ever since has continued to desert and abandon her.

The County Board of Education met at Independence on Tuesday and is still in session. Messrs. Shannon, Hardy, Laird, Crough and Janvier are present. William Deby, of Laws, and Miss Jennie A. Shirley of Bishop, are being examined for teacher's certificates. The first day's examinations generally considered a test, was successfully passed.

Correspondence.

BISHOP, August 19, 1889.

EDS. INDEPENDENT:—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper what was done at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors about the County Bonds. SUBSCRIBER.

Nothing was done at the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the matter of refunding the county indebtedness. There is a proposition before the Board to refund at five and one-half per cent, $1,000 to be paid for commissions. Some of the members think a lower rate can be had and we understand a correspondence on the subject is now going on. We will have something to say on this subject later on.

A Business Opening

In another column will be found the advertisement of Thomas Boland, of Keeler, for the disposal of his general merchandising business at that place. Mr. Boland has been in business at that place for a considerable time and has built up a good trade. There are more laboring men in Keeler than any other town in the County. The Soda works, marble quarry, and other enterprises afford employment to many men who get their supplies at Keeler. Any person desiring to go into business at a good stand should lose no time in communicating with Mr. Boland.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address THOS. BOLAND KEELER.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grai Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Nathan Rhire, a creditor of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order upon Emelie Thiebaut, Administratrix of said estate, requiring her to sell the personal property as also the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that said Administratrix and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the tenth day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room in the Court house, in the town of Independence, in said County, to show cause why an order should not be granted upon the said Administratrix to sell all the personal property, as well as so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Inyo Independent," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Independence, in said County, and that a copy of this order be personally served upon said Administratrix.

Dated August 5th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septamb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Relies Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

[redacted]

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

6-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

sep1-tf CROCKER BROS., Props.

WANTED

About 60 head of young cattle to handle on shares. I have excellent summer range and the best of winter feed. The stock will be well attended to. A graded bull from Mr. Hunter's thoroughbred Durham will be turned with the band. For particulars apply to JAMES JENKINS,

3-2 Lone Pine.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE,
BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

S. W. LUITWIELER,

NO. 100 LOS ANGELES ST. Los Angeles, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING

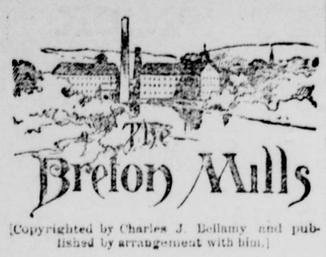
All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper,

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.



The Breton Mills

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Tears of shame started into his eyes. "I aint so low; I never thought but what you would before."

She gave him a look half curious and half pitiful. He might as well have cried for the moon. Could it be the lad thought that just because she was pretty she could make his home happy for him—his?

"I'm not going to have a hand at making another poor man's home. People like us had better be single; there's only half the trouble that way, Tommie."

The broad shouldered young man, who did not know what was good for him, fell back from the woman his heart hungered for as if he was shot. And she walked on, with hardly another thought for the foolish lover who imagined they two could be happy together.

Why couldn't she be rich? They had always told her she was beautiful. If she only had a chance. They say men are fools over pretty women, and that is the only hope a woman has of winning her way. If she only had a chance.

A delicate gray mist floated over the river below the village, and the green forests and fresh meadows on the other side smiled through it, like a fair woman through her tears. A tired soul might have drunk in its beauty and been rested, but Jane Graves cast her eyes down on the dusty road before her and walked along with a set bitter curl on her bright red lips, and did not once look at the gift of God's mercy to the poorest of his creatures. For her part she despised the poor; she didn't pity them; great strong men who submitted to be trodden on and ground under the feet of the rich; whose blood and muscles and quivering flesh were weighed in the balance against a few dollars of the speculators. It was good enough for them as long as they submitted to it. She didn't blame the rich; they were the only wise people; she only envied them. They did well to take all they could get and walk over as many thousands as would fall down before them. Oh, if she could only win her way to their ranks. But the rich men do not come into the weave room for their enslavers.

Suddenly she heard a step behind her; a step she knew from all others in the world, and the whole air seemed to tremble with a new, strange, heavenly impulse.

"Good evening, Jane."

She turned with a new, sweet shyness. It was Curran, the agitator, who was beside her. A soft flush was on her cheeks, a warm light in her eyes that had grown larger for him in delicious surprise.

"Who is that young fellow who just left you?"

"Oh, one of my lovers," she answered coquettishly, dropping her eyes before his.

"He your lover!" repeated Curran in his imperious fashion. "You're not for such as he, Jennie."

Her heart fluttered in sweet fear at the meaning she thought in his words. She was trying to walk very slowly, but how fast they seemed to pass the houses.

"So I told him," she said.

"You did well, then," and he looked down admiringly on the girl. "You are a fine woman. I don't suppose you know it."

Jane Graves tried to look as if it was no to her, and Curran went on. "Few women are prettier. There are fine prizes for such as you in this world if you will only wait." He continued thoughtfully, "Men have to work for distinction; a pretty face brings it to women."

"What sort of prizes?" And she trusted herself to look up at him. How grand he was, with his firm, strong face. If he only had a touch of weakness in him that might bend down to her.

"Position, money, power."

"No woman cares for those." And she believed it as she spoke, looking away over the river.

"What then?" he asked, smiling. "Those things are what all men are working for, I suppose."

"Women care for but one thing."

Sometimes the climax of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have wreaked their fury for a lifetime on a soul. Sometimes it comes in childhood, with three-score years of decline to come after it. It was at this moment that this girl's life reached its moral height. If she could but have kept it.

"That is love," she added softly. "It is their lives; they hope only for that; they dream only of it."

Curran laughed, but gently, as he took her hands at parting, pressing them perhaps unconsciously, yet no man can be wholly careless to such beauty as hers.

"It is only because women are more foolish than men, not because they are more devoted, that they are able to make such absurd mistakes."

She smiled on him as radiantly as a red petaled rose unfolding its glowing heart to the morning sun—the sun that gives everything and wants nothing, and stood half turned watching his retiring form. The road at this point passed near a deserted ruin, once a brick sawmill, which had shern the hills and valleys around of their pride, now a favorite trysting place for lovers of moonlight nights like this would be. Curran was just entering under an arch, where once had swung a heavy oaken door which long ago had served some shivering family for a week's firewood.

He went in and did not once turn. How cruel men are. Perhaps, she told herself, he is to meet there some messenger of the Great league he had told her about, and they will plan together some bold stroke. It was beautiful to have such power, even if it made him forget this one poor girl, whose heart leaped so eagerly for another smile.

The whole world seemed glorified to the girl as she walked on. She had loitered so long that the sun was now almost setting, with his flowing robe of carmine about him, and the whole landscape seemed in a rapture of silent worship. Jane Graves was like one in a dream—her home, which she could tell from its cheap dreary counterparts, might have been a palace; the path along in front of it, beaten by so many faltering footsteps, seemed only pleasantly familiar to her. What had she seen to envy in anybody's life that had not her dear hope!

But down the hill comes a great white horse, tossing his mane and curveting in the pride of his strength and beauty.

Its rider who held the rein so gracefully must be young Philip, the mill owner's son; he had just finished college, they said. So that was the young man Bertha Ellingsworth was engaged to; not ill looking, and he rode well. The girl smiled to herself. "But Bertha Ellingsworth had not seen Curran."

"Did he lift his hat to me?" She looked inquiringly about her. "There is no one else, and his black eyes seemed to know me, too; how odd!" thought the girl, as she walked on more hastily, and the horse and its rider disappeared in a cloud of dust.

"And it seems as if I had seen him somewhere, too."

CHAPTER V.

A RUIN BY MOONLIGHT.

Bertha lay back indolently in her favorite armchair, watching the deepening twilight from her parlor window. Her eyes were almost closed, and Philip, affecting to be interested in Mr. Ellingsworth's conversation, thought he might look at her as fondly as he chose without discovery and rebuke. He was sure he was not noticed, but the girl was quite enjoying his silent offering—so long as he did not guess she perceived it. If a girl must have a lover, Philip did very well. But her lover was no divinity to her; she saw all his faults as clearly as anybody; not with impatience, however; that was not her temperament. For example, he was too short and his shoulders were too slight. She never forgot it for an instant. But then he always did what she said, and that was very convenient, and yet she was half provoked with him for it. A man ought to command a woman's love, not try to coax it from her. He thought quite too much of her for what she returned him; he ought to be stern and cold to her sometimes, and give her a chance to be something besides an ungrateful recipient. But perhaps she would not like him at all in that character. She suddenly opened her eyes wide and looked curiously at her lover; there is nothing so chilling as such a look as that, and Philip winced under it.

"Well, I suppose you two are bursting with tender confidences," smiled Mr. Ellingsworth, as he rose to his feet; "I really won't stay a minute longer." He moved toward the door, then he smiled and looked around; he had thought of something very funny. "Now Philip, my dear boy, you mustn't be too sure of her just because she seems so affectionate. That is where a young man makes his worst mistake. As long as there is another man in the world, he may have hope, that is, the other man."

His daughter looked coolly after him. "Must you go? Why we shall die of ennui. We shall have to take a walk ourselves. Excuse me, Philip, while I get ready."

Left alone, the young man rose and went to the window and looked out at the evening sky. There was a little frown on his face. "What an unpleasant way of talking Bertha's father had. One would think he believed in nothing. There was no danger of his feeling any too sure of her; how far away she seemed to him. The idea of marriage seemed vague and dreamlike, and yet he had her promise."

"You may adjust my shawl for me." His vexation fled, and he smiled with the sweet complacency of possession as he laid the delicate bit of lace about her warm shoulders. To-night would be a good time to turn his idea into reality, and ask her when——

"But you must promise me one thing," she said, standing close to him for one moment.

"What is that, Bertha, dear?" he asked with guilty uneasiness.

She put her soft white hand in his so charmingly that he was suddenly sure it could be nothing hard she would require.

"I promise," he assented.

"No love making in the ruin, if I let you take me there."

"Why, Bertha!" he exclaimed so sorrowfully that he showed his whole plan. The girl laughed.

"You are too cunning by half, Mr. Philip, but then you know love making in the saw mill is too common. Why, it is the rendezvous of all the factory hands. No, I couldn't think of it for a moment."

"Then I won't insist on taking you to the old saw mill."

"Oh, yes! it is charming by moonlight."

"One would think you hadn't any heart." Philip did not confess the peculiar charm this woman's very coldness had for him; there was some quality in it that was irresistibly exciting to his nature. Perhaps it was the presence of an unconscious reserve of passion, never yet revealed, that he felt in her, that kept his heart ever warm, and his eyes ever tender for its unveiling.

The round faced servant girl had come up from the kitchen, and stood awkwardly at the door.

"Yes, you may light the gas now, Annie; we are going out." She laid her hand lightly on Philip's arm as they went down the walk. "I must really have a maid. That Annie is too clumsy for me to endure in the parlor or dining room. Oh, yes, I probably have got a heart; some time it will frighten you, perhaps."

They walked slowly along the street, passing the very spot where Tommie Bowler had offered his poor little all to Jane Graves only an hour or two ago. Their feet trod carelessly on the bits of grass the nervous lover had scattered along the path.

"But you haven't told me about the meeting. Did the agitator have auburn curls, as I said? That is the clearest idea I have got of a hero."

As he told her his adventure they reached the ruin and went in. The moonlight poured through the dismantled roof, and made a white track for itself over the uneven floor, leaving the rest of the interior in the shadow. Such as remained of the fallen rafters made convenient beaches for visitors, who might easily enough imagine themselves in some old world ruin. And the young mill owner's son and Bertha, the hem of whose garment had never touched poverty, seated themselves where many a penniless young fellow had wooed some pretty weaver maid to share his destitution, all for love—soon starved out of both their lives.

Philip felt all his last night's enthusiasm coming over him again, as he described the meeting of the hopeless poor and the life of the family that had taken him in. He seemed to be again thrilled with Curran's eloquence as he pictured his noble presence, and tried to repeat his vivid sentences. Was Bertha listening so patiently to him or only idly watching the shadows as they shifted with the moon? He hoped she was touched. She could help him so much to do something for the thousand souls in the mills if there was anything could be done. And then it seemed so sweet to have an earnest thought and hope in common—one more bond to unite them.

"But what can I do, Bertha? It is all so mixed up. Do you suppose my father would listen to me? But if he would, what can I propose? If I tell him the people are poor and unhappy, he knows all that. I can't ask him to divide all his wealth with them; that wouldn't last so many very long, and then he couldn't employ them any more—they would be spoiled for work, and we would all starve together."

"I wish I could see him," said the girl slowly.

He looked at her blankly.

"Why?"

Suddenly a double tread of feet without, and the forms of two men, one much taller than the other, blocked the doorway.

"Hush, then," whispered Philip excitedly. "There he stands."

The men came forward till they stood directly in the path of the moonlight, which seemed to clothe them with its silver sheen. No need to tell her which was he; the girl bent eagerly forward and fixed her eyes on the majestic figure that stood with folded arms.

"I am very late," began the shorter man apologetically.

Curran did not reply, and the man went on in a minute more. "What is the news? I want to report your village, you know."

"There is no news. It is the same old story. What is the good of reporting and reporting, and then doing nothing?" The words escaped between his teeth like the staccato tones of a cornet. "I am sick of the word 'wait;' it is the resource of the weak."

"But we are weak. Give us time."

Curran unfolded his arms with a gesture of impatience.

"The injustice has got its growth; it has fattened on our flesh and blood, and sucked out the life of untold generations before us." His eyes shone fiercely on the man of caution. "I believe the time has come to destroy it, and the crime of murder lies at our consciences for every crushed soul sacrificed for our delay."

Philip fancied Bertha trembled.

"But," began the stranger, in the metallic voice of the objector, "the officers of the league think the laborers are not ready."

"No, nor will they ever be; they have submitted too long. But they are always good for action if somebody will lead them. They hang on our lips, but we do not speak."

"Yes, we are spreading intelligence, sending out orators like you; we are arranging political campaigns. By and by capital will be more reasonable."

"Do you fancy then," retorted Curran, bitterly, "that the rich will willingly open their coffers to the logical workman, out of whose earnings they have filled them? Isn't it too delightful to be able to build a palace for a home, and create another paradise for a garden; to marry off their sons and daughters when the first coo of love trembles on their young lips? Then will they divide," and he raised his voice with terrible emphasis, "when there is no escape from it. As long as the people submit, if it be till the trump of doom, so long the lords and masters will defraud them of the price of their labor: so long their wives and daughters will look down complacently on the sufferings of the million, one of whom starves for every piece of finery they smile to wear."

Philip felt Bertha tremble again, but her eyes never once wavered.

"What do you propose?"

"I don't know," muttered Curran, turning his head half away, "but when I see the silent raging in the hearts of the poor, when I see the riches squeezed out of their scant, ill fed blood, I am mad with impatience. But I suppose all great changes come most beneficently if they are slow. Then there are no heart sickening reactions. Come out into the open air. It seems close here."

The two men went out and the indistinct murmur of their voices was all that could be heard.

"How do you like my hero?" said Philip, pleased that Bertha should have a chance to learn from the same source whence he had been so stirred. Now, she could sympathize perfectly with him, in the new idea that he felt must have such a great influence over his life.

"He is coming back," she whispered breathlessly, "alone."

Curran looked in astonishment at two figures starting toward him out of the shadows. He recognized them at once.

"Well, I hope you may have learned some useful truths," he said scornfully, looking the young man full in the face.

Bertha's lip quivered, and she came close to him in the moonlight and laid her white hand on his arm. "We did not mean to overhear your secrets," she said earnestly; "but surely it could do no harm to listen to such beautiful words. They see not to be wasted on the one you meant them for."

"We did not mean to overhear your secrets."

Philip looked at Bertha in startled surprise; he hardly knew her; then he glanced at Curran, whose curled lip softened its stern lines. The girl's bonnet had fallen back on her neck, and her face was turned up toward his in the perfection of graceful entreaty, her big blue eyes showing dark in the evening. The agitator glanced at her sparkling diamonds, and the rich lace shawl that lay over her shoulders, then back into the beautiful upturned face, and at last his eyes fell before hers. His boldness was gone; his scorn and contempt for the women of the rich changed to timidity before her.

"Don't distress yourself, my dear lady," he said at last; "there is no harm done, I am sure."

As his tense mood relaxed, the charm that had so transformed the girl seemed broken, and she drew back as if in surprise at finding herself so near him.

The walk home was a silent one, till almost the end.

"Do you know what I am going to do to-morrow, Bertha? I am going to put on the old clothes again."

"Don't you think it rather boyish?"

"I'm in earnest this time. I am going to learn how to make cloth, and find out just how hard the work is, and just how—why Bertha, are you yawning?"

They had reached the doorway. She looked very sweet, even when smothering a yawn with her two fingers, as she stood on the step above him, and gazed off on the river. His foolish heart began to beat.

"Bertha, we are not at the saw mill now, and"——

She smiled. "But you were not to say anything if I let you take me there, and I have let you, haven't I?"

"But aren't you ever going to consent to"——

"There," she stamped her foot playfully. "You are almost breaking your promise;" then she looked at his reproachful face and let him take her hand and kiss it. "You know there is a sort of solemnity in the kind of business like talk you want so much. But I'll promise this: if you will be patient for just one month, you can say what you please to me."

Philip went off in great glee, and his horse Joe could not leap too high to suit him, for what Bertha had said was almost what he asked. One month from today—that would be a Friday early in the morning.

(To be Continued.)

Some of the people of Ritchie county, in West Virginia, are becoming indignant over the persistency with which Mormon missionaries are carrying on their work, Polygamy is not only preached, but attempts are made to carry it into practice. No signs of transplanting the converts to Utah are apparent.

A horse dentist is reaping a rich harvest up in the northern counties of Michigan.

TWO LUCKY MEN.

Having been asked many times regarding my fortunate investment in the Louisiana State Lottery, I do not object to making a statement concerning it, said A. Keller, as our reporter asked for a statement. Some time since I was a member of a club for one month and sent a couple of dollars to the Louisiana State Lottery, but without drawing any prize. This time I sent one dollar in my own name, and received one-twentieth of ticket No. 34,281 in return. This ticket drew the third capital prize of $50,000. I sent my ticket for collection and within five days I received a draft on the Bank of Commerce, at St. Louis for $2,500. I have not used the money yet. I am well pleased with my investment of one dollar. Of course I was delighted. I have determined to invest this money in real estate, and hope to double it by another fortunate investment. The Lottery company certainly dealt fairly with me, and I shall patronize them again.—*Lamar* (Mo.) *Democrat*, June 13.

Shortly before the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, John Shultz, a driver of a slop wagon, purchased one-twentieth of ticket No. 38,847, which drew on May 14th, $100,000. The ticket was placed with the Salina National bank on May 20th for collection, and on May 31, the bank paid to Shultz $5,000. He has been in the habit of investing each month for some time past, and at last has realized his dream of years.

A beautiful 80-acre farm, well stocked will soon be in the possession of Jno. Shultz, the slop wagon driver, as he stated to a *Republican* representative that he was now negotiating to exchange his $5,000 for a home in his old age.—*Salina* (Kas.) *Republican*, June 6.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Riley says that not one fish in ten thousand can mount the fish ladders in the Truckee river. He declares that if he had his way he would blow up all the dams. He says also that the fish which pass Von Schmidt's dam, a few miles below the lake and in the Truckee river, need never hope to return, and that the dam at Verdi is as bad, if not worse.

Mildew has attacked many of the vines in Sonoma Valley, and the grape crop will be less than last year by one-half.

At a dinner party given to the Emperor and Empress of Germany lately, the hostess, Countess of Waldersee, formerly Miss Mary Lee of New York, performed the difficult feat of walking backward the whole length of a high staircase, managing her train with great dexterity.

IT DON'T PAY

to use uncertain means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, or "liver complaint," skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings, or from lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all these affections, if taken in time, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

$500 offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

The man who allows himself to drift idly down the stream will never make much of an uprower in the world.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sometimes it is better to beg pardon than to fight. The other fellow may be bigger, and a black eye is a cloud.

THAT CANTANKEROUS OLD WOMAN

Described in the nursery ballad, who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet, "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters; or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb them with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

Education does not hurt a young man if he has good common sense to go with it.

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About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 43 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 43 to 29 inches. She began to gain Strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—Surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders.—S. D. Van Buskirk, Demarest, N. J.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Man, with all his wisdom, never knows who is his best friend as well as a baby.

CRAMPS OF THE MUSCLES CURED.

John I. Wood, of Stratford, Ont., was cured of cramps in the legs by wearing Allcock's Porous Plasters. Mr. Wood says:

"Some three months ago I was taken very sick with severe pain in the small of my back over the kidneys. The pain was excruciating. I applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster over the affected region and had relief almost within an hour. At the same time, in conjunction with this trouble, I had very great nervous disturbance, affecting my legs with cramps so I could scarcely sleep. Meeting with such success with my back I applied a plaster under the knee on each leg, and in three days was completely cured, and have never been troubled in either way since."

[redacted]

Trusts are combinations of men and corporations that cannot trust one another.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective Cough Remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Things are never what they seem,
I've heard philosophers say,
And the cold roast veal of yesterday
Is chicken salad to-day.

A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tansill's Punch," all for 25c.

We read much in the papers about "foreign intelligence," but we see precious little of it when the immigrant ships come in.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Found at Last.

This is the right brand. The fellow across the street nearly poisoned me with his "hard stock" smoking tobacco. He told me that there was no "Seal" in town.

The fact that some dealers try to sell other brands of Tobacco with the avowal that it is just as good, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superior quality of Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut.

Mamma—Come look at Mrs. Binbury's pretty little baby. Ain't it sweet? Little Edith—Oh, isn't it cute? Mrs. Binbury, are you going to make a girl out of it when it gets big or a boy?

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Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1.

The man who hears the cornet-player has been tortured in the school of suffering.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,

T. A. Slocum, M.C., 181 Pearl st, New York.

A recent song is entitled "The Old Church Bell." The young church belle, however, will continue to boss the choir.

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Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

Mrs. Laura E. Deegan,
Danson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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BUYING A DIAMOND.

A GLOBE TROTTER'S EXPERIENCE WITH A LOVE OF A RING.

He Knew the Real from the Paste Article, and His Ardor Was Only Fanned by the Warnings He Received—A Bunco Game at Colombo and Its Cost.

It was at Colombo that we met him. He was the beau ideal of a rich young globe trotter. We used to see him in the deep verandas of the Galle Face and Oriental hotels, surrounded by the best gem dealers, bargaining and buying at—for them—an exhilarating rate. He had bought rubies, he had bought sapphires, the best pearls and the finest cats-eyes to be obtained for love or money, and still his money seemed abundant. He was a gentlemanly fellow, for all that, and did not parade his wealth intentionally. Stones had a fascination for him.

THE FIRST ACT.

After dinner he proposed a game of billiards or pool. In the only room in which play was not going on was a gentleman whom we recognized as one of the Australian passengers. There being three, he was asked to join in one game, to which he consented. Upon the first stroke he made I could not help noticing two things—first that he handled his cue in quite an enviable manner, and that he had upon the third finger of his left hand the very finest diamond ring I had ever set eyes on. The stone seemed as large as a small nut, and the flashes of light it reflected from the gas jets over the table were dazzling. The attention of our friend, it was easy to see, was riveted upon this ring, which his eyes followed round the table. The Australian passenger seemed a very pleasant man, and soon we all became more friendly.

"What a lovely ring that is you are wearing. Would you allow me to see it?" said our young friend, presently.

"Oh, with pleasure, but I am ashamed to tell you it is only paste," said its owner, slipping it off his finger and allowing us all to look at it.

It is needless to say whose fingers soon held it, while his eyes seemed to reflect the brilliancy of the stone.

"Nonsense, man," said he, pleasantly, "I know something about diamonds, and don't know when I've seen such a perfect one."

"Ah, that stone has deceived even jewelers by artificial light. I only wish it were a real diamond, for it would be worth about six hundred pounds."

"It is worth every penny of it," said the other, enthusiastically. "How did you come by it, if it's not an impertinent question to ask?"

"It was left me by my aunt," said the owner. "She knew it was only paste, although she always wore it, and I was very fond of the old lady, so I wear it, too."

"Will you let me see it in the morning?" said our friend, handing the ring back with lingering interest.

"Certainly. We will have a return match, gentlemen, before tiffin if you are agreeable, as I must be off to the steamer now to bring some more of my kit ashore."

We all said good night and parted, each one of us thinking a good deal about the beautiful ring. After breakfast the next day S—— and I drove over from the club to the hotel, where we had promised to "tiffin" with young "Golconda," as we called him. He was there with a bevy of native "tumbies" around him, displaying very inferior gems, which he refused to look at.

SECOND AND LAST ACT.

The Australian passenger soon strolled up, and asked my companion if he was disposed for a return match at billiards. These two had seen each other before breakfast, and young "Golconda" had backed his opinion of the diamond ring to the extent of offering four thousand rupees for it. During the game he renewed his offer, but the other said he did not wish to sell the ring at all, and especially as a real diamond, knowing well that the stone was paste.

"Will you lend me the ring then, and allow me to show it to a native jeweler with whom I have been dealing? If he recognizes the stone as a diamond, too, I will repeat my offer, and also will give you an open check on the bank for the amount before closing time this evening." "Look here, gentlemen," said the Australian, "of course I'll sell the stone for that, if any one can be so rash as to buy it at that price; but, you see, mine will be an awkward position. I know the stone to be paste, so I cannot and will not sell it as a diamond. If you, sir," turning to the would be purchaser, "will give me in writing a statement to the effect that you buy the ring as a paste, all well and good; but I warn you honestly you will find that you are deceived in imagining this to be a diamond."

Young Golconda took the ring to his native connoisseur, who in a moment pronounced it to be a diamond; he also went to a European store and showed it to the proprietor. This man, after testing it, said that not only was it a diamond, but that he would himself give 4,500 rupees for it.

The bargain was struck, the requisite statement signed, and the check given, all in the presence of the native jeweler, S——, the Australian and myself; and young Golconda sat all through tiffin with the ring upon his finger. He asked us the next day to come round with him shopping, and among others we visited the store proprietor who had tested the ring. Again the man looked at it, took it to the light, shaded it from the light with one hand, again he called for a file, touched it lightly, and said at once:

"Sir, you've been done; this isn't the stone you brought me yesterday—this is paste."

And paste it was! Somehow the ring had been changed, although we none of us remembered seeing it touched by the hands of the clever swindler who had sold it. And yet he had done it. The ring had lain on the billiard table during the signing of the paper. The purchaser had paid 4,000 rupees for a ring "knowing the stone to be paste."

The Australian had taken ship, undetached from his lovely diamond, but not before young Golconda's check had been carefully cashed.—Leisure Hours.

Idle Hands.

There is one lofty place in this progressive city where the expression, tempus fugit, finds no application whatever. The clock of Trinity Episcopal church has pointed out the same time for two years. Above it the sun and stars and moon and planets and clouds pass; below it the life of a large city goes and comes ceaselessly. But that clock is supreme in its motionless fixity, satisfied that, for the fraction of a second, every twelve hours it indicates the correct time by virtue of its immobility. Of this clock it may be said in exoneration that it is a refutation of the adage that Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do. Here are two idle hands that work no active mischief. They also passively show that they are not permitted to fulfill the purpose for which they were created. Trinity's pulpit and Trinity's clock are at variance. The one reminds men of the uncertainty of life, of the swift passing away of this brief existence; the other calmly, stolidly shows that time flies not, that it is 9 o'clock yesterday, today and forever. So why should mortals worry about a future when it is perpetually the present?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

AN ESSAY BY A KING.

A Pretty Bit of Sentiment by Oscar Fredrik of Norway and Sweden.

One autumn morning, as the sun had just lifted its golden orb above the horizon, without, however, its rays having as yet warmed the cold air, I beheld standing by the roadside some birch trees, already covered with yellow leaves. Their day was drawing to a close; their life of bloom, though brief, had been a lovely one, a life passed in the glorious nature in the north.

When the rays of the vernal sun had melted snow and ice, when unchained rivulets prattled pleasantly, and the lark struck its notes in the azure sky, tender buds had come forth from the cold branches and twigs, the buds became leaves; they throve in the balmy spring breezes.

The young trees clad themselves in the green color of hope. So long as summer, the golden tressed goddess, ruled in the north, they enjoyed their own blooming loveliness. In innocence and simplicity they caressed each other, and offered a delicious shade to the wanderer fatigued by the fierce sun.

Now, when summer—the too brief one of the north—has fled, behold! with what humility they bear their fate and shed the treasures of their crown.

In their decadence, in their misfortune, they stand yonder as if none the less admiring the silent morning hour. They seem as if speaking to the traveler, who hastens by to his daily calling after his Sunday rest. And they awaken in him wonder, and call forth thoughts that are less of this world.

Brother! Man has also his spring, his summer and his autumn. Spring is his youth, summer his manhood and autumn his old age. But in the heyday of man's springtide there may be autumn; in his autumntide a gleam of dawning spring.

Sorrow may change morn into eve, spring into autumn. The tree of life struck by the storm raises itself again with difficulty, or requires, at all events, time to do so. It might, indeed, be an impossibility but for Samaritans ready to give a helping hand. Even the solitary desert palm may be shaken by the sirocco till it falls, be it ever so tall and strong.

But in the depth of autumn there may, God be praised! also be spring. Behold the charming birch trees in the grove yonder! They are going to rest through the long winter night, contented with their summer life, for they hope that when winter has exhausted its fury a still more glorious sun and a more enchanting song than the howling autumn storms shall summon them to a new life, to fresh joys! And such is their existence, an unbroken chain of births and deaths.

And we? We, who are often ungrateful when the world goes against us—we, who grumble and rebel against the wise dictates of Providence and in self conceit wish to build up a world ourselves, which we imagine would be a better one—what ought we to remember?

Is not the promise sown in our hearts of resurrection and spring, after the autumn of life and the grave of winter? Is it not surer and more blessed than that of any other creature in the realm of nature?

Have we not been endowed with the gift of living in sympathy here below and of walking together along the road of life in love and friendship? And is not this gift a greater treasure than all those which the man of pleasure deems priceless?

Why do we, then, despair? The spring following upon our winter's grave will not depart from us, for it is eternal. Far more glorious is it than an earthly spring. The sun is God, and we are angels therein.

Should we believe that friendship formed here below shall also follow us thither? Why should we not believe that it shall become even stronger than here?

Aye, friendship, which has united mankind through all ages, in which they have lived, labored and struggled to reach the same goal, although by different roads—that friendship will certainly remain with us when the haven is reached, and it shall, on a brighter spring morn, and to a more glorious spring chant, follow us into the eternal spring, and be the most cherished and joyful recollection of our past life on earth—of a chilly autumntide!

Early Objection to Coal.

The discussion of the probability of there being a deposit of coal in the Thames valley and under the city of London, of which there seems to be considerable evidence, recalls some interesting facts connected with its earliest use in that city. When coal was first introduced into London as a fuel very serious objection was taken to its use. It appears that in the beginning of the Fourteenth century brewers and smiths of the city, finding the high prices of wood pressing hard upon their returns, resolved to make some experiments with coal, but immediately an outcry was raised against them by persons living near the breweries and forges; the king was petitioned and a law was passed prohibiting the burning of coal within the city. Those who tried it, however, found the new fuel to be so much superior to wood that they persisted in its use. But so determined was the government to suppress what was regarded as an intolerable nuisance that a law was passed making the burning of coal in London a capital offense, and it is recorded that one man at least was executed under that law.

It would appear that the ladies were most bitterly opposed to the use of coal for domestic purposes. They considered the smoke to be ruinous to their complexions, and would not attend parties at houses at which the objectionable fuel was used. Some persons went to the length of refusing to eat food of any kind that had been cooked on a coal fire.—Hardware Trade Journal (England).

Indorsed Sawyer's Check.

Senator Sawyer tells a very good story on himself. There was a man up in the Oshkosh country, named Ben Hutchinson, who was a great boaster. If he cut one log he was sure to report a hundred. One season he did some logging for Mr. Sawyer, and for his pay received a check on the National Bank of Oshkosh for $120, payable to his order. Mr. Hutchinson had never had such an experience before, and he showed the check to his friends with a great deal of unction before he took it to the bank to get it cashed. When he did so the teller, of course, made him write his name on the back of the paper, and that was an incident of still greater importance in Mr. Hutchinson's life. When he went to his home up in the woods he said to everybody that he met on the way:

"Old Sawyer can brag as much as he's a mind to about his money, but the bank made me indorse his check before they would cash it."—Chicago News.

Privileges of a Royal Baby.

The king of Spain has fallen out of his high chair and taken the skin off his royal nose, has he? He may thank his stars that he is not a year or two older and can do such things without having dispatches sent to this country saying: "First, that he was in a state of beastly intoxication; second, that he had been fighting the tiger all night; third, that he was knocked out of the chair by the indignant father of Donna Sangreazul." Fall out of chairs while you are young, Alfonso, for when you are older you cannot without arousing the gentlemen who live by twisting the British lion's tail and plucking the feathers of all the imperial and royal eagles.—Boston Transcript.

PLUNKETT ON WIMIN.

LOVE OF DRESS OFFSET BY SACRIFICE IN TROUBLOUS TIMES.

How Fashions Changed and Were Followed—The Women of Richmond During the Battle of Seven Pines—How Their "Goodness" Was Shown.

"A girl will suffer agonies and smile all the time just to be in the fashion," said Plunkett, as he took his seat and stuffed the tobacco in his pipe.

"In their courting days," ventured Brown.

"They will draw their corset strings so tight that they pant like a lizard and er fellow can span erround em, and they will force a number four shoe on a number seven foot and skip erround as frisky as er lamb, while they are suffering agonies that would put any man in the hospital."

"In their courting days," said Brown.

"TOTING" LOADS OF DRY GOODS.

"I can remember," said Plunkett, "when it was the fashion to be pale and sickly looking, and the girls would poultice their faces and hands with meal dough to bleach 'em, and they'd be so fincky that they'd eat a pea in two for a mouthful and swear they had a bate when they had only eat a half biscuit. And then pretty soon the craze got on the red order, and the poke berries were gathered and rubbed on their faces, and when they'd get hot and perspire the pokeberry juice would streak 'em up the same as an Indian, but it was the fashion, and whatever is fashion is right."

"If it's some other fellow's sister," suggested Brown.

"One time," resumed Plunkett, "they had a fashion to look slim and bean polelike, without any bumps on theirselves, and six yards of calico would make any of 'em a dress, and then ergin they took a craze to be fat and chuffy, with big bumps on theirselves, and then it took a good sized dry goods store to furnish cloth enough to dress one of 'em, and the cotton they used to make the bumps would fill a good sized hamper basket; I've seed little puny wimin tote enough dry goods on their selves to weigh down a strapping fellow.

"I know that war's er bad, bad thing," resumed Plunkett, after a short pause, "but when I call to mind the simple ways of our Georgia wimin in them hard days I feel like the country was blessed by its coming, for we would never have learned their goodness in times of peace.

"The pretty bonnets that were made from the scraps of the worn out dress of peaceful days sheltered faces free from foibles, and the homespun garments covered forms unwarped by the strains of fashion. They dressed in tears and moved as in the presence of death, as pure as angels and as self-sacrificing as the men who fought their battles."

"You're right," said Brown.

"Speaking erbout the wimin in the war," said Plunkett, as he scratched his head and knocked the ashes from his pipe, "makes me think of the day that the Seven Pines battle was fought in front of Richmond. I was there that day, and it was the hottest weather I'd ever seed. Two of the finest armies that ever stood facing of each other were there—McClellan and Joseph E. Johnston. The Yankees could see the flags waving on the capitol of the Confederacy, and it was understood that it was going to be the day that would decide the fate of Richmond and of the Confederates.

HOW BANDAGES WERE MADE.

"As soon as the first streaks of day broke in the east it was saluted by the boom, boom, boom of the big guns captured at Manassas—called Sherman's battery. There were two guns in that battery called Long Tom and Laughing Charlie. They had a queer ring to their boom, and it was these guns that saluted the day as it peeped up over the hills and announced ready for the Confederates.

"Richmond began to stir. The wimin and children lit outen bed, the bells began to ring and the whistles to blow and the people flocked to Main street till there was not standing room on the walks. The fight had commenced, the big guns were roaring and the little guns were like a fire in a cane brake. Trains rolled in from Petersburg and Lynchburg with re-enforcements. They lit from the cars and started at a double quick down Main street and out to the fight. Knapsacks begin to be thrown to the right and the left, and the gutters were filled. Wimin and children went to piling them up and stood guard over them, but it was no use, they were never called for, and it was mighty few that unslung their knapsacks on Main street that day that lived to see the end.

"As the day advanced the hotter it grew. Every vehicle in the city was pressed into service to go for the wounded, and as they rolled in the cry for 'water, water, water,' was heard everywhere.

"The wimin of Richmond were the first to discover what was needed. Every bucket and dipper was pressed, and the old men and children went in a run to and from the water plugs, while the wimin went for provisions. Tubs and buckets were placed all along the curbstones on each side of the street filled with water, and baskets were held by the wimin, and each soldier was given a sandwich as they double quicked down the line.

"The wounded were coming in by thousands. The news spread that Joseph E. Johnston was shot and Lee had took command. The doctors were out of bandages, and the wimin tore their underclothing and sheets into strips to bind up the wounds.

"This young generation are the sons and daughters of such wimin as these. As it was then so it will be ergin, I reckon, so let 'em rip. But it does make me mad to see 'em fools erbout the fashion."—Atlanta Constitution.

Indian Moccasins.

The shoes or moccasins worn by the North American Indians are nearly all alike in their general structure. The moccasin, a slipper made of soft deer skin, without a heel, is common to nearly all of them. Many of them have leggings either detached or connected with the moccasin or shoe so as to form a boot.

Some of the Indians ornament their moccasins with beads, quills or embroidery. Among the southern Indians, where no protection is needed from the cold, a shoe is made consisting simply of a sole of thick hide bound on the feet by thongs.

Among the Apaches an odd attachment is found on the boots or moccasins. This is a little projection of the sole in front of the toes, generally made in the shape of a little round pad. This is called a cactus crusher and has its purpose. When the Indian walks through growths of prickly cactus the crusher beats down the prickers in front of his foot. Some shoes of odd form, with elongated heels and toes, are used among the Navajos and other southern tribes in their dances and ceremonies.—Washington Star.

It Makes a Difference.

It is told of the present czarewitch that one day, reading "The Lady of the Lake," he came to the line, "Long live the commons' king, King James!" and exclaimed, with sparkling eyes: "Yes, the kind of the common people! That is the only king of a king that I would care to be." His father used to make such remarks, too, before he came to the throne not since.—San Francisco Argonaut.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Carl Dunder Tells Some Good Jokes on Several People.

"What's the matter with you?" asked Sergeant Bendall yesterday as Carl Dunder entered the Woodbridge Street station with a grin on his face.

"May pe I vhas green like some grass, eh?" chuckeled the old man in reply.

"I have often said so."

"Und I doan' come in der house vhen he rains, may pe?"

"Well, what is it?"

"I beat a schwindler py his own game—ha! ha! ha!"

"It isn't possible."

"Yes, she vhas, Sergeant. You vhas always down on me. You pelief I vhas an idiot, you speak dot I ought to haf some guardians oafer me, und you make me feel bad. However, I show you dot I vhas no childrens. I goes down py der Third Street depot yesterday, to wait for dot Toledo train, und pooty soon a stranger comes opp to me und says:

"'Hello! Smith, how you vhas?'

"'I vhas all right.'

"'How vhas farming this year?'

"'Werry good.'

"'Vhas your wheat and hogs and turnips all right?'

"'She vhas.'

"'How vhas all der folks in Podunk?'

"'All well.'

"'Dot vhas good. Say, Smith, I like to use $10 right avhay. Here vhas a $20 check on der bank oop town. Gif me der $10 and take der check, und I meet you at der bank in an hour.'"

"And you gave him the money?"

"Yes."

"And took the check?"

"Of course."

"And I'll bet ten to one the check is worthless."

"Vhell, dot's vhat der cashier said."

"Well, you *are* an idiot!"

"Say, Sergeant, doin' you see some shakes in dot?"

"No, I don't!"

"Vhell, you must be idots, too. Dot man dakes me for a farmer named Smith, und I vhas Carl Dunder all der while—ha! ha! ha! Now you see der point."

"Yes, but you are $10 out."

"So I vhas—so I vhas. I doan' see dot pefore."

"Any one else take you for Smith?"

"Vhell, not exactly, but I vhas oop to some sauf mit a plackleg who vhants to beat me."

"I'll bet he got the best of you."

"I bet you $10,000,000 he doan'! He comes in my place to get a $5 bill shanged. I vhas on to him shust so quick ash dot. I know he likes to flim-flam me, and I keeps my eyes open."

"'Can you shange me $5, Mr. Dunker?'

"'Mit pleasure.'

"I count him out $2 in bills and $3 in silver, und $1 vhas counterfeit—ha' ha! ha!"

"Well?"

"Vhell, he likes two hafs for one und I gif one haf mit a hole in him—ha! ha! ha!"

"'I vhas pooty much obliged, Mr Dunder. He vhas a hot day?'

"'So he vhas. So long.'

"Und he goes avhay shust like a lamb. Doan' I beat him?'

"Got the bill with you?"

"Yes, I bring him along to ask you sometings. Who puts that man's name on him?"

"Where—there? That's no name?"

"I read him dot he vhas C. O. Unterfeit. I guess he vhas Sherman."

"That reads, 'counterfeit.'"

"She does?"

"Of course it does, and you are beaten, just as I expected. Mr. Dunder, it ——"

"Sergeant, it vhas all right—right. Doan' speak py me one word. Tomorrow I goes py der lunatic asylum and knocks on der door.'

"'Who vhas dot?'

"'Carl Dunder.'

"'Vhas you want?'

"'I likes to come in and shtop two hoonered years.'

"'All right—you vhas in.'

"Good-pye, Sergeant. Shust keep quiet und doan' shpeak. I vhas going—I vhas gone!"—Detroit Free Press.

Alabama's Natural Bridge.

High up in the crest of the mountains on the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee railroad there is to be found one of Nature's wonders. It is a natural bridge, as complete, as perfect, as symmetrical, and in some essentials more remarkable than the great natural bridge of Virginia. The bridge lies between the stations of Lynn and Delmar. It is about fifty-eight miles from Sheffield and twenty-nine miles from Jasper. Its length from abutment to abutment is one hundred and seventy-five feet. Its width is twenty-five feet, and the thickness ranges from four to six feet. It is of pure sandstone, and has no doubt stood the climatic changes of ages. Leaning over the bridge you see in the ravine which it spans, some sixty-five feet below, the shimmer and sparkle of many springs of clear limpid water which bubble from the sandstone soil, and, joining, flow down the ravine. A singular feature is a subdivision or smaller bridge, constructed on the same pattern, perhaps even more perfect in its outlines, which leads from one side of the bridge proper.—North Alabamian.

—Fools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt themselves, and put others in pain. The half-learned is more dangerous than the simpleton.—Zimmerman.

LOVE AND DUTY.

"O lassie, ere the bugle call
Shall summon us to part,
Accept a soldier's love, and cheer
A Highland laddie's heart;
For I have brought from sunny climes,
Across the distant sea,
This costly scarf of Indian silk
To pledge my love to thee."

"I cannot seal our plighted troth,"
The maiden coyly said,
"Till I have proved thy love to-night,
I may not with thee wed.
To-morrow is St. Andrew's day,
And where thy banners wave
My sire was slain, and I must plant
A flower upon his grave."

The church bell chimed the midnight hour
As, through the falling snow,
A soldier kept his lonely watch
With measured steps and slow;
But 'mid the gloom a maiden sped,
In secret, hurried flight;
She waved her lover's scarf, and passed
Unchallenged through the night.

At daybreak in the snow were traced
Strange footprints where she stept,
And through the camp a murmur ran,
"Some traitor guard has slept."
At night another soldier's grave
Was measured in the snow;
For love's sweet sake his duty failed,
Yet love would have it so.

—"Visions of the Night."

Stalking the Emu.

Mr. Powell gives an interesting account of how the natives of Australia hunt the emus of that land. The method is ingenious, but it sometimes exposes the sportsman to the risk of himself being hunted in turn.

A black, on spying emus feeding on the plain, will cover his back and head with an emu skin, allowing it to hang down well on the side towards the unsuspecting birds. In his right hand he will carry, hidden by the skin, a boomerang and one or two throwing sticks or "waddies." Then his left arm will protrude beyond the skin straight out to the elbow, and the forearm will be bent up, with the hand at right angles to it, thereby making a capital imitation of an emu's head and neck.

Now and then this hand or head will be brought to the ground as if for feeding; and as the black walks along, he imitates every motion of the bird, whilst at the same time, by means of the big toe, he drags a spear along the ground.

A friend of mine was once riding across one of the vast plains in Queensland. As he and his companions were just rising a ridge, and as their eyes cleared the summit, they saw one of the very wild blacks of the district walking quietly along toward a small scrub in the middle of the open. They pulled up to see what he would do; his sharp eyes, however, soon detected the white men, though their heads only were visible to him, and he dashed into the scrub.

Almost immediately from the opposite side of the scrub darted out what to them appeared to be an emu, driven out by the entrance of the black, so they gave chase, but quickly discovered it to be only the black, acting emu, and never expecting that the white men would give chase to what was in those parts a very common bird.—Youth's Companion.

Interesting Ruins Around Delhi.

The Kotub Minar is a magnificent pillar of red sandstone, the largest in the world, being 238 feet in height. It is situated eleven miles from Delhi among a pile of ruins, including those of a Hindoo temple and palaces. Here is an iron pillar twenty-two feet long which one of the former kings is said to have placed there to keep an imaginary serpent pinned to the earth. After a number of years he had it taken up, and, sure enough, the base was found clotted with blood. He at once restored it to its place, where it has remained until the present day. In these ruined halls some beautiful bits of sculpture are discovered which would delight the antiquarian and artist. On the way back to the city numerous tombs are visited, among them those of Krushroo, the author, so the natives allege, of the "Arabian Nights," and that of Jehanara, the daughter of the queen, to whose memory the finest monument in the world is erected, the Taj at Agra. Both of these tombs are plain in comparison with others, but the marble screens which surround them are as beautiful as one would wish to see, that delicate tracery work, which seems to belong to India only, being most prominent.—Delhi Letter.

Poisons as Stimulants.

Every virulent poison known to botany or chemistry, says Dr. Felix L. Oswald, can be used for purposes of stimulation. The Yakoots of northern Siberia fuddle with poisonous toadstools, the Syrian mountaineers with arsenic, the miners of the Peruvian Andes with verdigris, the Chinese and Turks with opium, the Syrians with a decoction of hemp seed, the Malays with the acrid juice of the betel nut. In a few starving villages of Dalmatia, foxglove leaves (digitalis) are used for intoxication purpose. The great preference for alcohol for centuries—and even since the first dawn of historic tradition—may be explained by the fact that it is by far the most universally accessible of the virulent stimulants, rather than by any attractiveness of its taste, or by hereditary desires. Even the drunkard's children, contrary to common belief, are nauseated by the first taste of fermented or distilled liquors.—New York Telegram.

Causes Baldness.

One great cause of baldness is the habit some people have of changing the style of hair cutting half a dozen times a year, or nearly as often. They insist on the "short pompadour" in the hottest months, a less pronounced crop in the fall, and then wear their hair longer as the weather gets colder, gradually approaching a shave again by the time the thermometer gets up in the nineties. Now all this may be very comfortable, but it is very bad for the hair and scalp. It is best to wear the hair short all the year round, brush it freely and trust to nature for the only really effective substitute for pomade.—Barber in Globe-Democrat.

A Collection of Horseshoes.

Miss Libbey, author of "Miss Middleton's Lover," may be seen almost any day riding in Prospect park, Brooklyn, and she has at least eighteen horseshoes, which she has picked up at various times, in her room in Putnam avenue. One of them she prizes more highly than all the rest. It stands on an ebony easel, and attached to it, by a crimson silk bow, is a card bearing the words:

"Maud S.'s shoe. Presented to Miss Laura Jean Libbey with compliments of Robert Bonner, New York, Sept., 1887."—New York Herald.

Evidence of Affection.

Bloodgood—Poor Capsule! He was such a kind hearted fellow. Even the dogs and cats were attached to him.

Travis—Yes; I once saw a dog attached to his trousers for as much as half a block.—Burlington Free Press.

Since the purchase of Alaska it can be said of the United States what has been said of England for the last century—that the sun never sets on her dominions. At sunset in Alaska the next morning's sun is an hour high in Maine.

HAVING THE EVIL EYE.

One of the Most Familiar Superstitions Among the Italians.

Shortly after his election Pius IX. who was then adored by the Romans and perhaps the best loved man in Italy, was driving through the streets when he happened to glance upward at an open window at which a nurse was standing with a child. A few minutes afterward the nurse let the child drop and it was killed. No one thought the Pope had wished this, but the fancy that he had the evil eye became universal and lasted till his death. In Carniola, if you tell a mother her baby is strong and large for its age, a farmer that his crops are looking well, or a coachman that his team is good, all three will spit at your feet to avert the omen and, if you understand the custom, you will do the same as an act of politeness. A person who wandered through Upper Carniola and praised every thing he saw would soon come to be considered the most malevolent of men. In Naples the same feeling exists. The terms of endearment which mothers of the lower class use to their children and the pet names they call them by are often so indecent that it would be impossible to reproduce them in English, and always so contemptuous that they would be offensive in any other relation.

The well-known habit of Neapolitans to offer a guest any thing he may praise has probably the same origin. It is, of course, now to a very large extent only a form of courtesy; but even now another feeling lurks behind, at least in a good many cases. Your host has been delighted at your admiration of his possessions; he would have been disappointed if it had not been so warmly expressed as it was; but still he is a little afraid of the ill luck the kind things you have said may bring. By offering the objects you have liked best to you, and receiving your certain refusal to accept them, he puts them in a bad light, and thus counteracts the evil effects of your praise. He says to fate, you see their value is not great after all.

This superstition, however, is by no means confined to Naples or Italy; it is said to be common in China and Japan, and among negroes and red Indians. Even in England it is unknown. In fact, in all countries when visiting a sick acquaintance it is better to say: "I am glad to hear you are a little better to-day," than "I am glad to see you looking so much better." Nor is the belief by any means confined to the lower classes. A person who is highly educated, very intelligent, and by no means prejudiced in religious matters, was once asked whether the words acted as an evil charm or whether they merely foretold evil. The reply was: "I don't know; but I do know from experience that whenever any body tells me I am looking well I fall ill within three days; and the more intimate I am with the person that says it the worse the illness is." There may be a connection between this superstition and that of the evil eye—we are inclined to think there is—but they must not be confounded, as one is often found in districts where the other is unknown.—Saturday Review.

THAT SOUP PHRASE.

Fortunately It Is Gradually Losing Its Hold on the Public.

The reasons why we do not and never have indorsed the phrase "He fell in the soup" are manifold. When it first came into general use it was harsh and grating, and now that it has become old, rheumatic and moss-covered, it is positively, diobolical in its discordancy. "Fell in the soup" was primarily intended to convey the meaning to the auditor or auditors that a man or a woman, or a collection of men and women, had in some way become downed, or more elegantly speaking, been compeled through force of circumstances or events to acknowledge the corn. While this was undoubtedly the object of the phrase, it has manifestly failed in reaching the goal of its intentions. It is not graphic, and that is absolutely essential to any real claim to the public consideration. There have been so-called improvements suggested such as "he fell in the consomme," "in the mulliga-tawny," and "stumbled into the tureen," but none of these are one iota better than the original. In some unaccountable manner, however, the phrase came into quite general use, but most assuredly not through any real worth of its own, but because of the peculiar fancies of the American people. In the first place it is important that a phase should be so constructed and composed as to instantly convey to the uninitiated the idea intended to be expressed. "In the soup" fails manifestly in this regard, especially when addressed to an individual ignorant of the idioms of speech of our country. How many people would understand by "in the soup" that a person had failed in his undertaking? None, unless they had previous acquaintance with this combination of very uneuphonious words. We are glad to note that this really obnoxious phase is gradually losing its hold on the public, and our sincerest hope is that "in the soup" will fall so deeply into the bouillon as to become tangled in the vegetables and unable to clamber over the side of the tureen.—Minneapolis Tribune.

—Several Caro (Mich.) gentlemen recently saw a large rat carry a hen's egg on its back. They say that it twisted its tail around the egg and carried it safely until it was hit with a stone.

ABOUT SHYING HORSES.

Careful Driving the Best and Only Reliable Cure.

A horse that after shying reassures himself and makes no effort to get away, but calms down as soon as he perceives that he was falsely alarmed, is pretty certain to make a safe beast. Horses can be cured of shying only by the experience which they gain when carefully driven. The practice of flogging after the event, besides being cruel, is an extremely unwise one. But if the animal can not be induced by coaxing to pass a particular object, the whip must be used. When your steed stops from fright and refuses to go on, it is a good plan to speak reassuringly to him and at the same time tap him gently with the whip as a reminder that there is power behind him which he must obey. I believe that some horses never shy, but such a one is rare indeed. It was only the other day, however, that I was told, and on good authority, of a four-year old colt that showed no fear of a train of cars in motion the first time that he saw them, and I have myself, on at least two occasions, driven green horses past a pile-driver in action without their being frightened in the slightest degree. These same horses would jump a little when a dog rushed at them suddenly and unexpectedly. Practically, then, it is possible to find a horse which won't shy—that is, an animal so sensitive and discreet that he can be relied upon never to shy dangerously.

I can tell a story which will illustrate my meaning. I was once driving a game and intelligent, but rather snappish chestnut mare. At one point in the journey it was necessary to cross a long covered bridge. For some reason the mare paused at the entrance and was evidently in great alarm, but after a word or two from me she made up her mind to venture across. She laid her ears flat flack upon her head and rushed over the bridge at the fastest trot of which she was capable. Once across, her fears subsided, but so great had it been that she broke out in a profuse sweat. In thus acting the mare showed the very highest courage, and the manner in which she comported herself on this one occasion was a sufficient guaranty of her safety as a driving horse.—Horse Review.

TRIMMING APPLE TREES.

Work That Should Be Done in the Fall Instead of Spring.

I have seen many inquiries in the papers as to the time to trim apple trees. I write, giving my views, which are based upon actual observation and experiment for many years. I would decidedly recommend to trim in the fall during the latter part of October or during the month of November. Now for the reason why. After the season's growth of fruit and wood of the trees has ceased, the bark is firm, and but very little of any sap is in the wood, and a limb cut off at this season will immediately dry over and become seasoned and hard, and the next spring when nature puts forth her efforts to heal the wound, the bark will close over the dry and seasoned part, and no rot to the detriment of the tree will occur, whereas, if trimmed in the spring, the sap will keep the wound wet all summer, and the next summer, and the next. Now for the proof of my last assertion. I have only to step into my neighbor's orchard, which I did only Saturday last, and closely examined the ends of limbs that were cut three years ago this spring, and I found them rotten and wet, to the extent of wetting the bark to a slight degree on the outside of the tree. Some of the smaller limbs are nearly healed over, while those of an inch and a half in diameter will take another season's growth to enclose the rotten stump, which ever must be a detriment to the health and growth of the tree, and I claim, will in some future day be the cause of the death of the tree. In my own orchard where I trimmed in the fall, no such condition of the stump exists; it is hard and dry, and will heal without rot.

My observations for many years have been in accordance with what I have stated and commenced on the "Old Farm," while I was yet in my teens. My father's orchard was nearly all natural fruit in my early days, and bore enormous loads of apples, that frequently would split a limb off from the side of another, in the fall, when the fruit had attained its full size, and the wounded limb would always dry up and not rot, even if it did not heal. I have written thus lengthy to give those who have not been able to give the subject their attention, the benefit of my experience. I would add, don't spoil your young and thrifty-growing orchards by trimming in the spring.—Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.

In the Romantic Riviera.

Half the enchantment of Italy is gone when we lose sight of the Mediterranean, says a correspondent. It is along the shore of that sapphire sea that the romance and the glamor of Italian landscape are to be found. There are spots between San Remo and Bordighera, between Monte Carlo and Nice, which make the soul ache with their loveliness, saddened almost to despair by an ideal beauty which seems to accentuate the ugliness of life; and it is only with that sea for a foreground of the picture that the light and color of the South can be felt in all their exquisite variety. Rome thrills and vibrates with the spectral past, a city of fountains and phantoms; Florence is a vast repository of art; Venice is a dream of vanished greatness carved in stone and glorified with frescoes that are as vast and wonderful as any dream; but the western Riviera is a happy holiday ground which Heaven has left to mankind out of a long-lost fairyland

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY AUGUST 31.....1889

Perhaps no better index of the moral tone of a nation can be found than its literature. That is, the reading taken up by the great mass of people to pass their leisure time and, of course, what is most interesting to them. While fashion may serve to bring a certain class of literature into prominence it is the interest of the reader which gives rise to the fashion. To enjoy a book the mind and feeling of the reader must be in sympathy with what is read. It must appeal to a sensibility that the reader is imbued with. When a novel describes situations, passions, desires, emotions that the reader has experienced, it is perused with avidity—devoured. In the latter part of the fourteenth century "Froissart's Chronicles" were written and read with the greatest interest, being a poetic history of the age of chivalry, then at its height. Noble thoughts filled the mind of every youthful aspirant for knighthood and he found congenial sentiments in the "Chronicles." At the time when the Italian, Boccaccio, wrote the "Decamerone" Naples was as noted as now for immorality and the taste of the times was such that the most licentious passages of that forbidden work were written at the request of Queen Joanna. Early in the eighteenth century Fielding wrote "Tom Jones," filled with coarseness but not licentious, which was widely read by the middle classes—country squires, who found in it a portrayal of their own times. A little later was published "Peregrine Pickle," in which Smollett details the intrigues of society and is said to have been paid by Lady Vane for introducing her "peccadilloes" into the work, making it, de facto, an outgrowth of the times and a mirror of public morals. The novel had a great sale. A change in the moral tone appears to have been brought about. "Pamela" and "Clarissa Harlowe" appeared and the productions of Richardson were extolled from the pulpit; purer thoughts and nobler aspirations were engendered in the young and better lives lived by their elders. At the same time Goldsmith wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield," and Johnson, "Rasselas." In 1801 "Castle Rackrent," the first of a series of pure, moral novels was published by Maria Edgeworth, and the style suiting the morals of the time, the authoress became deservedly popular. The efforts of Thackeray and Dickens were directed against old abuses, and their works being the outgrowth of public opinion, they accomplished their ends. "Vanity Fair," "The Virginians," "Barry Lyndon," "Pickwick Papers," "David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist," masterpieces all. In our own country during the first half of the present century Irving charmed the world with the sweetness of his prose, solely the outgrowth of his surroundings, and Hawthorne found multitudes of readers for "Twice Told Tales," "The Marble Faun" and "The Scarlet Letter." Indicating a radical change in the public taste came James, Howells, and others; but what a rapid transit from these to Amelie Rives! The novel reading public was captured by "The Quick or the Dead?" Because it was forbidden? not at all, but because it pandered to the depraved taste that demanded it. Rives did not create the taste; she was but the fungus growth of the corruption of the times. And close on her footsteps come a number of others that dilate upon the basest emotions of humanity and depict them in all their vileness. Laura Daintrey became coarser than her prototype and now a number of similar works are securing such a vast circulation that pure minds must become appalled. A description of the basest passions in all their nakedness is dished up without the pretence of a cloak. "His Private Character," by Albert Ross, is only exceeded in lecherousness by his former novel, "Thou Shalt Not." "Hermia Suydam" has many readers. "A lady from Louisiana" has written "Clip Her Wings, or Let Her Soar," wretched rot and deadly. But probably the worst yet is written by Abi S. Jackman, a young girl of New York. "Fatima, a Dream of Passion," and what a great blessing for the innocent hand into which it may fall had she never awakened to relate such a degrading volume of rot—it is nothing else. Again let it be repeated, all this is the outgrowth of the times. The hot bed of pollution surrounding the young, without the saving guidance and ennobling teaching that comes from God. A great tidal wave of returning morality will strike the people and the vile school owning Amelie Rives for its founder will sink to that perdition where it belongs. It is solely the fault of the people that such works are produced and a proof of the growing atheism of the times. M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

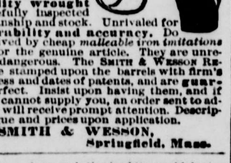
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed perfect.** Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Composed Of the Counties of
ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
TO BE HELD AT
Independence
Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year-old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year-old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year-old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year-old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	10 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year-old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3-years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	20 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year-old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers; any variety	2 50
½ d z. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ d z. bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 0
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams	$5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt	$5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt	$5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt	$5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt	$5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion	$5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa	$5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress	$5 00
child's dress	$5 00
ottoman cover	$5 00
table cover, 4 corners	$5 00
scarf, two ends	$5 00
pair lambrequin	$5 00
wall panel or banner	$5 00
silk or flannel	$5 00
on linen	$5 00
Kensington crewel or wool	$5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces	$5
lace work, hand made	$5
darned net, three or more pieces	$5
crochet shawl	$5
hand painted table scarf	$5
hearth rug	$3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady	$5
Best display hand knit work	$5
Best display of fancy articles	$10
display of Spanish needle work	$5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work	$10
hand knit stockings	$3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14	$5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen	$5
crochet work by girl under 14	$5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14	$5
hand made shirt by girl under 14	$3
display of hair work	$5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$25
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. W. FORBES,
P. H. MACK, Bishop, Cal.
Independence, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1 26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1:25 a m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p m.		11:25 a. m.
Luning		6:25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:35 p m.		9.05 a. m
Belleville		8:45 p. m.		7:40 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9:20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m.
		No. 3.		No. 4.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		5:25 p. m.
Benton		11:40 a m.		1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (30 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS.
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
sept1-tf SPRATT & CREASER, Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.....1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 92¼
Lead, 3.89½
Copper, 12.10
Tin, 20.30
Sugar, .06¾
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 14 @ 17.

The woods are full of race horses.

Lively times are reported at Keeler.

Work has been suspended at the Lapanta mine.

Jake Kilrain doesn't want to go to—Mississippi.

J. H. Bulpitt, of Bishop, was in town this week.

J. B. Steward of Big Pine was in town on Tuesday.

W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, was in town last Tuesday.

Paul Myrtengreen came up from Keeler on Tuesday morning.

Frank Densmore made a short visit to Bishop early in the week.

Judge Hannah is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Jerry Mairs went up to Bishop on Tuesday, returning Thursday.

Mr. H. H. Spear came down from Bishop during the week on land matters.

Mrs. L. Wood and children have returned home from a visit to San Francisco.

The public school building at Bodie was burned to the ground last week.

The assessment rolls of the State show an increase of $60,000,000 over last year.

Speaker Carlisle is visiting through Mexido and is meeting with a most kind reception.

There is a strong probabily of a Pacific cable being laid from San Francisco to Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McKenzie were guests at the Whitney House, at Lone Pine, last Sunday.

Dr. F. E. Bunting, of Lone Pine, intends making a visit to his old home in Michigan soon.

Senator Mahone has been nominated by the Republicans of Virginia as candidate for Governor.

Billy Lake has so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be able to return to his ranch last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fiehman returned to Keeler on Wednesday after a three week's visit to San Francisco.

"Tom" Edison, the electrician and inventor, has been created an Italian count. Some hope for Americans yet.

Hyppolite has conquered and the Hayden revolution as at an end. It has cost some treasure and about 1000 lives.

Los Angeles is much vexed with the question of sewerage and there seems to be no immediate solution of the difficulty.

Watermelancolic thing
That a fellow cantaloupe
With the contents of the patch
Without getting "in the soup."

The new residence of S. A. Densmore on Edwards street is nearly completed and is one of the handsomest dwellings in the county.

M. H. De Young wants to go to Congress. Verily the life of a newspaper man leads to—to—well, cosiderable ungratified ambition.

Harry Cook came in from Monache early in the week. He says that stockmen are preparing to move their cattle out for the winter.

Mrs. Maybrick convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to be hanged, has had her sentenc commuted to imprisonment for life.

Miss Jennie Shirley returned to Bishop on Tuesday. She passed the examination by the Board of Education and obtained a certificate to teach.

Wm. Higgins, the Republican boss, died at San Francisco last week. He was a boss and dealt in corruptible men, but he had many good qualities.

Miss Annie Kobler returned to Independence on Wednesday and will open school here Monday morning. Her many friends are glad to welcome her back.

We are informed that counsel for the respective parties in the case of Broder et als. vs. Conklin et als. have stipulated that the trial of the above entitled action be continued from September 24 to November 4th.

A strong and decided stand is being taken by the miners of Colorado in regard to the importation of Mexican lead. A mass meeting has been held in Leadville and resolutions passed and forwarded to Washington.

A letter was recently received at this office from Mr. A. B. Elder, a former Sheriff of Inyo County. Mr. Elder left here many years ago and is now a resident of Santa Clara. He wishes to be kindly remembered to old friends here.

Mr. J. M. Keller has returned to Independence after an absence of several months at San Francisco. He reports business very dull there in all lines. Mr. Keller is a first class painter and was engaged in that occupation while in the city.

The anniversary of Mexican Independence will be duly celebrated at Lone Pine on the 16th of September. The footrace between Ober and Diaz will create considerable interest. A ball will be given in the evening and every effort made to afford a good time to visitors.

Last Wednesday the land contest of H. H. Spears vs. Paul Oesting Jr. was heard in the Land Office at Independence. The contestant alleged illegality and fraud in the inception of the entry and also failure to reclaim the land as required by law. The land in question is a desert entry of 640 acres situate about three miles south of Bishop. Decision not yet rendered. Geo. M. Gill Esq. attorney for contestant.

LAND MATTERS.

The following circular has been issued by the General Land Office:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5th.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS:—*Gentlemen:* Information having reached this Department that parties are endeavoring to make filings on arid lands reserved for reservoirs, irrigating ditches and canals, and for the purpose of controlling the waters of lakes and rivers and their tributaries in the arid regions, I am directed by Hon Secretary of the Interior to call your attention to the Act of Congress approved October 2, 1888, U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 526, as follows:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of this Act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, that the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakeable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of National Irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, tranferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

The statutes provide that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are since the passage of said act absolutely reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of the act to entry, settlement or occupation until further provided by law, or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon land thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

You will, therefore, immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on all such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

This order you will carry into effect without delay. Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

The following telegrams on the subject were sent and received:

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 28, 1889.

HON. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—All lands in this district east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are arid lands and susceptible of irrigation by means of reservoirs, canals, or ditches. Don't know if some have been selected be Geological Survey. Shall we receive any more filings on them?

REGISTER AND RECEIVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 29, 1889.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER, INDEPENDENCE, CAL.—Filings allowed for land that may be selected as sites for reservoirs, ditches or canals on land susceptible of irrigation thereby will be at the risk of the parties filing, under the act of October 2, 1888, and circular of August 5, 1889.

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Challenge Accepted.

I hereby accept the challenge offered by Marshall Naylor to run "Sidewinder" against "Darby," the conditions being as follows: The race to take place between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. of Monday, September 23, 1889, on the race track at Independence, under the management of the 18th Dist. Agricultural Association. Distance, one mile and repeat. Purse, $400—$200 a side. Both horses to carry not less than 118 pounds. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern. I have this day deposited with J. C. Irwin, as stakeholder, the sum of $50 as a forfeit. The party to the agreement failing to deposit the additional sum of $150 with the said stakeholder on or before 12 o'clock m. of Saturday, September 21st, to forfeit $50. Said sum of $50 will remain with J. C. Irwin till September 1st, being ample time for the backers of Sidewinder to make their challenge good. IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Independence, August 23, 1889.

The Crop Outlook.

The threshers have been in this vicinity during the past week. In an interview with Mr. W. H. Wells he said that the grain crop would be lighter this year than last although a greater acreage was seeded. He attributes this state of affairs to the unusual heat this season. The grain was ripened before it had fully matured and the heads were not filled out. Mr. Wells says that grain sowed last fall is fully up to an average crop, but very little grain in the valley is so seeded. It has often been argued that winter sown grain is the best, and the observations of Mr. Wells who is a careful man and in a position to judge, bears out the fact. The threshers will finish up here this week and return north.

Death Of Lieutenant-Governor Davis.

Lieutenant-Governor Davis dropped dead at his residence in Carson on Thursday of last week from heart disease. He had been unwell for some months past, and physicians gave as the cause heart troubles. Gov. Davis, or "Hank" as he was familiarly called, was formerly conductor on the Central Pacific road, and was well known and highly respected and liked by a host of Nevada people. He leaves a wife and two children, who are at present in the East, also a sister, Mrs. Mary Fisher, State Librarian at Carson.

"Two of a Kind."

Many old Inyoites will remember Mr. Fred. Smith, the photographer of Bishop. He left this County several years ago and has since been in Nevada. A personal mention in this paper recently of another Fred. Smith, brother of Arthur Smith, has called forth the following letter:

EUREKA NEV., August 19th 1889.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT—*Dear Sir:*—I had supposed that long ere this the worthy citizens of Independence had forgotten me wholly. But I was aggreeably surprised to notice in the local column of the INDEPENDENT handed me a few days since in Winnemucca by our mutual friend Chas. H. Groves, a notice to the effect that I had returned to Independence the week before after an absence of six years. I am not a drinking man, neither am I absent minded—being married—and to my positive knowledge I have not been in Independence for seveal years. The present Editor of the Eureka *Sentinel* is a former compositor of the INDEPENDENT, M. G. Foster. During my rambles through Nevada I have met some old time residents of Inyo. Among the number are John Clarke of Bishop Creek and his son Eddie of the same place. I noticed the other day in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, that Inyo County *Nevada* was rapidly filling up, etc. Now when did Inyo cross the line and swell the number of Nevada's counties? It must have been quite recent. On account of the drouth this year Nevada is very dull as well as exceedingly dry. From Winnemucca west for a long distance, there is no water running in the Humboldt, and in some districts the water which lodges in the deeper holes along the river bed is entirely gone also, and cattle are dying by the score. Here, just now, it is quite moist, as we had rain almost continually all day Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday. The mining interests have a bright future predicted for them by those who are in positions warranting such predictions. The citizens of Eureka are looking forward anxiously to the sale of the Black Diamond mine of this place, as the forerunner of another mining boom. It is believed by many that the sale will be consummated very soon. It is hoped that such will be the case, by all.

F. L. SMITH.

Charge Against Judge Field Dismissed

District Attorney White, of San Joaquin county has received a letter from Attorney General Johnson and went before Justice Swain with the letter. They agreed that the instructions contained in the letter were binding on the District Attorney, and the charge of murder in the killing of David S. Terry was dismissed as to Stephen J. Field.

Coming

Prof. Samwells carnival of novelties and trained animal show will be at Independence next Tuesday. The show consists principally of dogs and monkeys that are admirably trained to perform many interesting feats. The entertainment is very extensive and varied. Prof. Samwell's show exemplifies the extent to which dumb animals can be trained. Don't fail to see it.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Miss Ryan, a graduate of the State Normal School, arrived at Independence on Wednesday and will teach the school at Camp Independence.

Arthur Smith says that the gay and festive life of a sheepherder disagrees with his sedentary habits and he has returned to the sylvan shades of Independence to recruit.

The threshers were unavoidably delayed this week by a break in the horsepower on Tuesday. Mr. Wells was compelled to go to Round Valley for articles needed in repairing the break.

An Ohio woman is in jail for swearing But right is right. If all the Buckeyed men who swear were jailed the State would have to rent jail room of its neighbors. We would like to know by what law women are forbidden to swear while men are permitted that ill-mannered indulgence?—*Alta*

A pretty little song and chorus, "The Indian Summer Time," has been received at this office from Will L. Thompson & Co., publishers, East Liverpool, Ohio. This firm publishes all the newest music and will send their catalogue to anyone who will write for it.

A copy of the announcement of the courses of instruction in the Colleges at Berkeley for the Academic year 1889-90 has been received at this office. Also the cirlar of the College of Letters and Colleges of Science. The University of California is accomplishing a grand work and ranks second to none in the amplitute of its curriculum and means of carrying it out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Aug. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889, viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N E ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Mesweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

o-j36

A DESIRABLE
MERCHANDISING
BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Nathan Rhire, a creditor of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order upon Emelie Thiebaut, Administratrix of said estate, requiring her to sell the personal property as also the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that said Administratrix and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the tenth day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room in the Court house, in the town of Independence, in said County, to show cause why an order should not be granted upon the said Administratrix to sell all the personal property, as well as so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Inyo Independent," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Independence, in said County, and that a copy of this order be personally served upon said Administratrix.

Dated August 5th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S N 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on Septemb 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Reles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California FRITZ MEYER,

Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.

Dated June 29th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

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A. COHN
& CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General
Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &
INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View
Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK
Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern
CALIFORNIA.

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE,
BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.

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DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
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If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo
Freighting
Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages
Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
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—AND—
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W. F. MATLACK

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R. C. Spear, Prop'r

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MINING TOOLS,
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—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING.
All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

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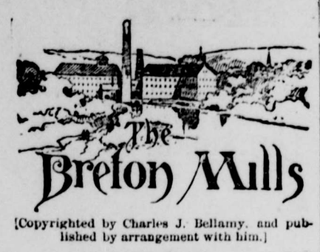

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CHAPTER VI.

A DAY OFF.

Jane Graves was putting on her hat and faded plaid shawl for another dreary day's work. She hated it with all the passion of her nature. She saw nothing in it but slavery and degradation, and in her impatience thought she would rather die than drag out her life thus. Somebody must do the work, but not such as she, surely.

"Come here, my dear."

She had been lingering aimlessly, only that she dreaded to turn her feet toward the factory, whose tolling bell rang sternly in her ears. Now she approached her mother's bed with a gentler expression on her face.

The thin hands were laid on her arm, and the sick woman drew the girl's head down on the pillow beside her own.

"Was I ever so pretty as you, I wonder?" she said wistfully. "They used to say I was the prettiest in the village." And the sunken eyes brightened at sweet memories, the sweetest in the world to a woman.

"It did you little good, mother," said the girl in a muffled voice.

In a moment more she started up—

"There, mother, I am late again; a quarter day's pay lost, and a scolding gained."

The sick woman's eyes opened wide, and the girl waited one sad minute more, to see how terribly white the poor face looked even against her pillow.

"I had something to say, I thought," said the woman eagerly, "but I can't remember, I am so sick. But perhaps it wasn't anything. You may go now, dear; I am sorry I kept you."

The girl pinned her shawl about her. What good of looking in the glass? It could only tell her she was pretty, as her mother used to be, and remind her what a fool she was to expect a different fate. Fifteen years, and she might be sick and broken on this very bed, perhaps telling her own unhappy child how pretty she used to be. The girl shuddered at the picture as she went out of her mother's room.

"Oh! I remember now," called the sick woman.

"Did you want the tea put near you?" asked the girl, coming back wearily.

"It is not that—but—but you are not to go to work to-day. Somebody is coming to see you. He wants you to live with him."

"What, to marry me?" exclaimed the girl in astonishment.

"He didn't speak of that," smiled her mother, languidly, "but I can't talk any more, I am so tired."

Jane Graves had learned one lesson of poverty, not to hope. So after this strange announcement of her mother's she only laid off her hat and shawl, and waited. After looking idly out of the window for a while, and seeing nothing that had not worn itself into her very soul years ago, the vague woman instinct stirred in her and she moved about the house arranging things. She found a little map that hung in the sitting room a little awry and straightened it. It was a dingy map of China that had come once with a pound of tea, and she wanted to throw it away, but the wall looked too bare without anything. She took down a couple of ugly little gilt chromos her father had placed on the mantelpiece and tore them up in disgust. There seemed nothing else to do, there was so little to arrange. She was not sure but it was better in the mill—perhaps it was a blessing the poor were kept so many hours in its grim walls, where at least there was but little chance to think. What was there to long for in such homes and such leisure as this?

She stepped to the closet and took out a well thumbed book and sat down. She turned two or three pages, and then counted how many times she had read them before, and she felt sick with the foolish hopes and dreams the oft read book had used to wake in her.

She laid it away with a sigh and picked up an old newspaper. How slow the forenoon went.

She read down the advertising columns. How many beautiful things in the world, and all for sale! Somebody must have the money to buy them or the stores wouldn't be running. Where was it all? Did anybody work any harder for it than her father and herself? Jane Graves opened her little pocketbook and shook it over the table; but it was as empty as the day she bought it.

Then there came a light tap on the street door. This must be the "gentleman," this tall, elegant figure in a checked summer suit; and he actually lifted his hat to her.

"My name is Ellingsworth."

He needn't have told her; he had figured in the girl's fancy for years as the very impersonation of rank and wealth.

"I called about a maid. Mr. Graves gave me leave to speak with his daughter. Is she in?"

"I suppose I am the one. Will you come in?"

She watched him as he crossed the room to the nearest chair. How much lighter he walked than she could; and one might have thought from his unconsciousness that he had been used to just such a miserable room as this all his life. He showed no surprise at her being the prospective maid servant; no doubt he knew it all the time, and the way he spoke was only a part of his good manners. But then she could not imagine his showing surprise at anything.

"There will be but little to do," Mr. Ellingsworth continued, looking at her face and not seeming to see how ill she was dressed. "There is only my daughter; you may have seen her, yes? and myself. The wages will be small," and he named them and smiled apologetically, as if he expected her to decline. "Your father spoke to me as if you did not like the factories."

Out at service; well, why not? Could it be any more degrading than the life she lived? and such wages, too. Why, she could dress quite prettily then; and her girlish heart fluttered. And she could leave ugly things and rude people, and breathe perfumes and have only graceful surroundings; what matter if they were not hers?

She would be lifted right up in the very atmosphere she longed for. Yesterday she had envied the Ellingsworths, to-morrow she could share their beautiful life with them. Why not?

She lifted her bright eyes to his face. It was in half profile at this moment, and she could see his hair was just touched with gray. How could men in this world ever grow old? He was smooth shaved, showing in full effect the delicate, cynical curve of his thin lip and the clearly defined outlines of his chin. He must have been very oddly affected by the poverty pictured so unmistakably about him; but there was not the smallest sign of it on his well bred face.

"I will go," she said abruptly; "when do you want me?"

"I shall be away for a fortnight," he said, rising, with his own admirable smile. "You can come when I return."

She rose too, but could think of nothing proper to say. But how poverty stricken she would look in her factory clothes. Her spirits had fallen already.

"By the way," Mr. Ellingsworth turned, as if a sudden business item had struck him. It was a peculiar expressionless monotone he used sometimes when on delicate subjects that seemed to have as little personal quality as a printed page. "I always pay in advance; be kind enough to accept your first month's wages and our bargain will be closed."

The girl found herself alone, looking at the crisp, fresh looking bank bills he had placed in her hands. "How thoughtful these rich people are. They have time for it, I suppose."

Her wardrobe was very simple. There hung over the back of the chair the dull check of a merino, chosen long ago to endure the most service with the least show of it. On the bureau before the mirror was a paper box holding a discarded ribbon or two, pink or cardinal, and two or three pieces of cheap jewelry the girl was too proud to wear.

"It won't take me long to pack," she said aloud.

She suddenly took a pretty attitude of listening. She had closed the door into the sick chamber in a moment more and stood in the middle of the sitting room when Curran came in.

"Why, you don't look very sick, Jennie. I have to walk to Lockout by 8 o'clock, but thought I would look in just a minute."

"I am going to leave the mill." How preoccupied he seemed to-night. "I am going to leave the mill, Mr. Curran," the girl repeated with beating heart. He might not like her new plan, and at the very thought of this disapproval she felt all her bright hopes taking to themselves wings; and the old dreary picture of factory gates and soiled calico dresses came back.

"Going away, little girl?" He seemed to speak with a slight effort, as if his mind was not on what he said. "Well, I suppose you can't be any worse off, but we shall miss you."

And was that all he had to say when he thought she was going forever out of his life—had he no reproaches for her?

"I am not going far," she began hurriedly.

"There would be no use going far." He had seated himself on the other side of the table from her, and rested his face on his hand. "It is just the same everywhere. Wherever there are a thousand souls ten will grind the rest. I don't suppose the rich mean to be so unjust, not all of them; they don't stop to notice that they are getting all the good things in the world. It never occurs to them to wonder why the great earth seems to produce only for them."

Jane Graves sat back in her chair, her hands crossed in her lap. Why didn't he talk about her just a little? She looked up at his absorbed face wistfully.

"Why, Jennie, sometimes I get so tired trying to stand up against it all, so sick of my own heartache, that I can make nobody share with me." He had risen to his feet and was walking moodily across the room. That very night he must pour out all the precious energy of his soul into dull, stolid ears, that seemed so slow to understand. A hall full of strange faces would look up coldly at him, and his hot words would be quenched as they fell from his lips, in the unmoved depths of their hearts. It seemed so vain, all he could do or say, and he felt so tired to-night, longing, instead, to rest his head on some gentle breast, and be soothed with some foolish words of comfort and tenderness.

The girl had risen, too, and stood resting the back of her hand on the table. But her eyes dared not lift to his. She tried to speak, and her lips trembled so that her voice came strange and unfamiliar.

"I am sorry for you. Is there no one, no woman?" she half whispered.

"Women do not care for such as I," he said, smiling a little bitterly. "They love light and pleasant things. I am too serious. I should only frighten them; they could not understand."

Then he came toward her with a softer light in his eyes.

"You are a good little girl, Jennie." He had taken her trembling hands, which only trembled the more. "I shall miss you very much. What is the trouble with your eyes, Jennie, you can't look at me? I am going now."

Then she raised her eyes, like lightning, to his face.

"Oh, let me comfort you," she cried. "I would die for you. I will ask nothing back but a smile now and then. Nobody can ever love you like me."

His face was troubled, but cold and impassive as rock. He still held her hands, as she sank in a heart breaking flood of tears at his feet.

After a moment he bent down in pity, and gathered her trembling form in his arms. How the sobs seemed to shake her. He smoothed back her wavy hair from the low forehead, and even kissed her wet cheeks. But all he said was:

"Poor little girl, poor little Jennie."

For an instant she lay still as a nestling child. Then she sprang back from him, and fled into her mother's room, and wept and moaned for shame and heartache, until the calm of weariness came over her, as nature's blessed gift to her hopeless children.

CHAPTER VII.

A TEST.

"Isn't your father going?"

It was the same evening, and Philip Breton was assisting Bertha into his beach wagon for a twilight drive.

"Father has left town for a few days. Didn't you know? Suppose you let me have the back seat. The world is large enough to afford us a seat apiece to-night."

Bertha adjusted her wraps and the horses stepped off down the street as gayly as if their driver had not been disappointed.

There was not very much conversation today; indeed there never was unless Philip afforded it. Bertha considered she did her part in looking well, smiling prettily at his witticisms, with now and then a remark, if she felt inclined. But today Philip was moody and silent. So Bertha gave herself up to the sensuous delight of riding, and only spoke in mild exclamations of admiration of the scenery as they left the village behind and followed up the winding river.

But suddenly Philip saw a man's form swaying easily while he took great strides along the footpath.

"Curran," he exclaimed, and stopped his horses close beside him. The man turned, and one might have thought he did not recognize the occupants of the carriage, except that there was the least bit of a flush on his face, which bore the lines of interrupted meditation. Then he bowed slightly to Philip.

"And you don't recollect me, I suppose," smiled Bertha.

"I am not so stupid," he said, letting his steel blue eyes rest admiringly upon her.

"We are going to Lockout, too. You must get in with us."

"No, I won't crowd you; don't move." And he turned a little away from them as if to continue his walk.

"Certainly you must!" said Bertha; "see, I have a whole seat to myself and it is so stupid. Please."

And Curran took the seat she offered him, holding back her wraps till he was seated, and then releasing them.

"Do you think I shall ever learn to weave cotton cloth?" asked Philip, to call his attention to their day's work together.

"I presume so, if you really mean to. But it is lucky you haven't got your board to pay meanwhile."

But Curran did not smile, and was very ill at ease. He seemed to be lifted, body and soul, into the very life he was accustomed to rebuke. The beautiful horses of the rich were harnessed today to his pleasure with their gold plate trimmings. What right had he here? He said nothing of it, but felt intensely the falseness of his position. The delicate springs hurt him, and every sign of lavish wealth in the dress of his companions. He wanted no interests with the rich; his life work must be against them; he desired no association with a luxurious manner of life which he ought to upbraid. There must not be one chain of gold to unite him with the wealthy class in whom he saw the enemies of the people.

And yet he was taking delight in this woman's presence, a new delight, such as the women of the poor had never given him. And was not she the very essence of luxury and refinement? He hated himself for it, but for all he tried to look elsewhere he kept seeing the sparkle of the diamonds on the whitest hand he had ever seen. He enjoyed the lilies of the valley set in mosaic at her throat, which showed its creamy white against the delicate ruffles, and the comb with its band of Roman gold almost the shade of the rippling hair it restrained. But were not these the very extravagances the poor had to struggle to earn for her? He ought to be fulminating withering sentences for such as she.

"I will get out at the rocks and walk the rest of the way," said Curran at last, as they could catch a glimpse of Lookout in the distance. "The workmen I want to talk to would hardly understand my coming with a carriage and pair."

The "rocks" came but a mile from Lockout and the horses trotted so well that the spot was reached in a few moments more. The road at this point had been cut through a side hill of sandstone by dint of great blasting and the jagged edges jutted out angrily at the passers by.

"There must be a wonderful landscape on the other side of the rocks," said Bertha, as Philip stopped his horses for Curran to alight. "Have you plenty of time?" she asked, before the workman could express his thanks.

"An hour to spare."

She looked wistfully at the envious rocks that shut them in and then at Curran's grave face.

"I would so like to see that view from the top of the rocks if I had some one to help me."

Curran's face suddenly flushed with pleasure. "I should like to help you."

In a minute more Bertha was climbing the rocks with her strange escort, and Philip sat holding his horses quite a little distance back.

"You didn't talk very much during our drive," said Bertha, as she stood with her companion looking off down the valley. "Is it so wicked of us to be rich?"

He shot a sudden deprecating look at her. "Don't force me so far. I cannot say it now."

Bertha smiled. "Then leave me out of it, say Philip instead."

"He is enjoying the fruits of terrible injustice."

"But would his father have been rich unless he had deserved it?" asked Bertha.

"Is it a just reward of merit, then, that a thousand human creatures should well nigh starve, and be be rich? If he has deserved to be rich, you must say they have merited starvation."

The girl liked to hear his earnest, thrilling tones, and watch his eyes flash and his nostrils dilate with such rare passion.

"Is it just," he went on, "that no matter how unweariedly a laborer works, his idle neighbor, as surely as the sun sets, should lay intolerable tribute on his profits so that he must stay forever poor? Is a day's work worth nothing? Then why does it bring in some capitalist thousands of dollars for a stroke of his pen?"

Bertha understood but little of what he was saying, but she could look intently at him with wide open blue eyes, which had a pretty trick of changing expression as if in closest sympathy with a speaker. Curran felt no one had half listened to him before, that at last every word told, and he was strangely excited by the sweet mystery of their common inspiration.

"Great wealth is made up of 10,000 trickling streams, drained from the paltry earnings of as many defrauded workmen. Mere cunning scheming ought not enable a man to turn aside the great river of plenty, which flows for all men. Why these shrewd business men, whom so many praise, have so ingeniously placed their chains on the laborer, that the harder he struggles to escape from poverty, he only turns the faster the wheel that grinds out fortunes for his masters, and draws him in at last to be crushed."

He hesitated for her to ask him some questions, and perhaps it was already as plain to her as to him. At any rate, she only looked off to the west where the glow of sunset was fast fading, and then back into his face regretfully.

"I suppose we ought to go down," she said.

"Why, yes, I had forgotten whether it was night or day."

He took her hand gently as if he touched a holy thing, and his face softened like a child's. He would not have let her fail for the world. She had taught him, how he did not stop to think, that there was a rare and exquisite strain of joy in life. She had spiritualized womanhood to him; he suddenly saw in it an essence so pure and fine it might redeem the world. An hour ago, he had been so wretched, and now a vague, sweet hope he cared not to define was born in him. As he stood upon the road bed and reached up his hands to help Bertha down, their eyes met for a moment, and then she trusted herself to him in such gentle surrender that a mist floated before his sight. She almost fell, and he must needs gather her perfect form in his arms to save her.

Philip had been idly snapping his whip and looking up the road. He thought he saw in the distance a number of men with guns hurrying in his direction and before them—yes, it must be a dog; an odd hour of the day for hunting. He might as well have his horses turned about; he could see Curran and Bertha clambering down from the rocks. So it happened that at the moment Bertha came so near falling—in fact, did fall, into Curran's arms—Philip was sitting with his back toward them, faced toward home.

But by this time the hunters with guns were nearer; the blacksmith had rushed out of his shop to look at the dog who bounded along with his mouth to the ground dropping foam as he ran.

The dog was mad. Bertha saw the great wild creature, and grew pale as death, and pressed back against the rocky wall in despair. Curran saw him too, and had not even to make up his mind to die to save this woman. It was a matter of course. He stepped out directly in front of her without one word, and bending forward, waited. The mad dog might pass by. But no, in an instant more the beast was upon him, and like lightning Curran had reached out his hands of iron and caught his shaggy throat as in a vise.

The creature rose upon its hind legs and snapped ravenously at his captor, great drops of foam, specked with blood, dropping from his jaws. With one rapid glance Curran saw the men with guns, running at full speed, and almost at hand. If he could hold him but one moment more he might yet be saved, if those glistening teeth, distilling poison and madness, would spare his flesh one moment more. His arms and wrists were corded like a giant's; his head thrown back to escape the venomous fangs, while he listened with fast sickening heart to the sound of approaching feet. He heard, too, the quick breathing of the woman behind him; thank God, he could save her from such a fate, and she might think kindly of him sometimes, even if he must die like a dog, since it was for her.

But now his arms trembled with the terrible strain upon them and the dog struggled more fiercely, so that the man felt his hot, fetid breath on his cheek, and in an instant more the deadly jaws seemed closing over his arm. Suddenly there came a loud report and a cloud of smoke, and the mangled creature fell upon the ground in his death agony. The madness had gone out of his big, brown eyes which looked up pitifully at the man he would have slain.

"They were just in time with their guns," exclaimed Philip, rushing up and wringing his hand.

But the man made no response, nor even looked around for one sign of gratitude from the woman he had risked his life for. He had no answers or smiles for the admiring crowd that had seemed to gather so quickly when the danger was over, but his face grew quite pale as he walked up the road. At the blacksmith's shop a thought seemed to strike him. He hesitated a moment and then went in.

(To be Continued.)

At the offices of the principal railroads in New York the great railroad consolidation scheme was laughed at.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

The bangle bracelet is still the choice of a select few.

Filigree jewelry is bidding high for favoritism again.

The decorative tableware cut glass easily shares popularity with silver.

The armlets now so much in vogue are invariably fastened with jeweled pins.

A very beautiful scarf pin top is a crown of platinum with a filigree gold leaf on either side.

Pretty silver finger bowls display on their outer surfaces specimens of the most exquisite chasing.

Characteristically new as a paper weight is a ferocious looking lion's head in silver hollow ware.

A scarf pin head of modest pretensions is a heavy gold loop with a bar of rubies running from end to end.

A hairpin top that is attracting attention just now is a flying angel in variegated gold with diamond wings.

A small piece of rope in gold wire, sprinkled with pearls, is what some ladies are wearing in lieu of ordinary ear rings.

Another use found for the much utilized clothespin is that of a book mark, which comes in both gold and silver.

Among the most artistic ring settings are five or six circlets of semi-precious stones arranged so that the colors blend.

Some of the puff combs lately introduced have a braid of gold and are topped wit. semicircles of garnets or pearls.

Numbered among the fanciful designs in scarf pins is a hand in Roman gold holding a brilliant diamond in a very frail setting.

A bass viol in bronze, with an impish boy astride it, drawing a bow over the strings, is the newest odd pattern for a paper weight.

Decidedly novel as an Easter attraction is a circular plush placque, bearing an egg of sterling silver, the placque serving as a pin cushion.

A match box of an original character is an oyster, accurately reproduced in form and color in oxidized silver, and made to open at the side.

It would be difficult to excel in beauty as a queen chain a tiny gold obelisk with hieroglyphics on the surface represented by numberless rubies.

Ingenuity has conceived a silver cane head that shall contain a small wax candle and matches, the candle to be raised by the aid of a side attachment.

Topping a mother-of-pearl double pronged hair pin of recent manufacture are pearls and diamonds alternating and producing quite a recherche effect.

A notably rich and elegant brooch is a more than ordinary large opal, pointed top and bottom, encircled by a filigree gold frame set closely with rubies.

Quite an attractive little chatelaine ornament is that which simulates in appearance a hazel nut, but which on closer observation is found to contain cologne.

Some very choice patterns of filigree gold brooches recently seen contained one formed of tiny circles around a frame of small squares inclosing a magnificent ruby.

In this season's collection of fans one of white gauze with carved mother of pearl sticks set promiscuously with garnets and turquoises, takes precedence.

CRANDPA EDWARDS.

He Talks About His Fifteen Thousand Dollar Lottery Prize.

Mr. T. F. Edwards, or "grandpa," as he is familiarly called by everybody who knows him, is still at work, keeping his engine bright.

He says he is getting sort o' used to being wealthy now, and his money don't trouble him much.

"That's the first Lonisiana State Lottery ticket I ever bought," he remarked to a group of friends yesterday. "I hadn't any more idea of winning anything than I had of finding $15,000 in the street. Some folks seem to think I'll never get the money, but they are badly mistaken, for I've already got the 'cere, right down there in the Capital City bank, and what's more I haven't spent a cent of it yet.

"I've made up my mind to keep it and make it support me and my old lady for the balance of our days. I'm going to buy us a home—a nice, cosy little place—and then I'll invest the balance in real estate—Atlanta real estate, because I think it the best hole a man can put his money in, if he ever expects to get it out again.

"The only trouble about the money is the way the real estate men run after me. They think because I'm a poor man and never owned a house and lot in my life, that I'll be in a hurry to buy one, but I'm just going to wait until the excitement dies down a little, and then take a look around before I buy. The old lady will have something to say about it, too. It strange, but it seems like she takes just about as much interest in that fifteen thousand dollars as I do! I reckon it's all right though, for she's the better half, and I expect she'll get the biggest part of it.

"We have never seen the money yet, but we're going down to the bank some day and ask Mr. Hemphill to let us look at it—some of it anyhow."

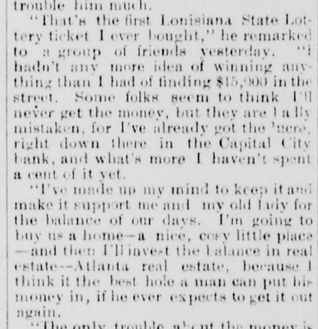
It will be remembered that "Grand-pa" was the lucky winner of $15,000 in the recent drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 3.*

Significent—There are 50,000 tramps in the United States, and the number is constantly increasing. There are less than 600 millionaires.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st, New York.

Try Germea for Breakfast.



After a hard day's work there is nothing so comforting as a pipe well filled with "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut," it is the favorite Tobacco for the Farmer, Mechanic and Miner. Don't be imposed on by a poor imitation of "Seal"

Dry Sack Tobaccos that are liable to blow out of the pipe with every gust of wind, have been the cause of many dangerous fires, especially in the grain fields.

"Seal of North Carolina" burns solid in the pipe, and is the safest Tobacco for the farmer.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

No people are now living in any place near Chicago. All such places have been annexed to the city, which is a city without suburbs.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

I was first taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of gravel, I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another inflammation of the bladder, and another stone in kidneys. For three months I was under the care of an eminent doctor at Albany, but constantly growing worse, went home to die. At this time I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am now robust and strong. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to use the Remedy.—C. W. Brown, Petersburgh, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

"Oh, you have the paper; please look and see if any one we know has been born."

SAVE THAT SWEET GIRL!

Don't let that beautiful girl fade and droop into invalidism or sink into an early grave for want of timely care at the most critical stage of her life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will aid in regulating her health and establishing it on a firm basis and may save her years of chronic suffering and consequent unhappiness.

A more pleasant physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The purgative kind.

A man who sells short waiting for a fall often gets a hard one.

THAT CANTANKEROUS OLD WOMAN

Described in the nursery ballad, who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet, "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on their part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb them with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constipation and uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

She Added the Salt, as Usual—He—I wash my hands of you forever. She—And let me suggest, George, that you also change your cuffs.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chrematic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lawrence—Give me your sympathy, Penelope, I have the headache. Penelope—Poor fellow! You have an aching void, haven't you?

I. L. Cragin & Co., of Phila., the mfrs. of *Dobbins' Electric Soap*, say they would rather close up their immense works than to put one grain of *adulteration* in their Dobbin's Electric Soap. Would that all were as honest.

Good Advice—So live that your children can never know the pleasure of rising from poverty to independence.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable. *Sold only in boxes.*

Luck seeks success, fails and regrets it.
Pluck fails, but tries again and gets it.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

When the policeman says "Move on" it is wise to move. He has two advantages: A club and the semblance of law.

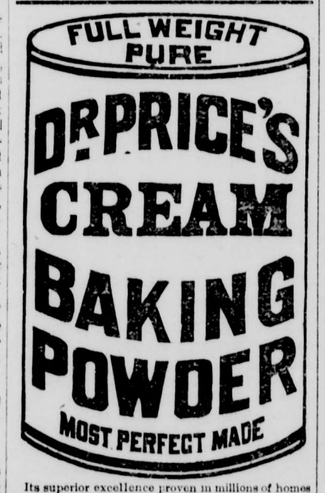
A 10c. smoke for 5c.—"Tansill's Punch."

A reasonable man is one who accepts the situation until he can get a better place.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."



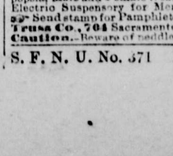
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

A BIG SHOW

Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., S. F., Cal. largest general dealers west of the Mississippi River. Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear; Wall Paper, Stationery; Blankets, Bedding; Boots, and Shoes; Canned Goods, Dry fruits; Wooden, Tin, Crockery, Glass, Granite and Hardware. Meat, Fish, Provisions, Honey, Grain, Feed, Groceries, Pure Spices, Seeds, Beans; Drugs, Medecines; Clocks, Ammunition, Rubber Goods, Tents, and quantities of other goods at lowest prices for Cash only. Send 2c. stamp for full list by first mail, and learn how to live cheap and well at small cost; 32 years in business; Customers in every County west of the Rocky Mountains, and many elsewhere.

$75.00 TO $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N.B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*



ARE YOU ILL? Dr. Pierce's Belt is the only perfect Electric Body-Battery. It will positively cure Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Impotency, Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Male and Female Weakness. Thousands cured. Electric Suspensory for Men, free with every Belt. Send stamp for Pamphlet No. 2. Address, M. F. Truss Co., 704 Sacramento st., San Francisco, Cal. Caution.—Beware of peddlers selling inferior goods.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS.

NEW AND STRONG CASES.

A Surprise. Boston, Mass., June 12, 1888.
I wish to inform you of what I consider most wonderful. Yesterday I sprained my ankle on a curb stone and at night could only step on my foot with greatest pain; got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and applied it freely; to-day I am about my business as usual without feeling any inconvenience.
F. A. GAYLORD.

Strained Ankle. Cleveland, O., June 25, 1888.
Was in bed with strained ankle; used cane; completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil. No return of pain. L. HANLEY.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. Miss Julia DeWitt,
2227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctor failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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BIRTH OF A VOLCANO.

The Process as It Has Been Observed at Yzalco, in San Salvador.

Yzalco, in the little Republic of San Salvador, is in many respects the most remarkable volcano on earth, first because its discharges have continued so long and with such great regularity; again, because the tumult in the earth's bowels is always to be heard, as the rumblings and explosions are constant, being audible for a hundred miles, and sounding like the noise which Rip Van Winkle heard when he awakened from his sleep in the Catskills; and finally it is the only volcano that has originated on this continent since the discovery by Columbus. It arose suddenly from the plains in the spring of 1770, in the midst of what had been for nearly a hundred years the profitable estate of Senor Don Balthazar Erazo, who was absent from the country at the time, and was greatly amazed upon his return to discover that his magnificent coffee and indigo plantation had, without his knowledge or consent, been exchanged for a first-class volcano.

In December, 1769, the peons on the hacienda were alarmed by terrific rumblings under the ground, constant tremblings of the earth and frequent earthquakes, which did not extend over the country as usual, but seemed to be confined to that particular locality. They left the place in terror when the tremblings and noises continued, and, returning a week or two later, found that all the buildings had been shaken down, trees uprooted and large craters opened in the fields, which had been level earth before. From these craters smoke and steam issued, and occasionally flames were seen to come out of the ground. Some brave vaqueros or herdsmen, remained near by to watch developments, and on February 23, 1770, they were entertained by a spectacle that no other men have been permitted to witness; for about ten o'clock on the morning of that day the grand upheaval took place, and it seemed to them, as they fled in terror, that the whole universe was being turned upside down. First there was a series of terrible explosions, which lifted the crust of the earth several hundred feet, and out of the cracks issued flames and lava, and immense volumes of smoke. An hour or two afterwards there was another and a grander convulsion, which shook and startled the country for a hundred miles around. Rocks weighing thousands of tons were hurled into the air, and fell several leagues distant. The surface of the earth was elevated three thousand feet, and the internal recesses were purged of masses of lava and blistered stone, which fell in a heap around the hole from which they issued.

These discharges continued for several days at irregular intervals, accompanied by loud explosions and earthquakes, which did much damage throughout the entire Republic; the disturbance was perceptible in Nicaragua and Honduras. In this manner was a volcano born, and it has proved to be a healthful and vigorous child. In less than two months from a level field rose a mountain more than 4,000 feet high, and the constant discharges from the crater which opened then have accumulated round its edges until its elevation has increased 2,000 feet more. Unfortunately the growth of the monster has not been scientifically observed or accurately measured, but the cone of lava and ashes, which is now 2,500 feet from the foundation of the earth upon which it rests, is constantly growing by the incessant discharges of volcanic matter.--From "The Capitals of South America."

AN INTERESTING GROUP.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and Margaret Deland.

Crossing the Boston public gardens a fortnight ago my attention was attracted to two gentlemen, who had stopped and were watching with interest the playful antics of some sparrows sporting in the water, dipping their wings in the cold surface bracing themselves for what was probably their first bath of the season in northern climes. The eyes of the shorter of the two men twinkled merrily as he pointed out the birds with the end of his cane to his more sedate companion. Genuine glee and interest was written on the features of the little gentleman as he followed the frolicsome birds at play, and for several minutes he stood there indulging in a constant running comment. Occasionally he would break out in a hearty laugh as one bird attempted to force his mate into the water.

The face of the other gentleman betokened only an ordinary interest and apparently failed to join in the more boyish glee of his companion. It was a beautiful spring morning, but the coat collar of the taller gentleman was turned up, a short coat of light material thrown open characterized the dress of his companion of shorter stature. Suddenly a pleasant faced young lady approached the couple from behind, and with a light and merry "Playful little creatures, are they not?" made her presence known.

The little gentleman turned quickly, and with a hearty, boyish laugh, stepped forward and shook the hands of the new-comer. The more stately gentleman mechanically stretched forward a gloved hand. It was an interesting group—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, light of heart and with all the youthful ardor of a boy on a first beautiful spring morning; James Russell Lowell, stately, cold looking and stooped of shoulders; Margaret Deland, fresh of face and erect of carriage. I was sorry when the trio moved away toward Beacon street.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A new agricultural machine distributes manures and insecticides, and sows grain by means of an air blast.

—Helmholtz has shown that if an invisible jet of steam be electrified or heated it becomes visible, with bright tints of different colors, according to the potential or the temperature.

—It has been proposed to secure secrecy in telephone communication by breaking the transmitting current up, and sending one portion over one line and the rest over another line.

—A new artificial silk has been prepared from a pure cellulose octonitrate having great elasticity and softness. It is more lustrous than the silk of cocoons, and capable of being dyed by the ordinary processes.

—The installation of the electric motor as a means for stationary power is becoming more noticeable each year, and estimates carefully made rate the number of those in use at the present time for driving machinery in the United States at between 6,500 and 7,000.

—Satisfactory results are obtained with the new locomotive in which the periphery of the driving wheels, instead of being round, is composed of a series of plain facets, connected with each other by very obtuse angles. These flat surfaces are from one to two inches in length, and insure increased traction.

—The fact that the jostling to which storage battery cells are subjected when in use on railroad trains not only does not injure them, but, on the contrary, prolongs their life, is accounted for on the ground that a continuous movement of the electrolyte is kept up, thus keeping it uniform about the cell and preventing injurious local action.

—Dr. Eisenmann, of Berlin, has invented a piano which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Boehm, the inventor of the metal flute. Another novelty will be that by moving the electro-magnets the timbre of the tone is changed; for example, from that of a violoncello to a piccolo.

—A century ago, it is stated, only charcoal iron was produced, and of that only about 30,000 tons a year. Even Great Britain produced, in 1788, only 68,300 tons. To-day there are several furnaces in this country, each of which turns out annually as much as that, and a single railway now buys yearly more iron than both Great Britain and this country produced a century ago.

—By combining water, cane sugar, white of egg, carbonate of soda and gelatine, with the addition of about twenty per cent. of the finest olive oil, or other pure fat, a substance could be produced almost identical with cow's milk in its chemical constituents and in its appearance. But in its flavor it differs materially, and is but a poor apology for cow's milk prepared in the laboratory of nature.

—From an exhaustive study of the large collection of meteorites at Harvard College, the conclusion has been arrived at that many of the masses of meteoric iron now known are cleavage crystals, broken off, probably, by the impact of the mass against the atmosphere. It is found that these masses show cleavings parallel to the planes of all the three fundamental forms of the isometric or regular system. From all that appears, the theory has come to be entertained that the masses of meteorites were thrown off from a sun among the fixed stars, and that they were slowly cooled while revolving in a zone of intense heat.

INGENIOUS BEGGARS.

Two Incidents That for Their Ingenuity Stand Unrivaled.

Have you ever been accosted in the street by a seedy, dilapidated individual with a luminous nose and a husky voice, who opened on you something in this style: "Excuse me, sir, but could I have a few minutes' conversation with you? I have not always been thus," etc. Of course you have. You know in a minute that he is a professional beer worker. You have some respect for the haggard, brawny fellow who says frankly: "I am hungry and thirsty," and seldom let him go empty-handed. There are two incidents that occur to me that for their ingenuity stand unrivaled. The first one occurred at Chicago a year ago last winter. The writer, in company with a friend, was standing one Sunday evening on the steps of the Clarendon Hotel when a very tough-looking man approached with a week's growth of beard on his face and said: "I am a thief. I have just been released from Joliet prison. I want ten cents for a drink, ten more for a bed, ten for a cocktail in the morning, and ten for a sandwich, forty cents in all. My recommend is nothing extra, I am aware. Talk quick, will you give it, or shall I have to try further?" The supreme cheek of the man gained him the amount asked. The other incident was in Union Square Park, New York, as a party of us were coming from the theater. We were stopped by a ragged individual with a small kitten in his arms. He opened the conversation immediately and said: "Gents, maybe you think I am going to spar you for money, but I ain't. I am not hungry or thirsty and have a place to sleep, but I have no cash. I want a few pennies, not for myself, but to buy some milk for this poor little starving cat, which I found crying in this park." The party was for a moment stunned, but amid roars of laughter a purse of nearly a dollar was collected and given to the guardian of the kitten.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Useful Hints on the Development of Growing Children.

The pulley and weights is almost as familiar a play-thing in English homes as the American swing, and far more useful for development of the muscles. It moreover possesses the advantage of being capable of use within doors when cold and storms prevent children taking exercise out of doors. The fine physique of British children calls for frequent comment, and this is due to the constant care of their mothers, not only in the use of the pulley, but by systematic rubbing and massage treatment of the growing children at night before they are put to bed. Our American girls need physical home training even more than their brothers. The unequal shoulders and other defects too common in figures of women in this country show the need of such training, indicating, as they do, weakness and want of development in muscles which should be in active use, and which can only be developed as the trainer develops the muscles of the professional oarsman. There is no danger that our girls will become hoydens which would compare with that danger to their health which arises from an insufficient development of the various muscles of the body in childhood, producing a puny womanhood and weak physique and nerves. It is a good thing to note the interest taken in this country in active field games like lawn tennis and the revival of many of the old-time games, such as battledore and shuttlecock, grace hoops and other games which train the eye to be accurate and the arm steady. Mothers can not be too careful in watching their girls. Boys gain by their more active out-door life a development of all their muscles, but girls are not nearly so sure to get the benefit of such out-door life.

Their shoulders more frequently become unequal from careless positions at the school desk or at play, and in many cases in this insidious way the foundation of a serious spinal disease is laid. English mothers of quite moderate means find time to watch the development of their growing children. This is the advantage of the nightly rubbing of the child and the daily bath, which is far less frequent in this country than it should be. At such times the mother can easily note any irregularity in the figure or projecting shoulder caused by a weakness of the muscles that hold the shoulder bones in place, or she can note the stooping tendency which is caused by insufficient development of the muscles of the chest. Then comes the beauty of gymnastic training at home with the simple pulley and weights. By this means nearly all the muscles of the body may be trained. Spinal disease is too frequent and too terrible a scourge to womanhood for any precautionary means to be neglected. A mother's care may save her child a life of acute suffering and develop her into the glory of a perfect physical womanhood. There is nothing better to strengthen weak muscles than a daily cold bath followed by brisk rubbing taken before breakfast. It is hardly to be hoped that the average mother will recognize the value of such means of health; this is impossible until people have become wiser, but the best medical experience sanctions it in spite of the old wife's tale about the danger and shock of frequent bathing in cold water.—N. Y. Tribune.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Hints for Young Men Who Desire to Grow Wealthy and Wise.

Oh! young man, in your youth either split rails or work on a canal boat. Then when you grow older, the Presidential chair may be yours. Do not dream of organizing a youthful band of faithful followers to go West and slaughter Indians, for the red men, with the assistance of bad whisky and government ammunition, are killing themselves as fast as possible.

Always speak kindly to your sick uncle. He may make a will some day and, perchance, he might leave you one of the family spoons; or, even better, you might become the envied possessor of his antique oak boot-jack.

When your parents disagree on some slight subject preserve a discreet silence, and, if possible, leave the room, for when your father comes out second best, as he invariable will, he may take his revenge on your youthful hide.

Do not cry when you have to stay indoors and play with the little girls. As you grow older, you will find that a little girl is a great comfort, even though she consents to be only a sister to you.

Read your Sunday-school books but do not believe all they tell you. For if you did, you would imbibe the very erroneous theory that virtue and honesty are the only roads to riches and that the good young man alone succeeded in marrying the beautiful heiress.

In sharing candy or fruit with your younger brother, always bear in mind that too much would make the little fellow sick. Remembering this, you will always be justified in taking the larger share for yourself.

On the occasion of your father's birthday, do not seek to please him by investing your hoarded pennies in a pair of embroidered slippers. A little slipper in the hands of an angry parent is often a source of great discomfort to a mischievious youngster.

When your country cousin comes to visit you, do not take advantage of his ignorance by making him believe that the cable cars are run by thunder and lightning; for, when you return his visit next summer, he may repay evil for evil by telling you that a hornet's nest is a humming bird.—Time.

ABOUT LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Millions of Them Broken Every Year—Where They Come From.

Nearly 5,000,000 of lamp chimneys are smashed every year in this city and at least 50,000,000 bits of glass are thrown into ash barrels, streets, alleys, gutters, sewers, etc. Yet people venture out in thin-soled shoes, children in bare feet and horses without any protection on their hoofs.

Stranger still, one seldom hears of an accident arising from the presence of these bits of glass.

The street sanitary regulations of the city fortunately do much toward obviating such accidents, and most of the broken and cracked chimneys are deposited in ash barrels and find their way to the dump, where they are gathered up by rag-pickers and sold to junk dealers, who, in turn, sell the scraps, which are known as "cullet," to the glass works at 40 cents per 100 pounds.

The dealers in chimneys dispose of their broken stock, which is about 5 per cent. of that carried, in the same manner.

The breakage of lamp chimneys represents the consumption of that article. The lamp-chimney business, therefore, is of considerable importance to the public.

There are innumerable styles of lamp chimneys on the market—large, small and medium sized; long, short, round, flat and twisted; thin, thick, narrow, broad, square, globular, scalloped, colored, spotted, etc., from the baby chimney, 4 inches tall by 1 inch in diameter, to the great big fellow, 12 inches tall by 4½ inches in diameter, used on the largest lamp in the market, which throws a 360-candle power light and costs from 15 cents to $2 per dozen wholesale. They even manufacture combinations of chimney and globes, while every year brings into the market half a dozen or more of new styles of chimneys. Every new lamp requires a special chimney.

Nine-tenths of the chimneys made in this country are manufactured in Pittsburgh, while most of the balance are made at Steubenville, O., while a very few are made in the natural gas regions.

The majority of small ones are imported. Wherever the material in a lamp chimney is of greater cost than the labor the chimney is imported, and vice versa.

All the shapes used in this country are of American design, but are manufactured abroad and brought here and sold at much less than they could be produced here. It is labor that figures in the cost of manufacture more than material.

The odd shapes are all molded, while the ordinary shapes are blown and are made of lead glass and lime glass, both in this and the old country. There is a feature that the casual observer would not notice in selecting a lamp chimney with a square top. Two chimneys of almost identical appearance are placed side by side, one of which commands a higher price. A close observation shows that the top and bottom of the one is rough, while the other is polished and smooth. The smooth one possesses double the durability of the rough one. The rough one is cut off and cooled, while the other is polished. Only the best quality of glass can be polished this way.

People make a great mistake in imagining that a heavy chimney is more durable than a thin one. This is not the fact. The thin chimney is far more durable because of its expansion and contraction being more regular.

The non-breakable chimney, which is made chiefly in Illinois, is non-breakable in name more so than in reality, though it is much more durable than the ordinary chimney. The difference in the price however, does not warrant its purchase on the score of economy, hence very few are sold. The best grade of chimney is known as the pearl top, which is made like any other chimney, but while hot has a crimped ring welded to the top, while the ordinary crimped top is merely placed in a mold and shaped while hot.

These chimneys are much less liable to break than the others, and are considered well worth the one-third more in price. The great demand to-day is for fancy tops.

There are also a great many chimneys now used on gas burners. On the shelves of a first-class lamp store can be found fifty separate and distinct styles of lamp chimneys, while every grocery in the country handles them, mostly the common grades.

The life of a lamp chimney is as uncertain as that of a man. An expensive one is as liable to break as soon as a cheap one, as there are many causes calculated to crack or shatter them other than a fall or contact with another body. A draught of air, a damp chimney, a splash of water or a high blaze will any of them terminate a chimney's usefulness in short order.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

He Was Excused.

"Excuse me," he said as he bit off the end of a cigar and held out his hand to secure a light from the other, who was smoking.

"Beg pardon."

"I said excuse me."

"Oh, certainly. Always willing to excuse."

And he took the fresh cigar, lighted it, threw his old stub away, and as he began on the new one he walked off with the remark:

"Very good cigar, sir—very good. Of course I'll excuse you."—Detroit Free Press.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Mrs. Fred Grant Advances Some Strange Reactionary Ideas.

It is said that Mrs. Fred Grant has some reactionary ideas on the subject of the education of women which she is carrying into effect upon her own little daughter. Mrs. Grant, who was a Miss Honore, is of French extraction, was herself bred in the convent, where, as is known, the most advanced ideas are not as a rule inculcated. But she goes even further back than do most of the modern convents. She has a perfect horror of the theory of woman's suffrage, and quite as much for the theories of those who advocate the higher education of women, in which she does not in the least believe. She holds that women should not be, nor even desire to be, any thing but wives and mothers, and not even wives and mothers according to the modern standard, but should strictly conform themselves to such rules as used to be laid down for them by the stern fathers of the Church. Following out this theory, Mrs. Grant has allowed nothing to be taught her little daughter which would tend to make her independent, self-reliant or forcible. The four rules of arithmetic are the strict limit of her mathematical education. Philosophy of any sort she is not even allowed to hear a suggestion of. She is never permitted to argue upon any subject whatever, and is trained to accept absolutely whatever is told her without question. Her education consists of the study of music, such literature as her mother thinks best for her to read, a little history, drawing, needlework, and the languages, and all this is taught her by a private governess, who lives with her and is warranted not to instill ideas outside of those elementary ones Mrs. Grant considers suited to female capacity. The Honores have always carefully kept up their French, and the Grant children have had, besides, a French nurse, so that they would learn the two languages together and know no difference between them. Mrs. Grant takes great pains with their pronunciation, and they really speak beautiful French, with the fluency and accent of natives. She is particularly pleased on their account that her husband should have a mission to a German-speaking country, and before his term at Vienna has finished they will undoubtedly be speaking the language like natives, as she means to surround them entirely with Germans as their teachers and attendants, in order that they may speak the tongue with that ease which can only be had from intimate association with the Teutons. The daughters is a pretty child of a brunette, French type, and resembles the Honores entirely, while the boy is a Grant.—Cor. N. Y. World.

ABOUT WHEAT CUTTING.

The Best Stage at Which to Begin Harvesting Operations.

Whether the acreage be large or small, it is important to harvest in good season. A few days' delay will make considerable difference in the quality of the grain, besides increasing the loss in handling.

Improved machinery has lessened very materially the work of harvesting a large crop of this grain. Every thing should be in readiness so as to be able to push the work as rapidly as possible. It is quite a system to start as soon as the grain is sufficiently ripe, and by having every thing ready this can be done while the work can be pushed along. The reaper or binder must be in good repair, as a comparatively small break may cause considerable loss. If the machine is an old one, or if it has stood out exposed to the weather, a thorough overhauling should be given, loose bolts be tightened up, screws and all working parts be adjusted. A loose bolt or screw may be the cause of considerable damage.

So far as possible, the best stage at which to commence harvesting the wheat is while the grain is in the dough, and just as it begins to harden. If cut too early the grain is liable to shrivel up in drying, and, if allowed to get too ripe, will often bleach and will shake out more in handling. If cut reasonably early the straw will make a much better feed so that it is very important to commence the work as soon as the grain is ready. It is best as far as can be done to keep well up with the work of shocking. There is always more or less damage done by allowing the wheat to lie in the bundle after cutting, while there is the additional risk of a shower, and if one comes the damage will be still greater. Wheat can be shocked up and stacked much wetter than any other kind of grain or hay, and will dry out with less injury; at the same time it is best to shock up and keep dry. If the bundles are properly set up and well capped, the danger of getting wet will be largely reduced. It is important in shocking up the wheat to set the bundles up straight and close together and evenly on all sides, so as to resist the wind and keep the rain from blowing in. If dry, wheat can be stacked very soon after cutting; yet when it is intended to stack as soon as it is sufficently dry care should be taken to shock up well.—St. Louis Republic.

—"Almost all women will give a sympathetic hearing to men who are in love," says Thackeray. "Be they ever so old, they grow young again in that conversation, and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so generous."

—Strange but true.—"The quiet marriage" makes the most noise when it gets out.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS.

The Natural Way of Protecting the Valuable Part of Our Bodies.

Primitive man, being by nature a fighting animal, fought for the most part at first with his great canine teeth, his nails and his fists; till in process of time he added to those early and natural weapons the further persuasions of a club or shillalah. He also fought, as Darwin has conclusively shown, in the main for the possession of the ladies of his kind against other members of his own sect and species. And if you fight you soon learn to protect the most exposed and vulnerable portion of your body. Or, if you don't, natural selection manages it for you by killing you off as an immediate consequence.

To the boxer, wrestler, or hand-to-hand combatant the most vulnerable portion is undoubtedly the heart. A hard blow, well delivered on the left breast, will easily kill, or at any rate, stun even a strong man. Hence from an early period, men have used the right hand to fight with and have employed the left arm chiefly to cover the heart and parry a blow aimed at that specially vulnerable region. And when weapons of offense and defense supersede mere fists and teeth it is the right hand that grasps the spear or sword, while the left holds over the heart for defense the shield or buckler.

From this simple origin, then, the whole vast difference of right and left in civilized life takes its beginning. At first, no doubt, the superiority of the right hand was only felt in the manner of fighting. But that alone gave it a distinct pull, and paved the way, at last, for the supremacy elsewhere. For when weapons came into use, the habitual employment of the right hand to grasp the spear, sword or knife made the nerves or muscles of the right side far more obedient to the control of the will than those of the left. The dexterity thus acquired by the right—see how the word "dexterity" implies this fact—made it more natural for the early hunter and artificer to employ the same hand preferentially in the manufacture of flint hatchets, bows and arrows, and all the other manifold activities of savage life. It was the hand with which he grasped his weapon; it was therefore the hand with which he chipped it. To the end, however, the right hand remains especially "the hand in which you hold your knife"; and that is exactly how our own children to this day decide the question which is which, when they begin to know their right hand from their left for practical purposes.—Cornhill Magazine.

A DREAM OF GOLD.

How a Quarter With a Whole in It Was Found After Many Years.

In 1868 Lizzie M. Trask, of Vienna, was dressmaking in Lewiston. She came into possession of a gold twenty-five-cent piece with a hole in it; this she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece two years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Leman Butler, trader in Mount Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. In her possession was a good ladies' wallet with several compartments. This wallet her mother used until her death seven years ago. Then James, a brother of Lizzie's had it, and it has been in constant use almost daily ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts were not known and in fact its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet and that it was faced with green and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of any thing being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But at Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed: "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream," and pointed out the compartment that held her treasure. She then took a needle, and, running it to the bottom, she drew forth a small piece of newspaper and in it was indeed a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped, no doubt, by the hands of her aunt at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, and no one knows how much longer, without the knowledge of any one until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.—Augusta (Me.) New Age.

—A superintendent of a New York school was seeking to develop the idea of biped and quadruped among the scholars, for which purpose he had two pictures, one representing a horse, the other a rooster. Holding them aloft, in full view of the scholars, he said in encouraging tones, "Now, which one am I?" "The rooster, sir," was the unanimous reply.

—Fresh barber (shaving a customer) —"Who is that old hen going along the other side of the street with a bustle on her like a boxing glove?" Customer (rising deliberately and looking)—"That? Oh, she's my wife." —Lowell Citizen.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A Western Editor's Views on Various Matters and Things.

STOP IT.—There's too much poetry in this Western country—ten times too much. Every week fifty or more men and women in this locality, who ought to be engaged hoeing potatoes or making rag carpet, worry the life out of the best part of seven days to "dash off" a poem for the Kicker. Not one out of five hundred is true poetry, and not more than one out of a bushel is worth publishing. There should be a law applying to the country west of Omaha—a law to make it a penal offense to send a poem to a newspaper unsolicited. We are satisfied that this rhyme-jingling has retarded the growth of the West twenty years, and it will continue to work against us until there is a law to stop it.

NOT APPRECIATED.—The efforts of a hundred or more of our citizens to make up for the lack of natural scenery in and around the town by standing on the street corners with legs crossed and hands in pockets is not appreciated by those competent to judge of effects. It is pretty hard for a red-eyed old squat like Judge Harrison to pose in such a way as to pass for a noble cataract, and the efforts of Major Philbrick to pass himself off as a substiture for a precipice five hundred feet high brings ridicule on the whole county. Gentlemen, your proper pose is in a lock-step line. We are advising you as a friend.

WE CAN'T SEE IT.—Our contemporary down the street is tickled almost to death because Major Bilden has been appointed postmaster of this town, and because, as it affirms, the editor of the Kicker got left. We can't see any thing to laugh at. We were the best man by long odds among the twenty applicants, and if Wanamaker couldn't see it the fault was not ours. We expected to get the appointment and ought to have had it. The man who did get it doesn't know enough to run a peanut stand and if the Kicker doesn't make his life miserable for the next year then we don't want a cent. As for our old knock-kneed, bald-headed, squint-eyed contemporary who wears a grin on his phiz, we will see him later. We are fishing to get hold of the chattel mortgage given on his office three months ago, and if we succeed he will hear something drop.

WE STAND NEUTRAL.—The editor of the Kicker has been asked to express his opinion on the conduct of President Harrison in furnishing fat places to so many of his relatives. We stand neutral on that question, having an application on file in Washington to be appointed Indian Commissioner for this reservation. If we don't get the appointment we shall have a very decided opinion on Mr. Harrison's nepotism. If we do get it we shan't bite the hand which feeds us.

ONE MORE CHANCE.—Billy Dobson, proprietor of the Blue Front saloon and gambling house, was the first subscriber to the Kicker. He encouraged us and occasionally lent us money, and our gratitude has prevented us from drawing attention to his den of iniquity. We can't promise to hold off much longer. We shall give him one more chance to reform the place, and if he doesn't improve it we shall give him three or four columns per week of the hottest kind of language. Gratitude is all right up to a certain limit. Beyond that an editor owes a duty to the public.

PLEASE EXCUSE.—Our proof-reader was off on a drunk last week and our two printers were called to Tombstone to see their mother die. We were very busy in our grocery, harness shop, hardware and millinery store, and the Kicker did not present the appearance and interest we could have wished for. We had to chuck in six columns of old patent medicine ads, and the first page was the same matter as the week previous, but these things are trifles incidental to the business of a great publishing house. We trust that our subscribers will overlook all mistakes and encourage us to greater efforts by promptly renewing their subscriptions.—Detroit Free Press.

Manufacture of Celluloid.

The manufacture of celluloid is largely carried on in France. A roll of paper is slowly unwound and at the same time saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric and two parts of nitric acid, which falls on the paper in fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into pyroxiline, or gun cotton. The excesses of the acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water, and all traces of acid are removed. It is then reduced to a pulp and passes on to the bleaching trough. Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, it is mixed with from twenty to forty per cent. of its weight in camphor; a second mixture and grinding follows. The pulp is spread out in thin slabs, which are squeezed in the hydraulic press until they are as dry as chips. They are then rolled in heated rollers, and come out in strips, which are ready to be worked up into any desired form.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—"Well, doctor, how did you enjoy your African journey? How did you like the savages?" "Oh, they are very kind-hearted people; they wanted to keep me there for dinner."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—There are thirteen different ways of making strawberry shortcake, and whichever way you try you will wish you had decided to have strawberries and cream.—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1889

THE INYO TRAGEDY.

S. F. Chronicle, Sept. 1st.

An opinion was filed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of The People vs. W. T. C. Elliott.

The defendant was convicted of the murder of John B. White and sentenced to death by the Superior Court of Inyo County. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant's wife who was a niece of the deceased, had a short time prior to the killing obtained a divorce, and she was given the custody of the only child, with the privilege to the defendant of visiting it at intervals; that the deceased had been residing with his niece as her protector; that a few days before the killing White, without sufficient provocation, brutally attacked and beat the defendant, who was living in a cabin belonging to his divorced wife; that the time for which the defendant was allowed by decree of the Court to occupy the cabin was about to expire, and the uncle showed great anxiety for Elliott to get out, and announced his intention of removing him therefrom at once; that deceased came to the cabin for the purpose of removing defendant, when the defendant picked up a butcher knife and in defense of himself he inflicted the fatal wound. The defendant moved to change the place of trial, as public sentiment was strongly against him, some talk of lynching having been indulged in; but the Court denied the motion, with the result stated.

Several points were made in the appelate court as grounds for a reversal, but the principal ones considered were those in relation to the rulings of the Court on the admission of testimony and the instructions given by the Court in its charge to the jury.

The divorced wife was asked during her examination as a witness for the prosecution, "What was the business of John B. White, the deceased, on the Baker ranch, when he made his last visit there, at the time he was killed?" Counsel for defense objected on the ground that it was hearsay, but the witness was permitted by the Court to answer "that he was there for the protection of me and my children against W. T. C. Elliott the defendant."

The Court held that this was erroneous, and the substancial rights of the defendant were affected by it.

The trial court charged the jury among other things: "When the killing is proved, it devolves upon the defendant to show circumstances in mitigation to excuse or justify by a preponderance of evidence on his part, etc.'

This same instruction was before the court in people vs. Hong Ah Duck, 61 Cal. 387, and People vs. Raten, 63 Cal., 421, and in both instances it was approved; but in the present case following the People vs. Bushton, opinion filed August 1, 1889, the court holds it erroneous, as in its judgement it is only necessary that the defendant should raise a reasonable doubt as to his guilt or the mitigating circumstances.

For the error as the admission of the evidence, and that in regard to the instruction, the judgement and order are reversed and cause remanded for a new trial.—

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

115 CLAY STREET. 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work either sex, young or old; no capital; ability needed. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

—SO THAT—

PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 22, 32 and 41 cal. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Aug. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889, viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John McSweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best team owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
10 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	5 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ d z. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ dozen bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Wocked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall panel or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel, $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool, $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $5
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $5
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$15
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash. Purse, $75.

THURSDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal:
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:35 p. m.		9.05 a. m
Belleville		8.45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.		8:25 p. m.
Benton		11.40 a m		1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		3. 5 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. wh. connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
sept-1-tf SPRATT & CREASER, Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 92¾
Lead, 3 89½
Copper, 12 10
Tin, 20.30
Sugar, .06¾
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 17 @ 19.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

FRIDAY, August 30th.

Broder et als. vs. Conklin et als.—Filed stipulation extending time for trial of case till November 4th, 1889.

MONDAY, September 2d, 1889.

Maggie Johnston vs. Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Randle—Plaintiff was granted a divorce.

Charles McKay was admitted to citizenship.

BORN.

MACK—At Independence, September 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mack, a son.

Judge Hannah is around again this week.

W. K. Miller, of Lone Pine, was in town on Thursday.

J. D. Marshall came up from Keeler on Thursday's train.

P. W. Forbes Esq., of Bishop, was in town several days this week.

All the cattle will be driven out of Menache soon. Feed is getting very short.

A number of race horses from Big Pine will be down the first of the week.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred and children have returned home from Fish Lake Valley.

There are more pupils enrolled in the school at Independence this term than ever before.

George Gillam and Ed. Ober came down from Big Pine on Tuesday, returning next day.

R. L. Peeler will be at Independence next week to prove up on a location he has near Bishop.

Hon. Trenmore Coffin, of Carson, has been visiting Independence and vicinity during the week.

Mr. Will Russell, of Yolo county, arrived at Independence last week and will remain about a month

Excursion parties are coming into Los Angeles now somewhat after the old fashion in boom days.

Tom Webb came in from Long Valley on Monday. He reports everything flourishing in that section.

J. S. Broder has puschased from W. A. Greenly a one-fourth interest in the Deep Spring Valley toll road.

Theodore Winters' famous two-year-old colt El Rio Rey ran three-fourths of a mile in 1:11, with 126 pounds up.

Los Angeles has voted the issuance of $200,000 worth of bonds for the pupose of increasing the school facilities of that city.

General Vandever is being talked of among his friends as a very strong candidate for Governor before the next Republican Convention.

The proposition to create a bonded indebtedness of $1,280,000 in Los Angeles for the purpose of building sewers was defeated at an election there last Friday.

Messrs Robert O'Neal, Charles McKay, J. M Horton and John Burns, all of Bishop, were in town early in the week Mr. Burns made final proof on a location near Bishop.

Murphy says that Johnson tried the Elixir on himself and is suffering from a bad attack of blood poison. Rira bien, qui rira le dernier.

Welles Barnes and Pat Key came in from the White Hill on Thursday. They are making arrangements for a shipment of ore from the mine.

The Supreme Court, on appeal, has granted a new trial to W. T. C. Elliott, convicted over a year ago of the murder of John White and sentenced to be hanged, and ordered a change of venue.

The close season on quail ends next Tuesday. The birds paired off well this year and are very numerous. There is said to be excellent shooting in the vicinity of Camp Independence.

Morales, the desperado of Orange County, is still at large and is accused of murdering another man who he thought knew too much about his affairs. The officers are eager to capture him.

A New York paper prints a long and learned disquisiton on "what the lemon will do" but in the list of its accomplishments we fail to find its soothing, savory delight when combined with a little sugar and brandy.

Rev. G. W. De La Matyr had intended to conduct services at Independence and Lone Pine until his b other should arrive to take charge; but the serious illness of his father, who lives with him at Bishop, has prevented his keeping the appointment.

The community that raises good draft or carriage horses will be found prosperous and progressive. When eight or ten good teams will bring into a neighborhood from $3,000 to $5,000 it helps everybody in it and drives the wolf from many a door. Wherever good horses are, prosperity reigns.

According to Munhall's "Balance Sheet of the World," every day the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of $2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth of the United States, which is equal to one third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.

Last week the representatives of Thos. Barton arrived in Hawthorne, and while there an agreement was drawn up and signed for a race for 100 yards, to take place at Hawthorne within two weeks for $500 a side between Ben. Rosenthal, of Hawthorne, and Thomas Barton, of Lyon County.

Game Laws.

A copy of the Fish and Game Laws of California compiled by S. P. Maslin, has been received at this office. In his preface the author says:

"This compilation embraces all the sections of the Codes and all the statutes of the State of California, now in force, relating in any manner to the preservation and protection of the fish and game of this State.

Each chapter contains but one statute or excerption from the Codes, with full reference notes, as to the date of passage and amendments, and no one page contains more than one chapter, thereby allowing ample space for notes, etc.; and the book has been printed in a small and compact form so that it can be easily carried in the pocket.

Altogether the hope is entertained that the volume will be found useful, not only to the professional fisherman and hunter, and the county officers whose duties it concerns, but also that large army upon whom the State must ever in a great measure rely for the protection of her fish and game—the sportsmen of California."

The following sections are taken from the Statutes.

SEC. 626. Every person who in the State of California, between the first day of March and the tenth day of September, in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys any quail, partridges, grouse, or rail is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, in any of the counties, of this state, at any time, takes, gathers, or destroys, the eggs of any quail, partridge, or grouse is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, in this State, between the first say of January and the first day of June, in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys doves, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, between the fifteenth day of December in each year and the first day of July in the following year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills, or destroys, any male antelope, deer, or buck, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person in the state of California who has in his posession any hides or skins of deer, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep, killed between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of July, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time, in the State of California, hunt, pursue, take, kill, or destroy any female antelope, elk, mountain sheep, female deer, or doe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall at any time hunt, pursue, take, kill, or destroy any spotted fawn is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall take, kill, or destroy any of the animals mentioned in this section, at any time unless the carcass of such animal is used or presented by the person slaying it, or is sold for food, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall buy, sell, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or have in his posession any deer, or deer skin or hide, from which evidence of sex has been removed, or any of the aforesaid game when it is unlawful to kill the same, provided by this and subsequent sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 631. Every person who shall at any time net or pound any quail, partridge or grouse, and every person who shall sell, buy, transport, or give away, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his posession, any quail, partridge, or grouse, that have been snared, captured, or taken, in or by means of any net, or pound, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Proof of posse sion of any quail, partridge, or grouse, which shall not show evidence of having been taken by means of other than a net or pound, shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section that the person in whose posession such quail, partridge, or grouse is found took, killed, or destroyed the same by means of a net or pound.

SEC. 632. Every person who, in the State of California, at any time takes or catches any trout, except with hook and line, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person or persons who shall at any time take, procure, or destroy any fish of any kind, by means of explosives, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 633. Every person who takes, catches, or kills any speckled t out, brook or salmon trout, between the first day of November and the first day of April the following year, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following act was approved March 16, 1889.

SEC. 1. Any person or persons who shall willfully and knowingly shoot, wound, trap, snare, or in any other manner catch or capture any blue crane in the State of California, or shall knowingly take, injure, or destroy the nest of any white or blue crane, or shall take, injure, or destroy any blue crane's eggs, in the nest or otherwise, in said State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the township in which the offense shall have been committed, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor exceeding one hundred dollars and cost of the action for each offense, or may be imprisoned not less than fifty days nor more than one hundred days, or by such fine and imprisonment as the judgement of the Court may direct.

SEC. 2. Of all fines collected under the provisions of this Act one-half shall be paid to the informer or informers, and one-half shall be paid into the County Treasury for the benefit of the Common School Fund.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Inyo Academy.

The Academy at Bishop will re-open for the Fall term next Tuesday morning. Rev. G. W. De La Matyr Financial Agent, is in correspondence with a competent teacher in the East, whom he expects to secure for the principalship. That the school may begin on time, Rev. E. McEvers, A. B., who was formerly a teacher, and had many years experience in that line in schools and colleges, has consented to conduct the institution until the arrival of the new Principal. It is the intention of the Board to spare no effort to give the Academy the highest possible standing, and to furnish good tuition to students at as low a figure as practicable, so as to meet the demand for a school of higher grade in this Valley, and present inducements to bring patronage from other localities in the mountains.

Agricultural Park.

The new race track at Camp Independence is nearly completed. Mr. Vagt has labored unceasingly to have it ready in time for the coming fair, and has been at a great expense to arrange conveniences for horsemen. The soil is excellent and the location is all that could be desired, there being plenty of shade and good water. A number of flyers will be in training there next week and the place will assume a lively appearance. The Fort people should be deeply grateful to Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz, whose untiring efforts in their behalf secured them the agricultural park.

Excursion Rates.

The following letter was received too late for publication in last week's issue:

"To those desiring to attend the California State Fair the Carson & Colorado railroad will issue from Saturday, September 7th, to Saturday, September 21st, 1889, tickets from Bishop, Alvord, Independence, Lone Pine and Keeler to Reno and return at $20, passengers purchasing tickets at Reno to Sacramento and return at $9.40. These tickets will be void after Monday, September 23d, and have no stop over privilege."

Meteorological Summary for August, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer ..... 29.774 inches.
Mean temperature ..... 82°
Highest temperature ..... 101°
Lowest temperature ..... 64°
Monthly range of temperature ..... 25°
Mean dew point, 42°
Mean relative humidity 28 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 36 miles S. E. 13th.
Precipitation 0.00
Number of cloudless days 27
Number of partly cloudy days 3
Number of cloudy days 1
Dates of Frost, none.

D. C. GRENOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Keeler News.

T. F. A. Connelly, of Bishop, spent a couple of days in town this week.

J. C. Eddy came in from Darwin on Wednesday's stage.

T. C. Boland is moving the residence west of his store building.

H. M. Yerington and party went to Cerro Gordo on Wednesday.

Five carloads of mining timbers for the Union mine are on the track.

John T. Stoll, of Sacramento, was in town on Monday.

Gus. Stevens and Dr. Bunting came over from Lone Pine on Wednesday.

J. V. Skinner, of Georges Cresk, was in town Wednesday.

Frank Fitzgerald and family went to Lookout on Tuesday, with John Dodge as chief engineer. UNO.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

A telegram was received from George Gillam on Thursday stating that he would be down next Monday, and in all probability a match will be arranged between Darby and Sidewinder.

Complimentary tickets of admission to the State Fair were received by the Secretary of the 18th District Agricultural Association this week for presentation to the officers and directors of that society.

A match footrace has been arranged between Ed. Ober and Ed. Morton for $200 a side. The distance is 60 yards, standing start, the race to take place on September 27th. A forfeit has been deposited with J. J. Gunn, the balance to be deposited on the 24th.

Last Monday Mrs. Maggie Johnston, of Bishop, was granted a divorce from Martin Johnston, alias W. L. Rindle, by Judge Hannah. In November, 1885, the defendant was convicted of a felony in Eureka county, Nevada, and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison. P. W. Forbes was the Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

FINAL PREEMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 14, 1889, viz: William D. Eskin, Preemption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. H. Bisskumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louise L. Woodin to become a Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Louise L. Woodin, wife of I. J. Woodin, resident of Inyo county, State of California, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of Title XII Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply to the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, at 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, for a judgement and order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name and on my own account as sole trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is the practice of medicine and surgery, and also to carry on and conduct a general farming business, all in the County of Inyo, State of California. LOUISE L. WOODIN.
Dated September 6th, 1889.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inyo Marble Company will be held at the office of the Company, 39 Sutter St., San Francisco, California, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1889, at the hour of 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will close on September 13th 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. G. W. LUCE,
Secretary.
Office, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

A DESIRABLE
MERCHANDISING
BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Nathan Rhire, a creditor of the estate of Alphonse Thiebout, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order upon Emelie Thiebaut, Administratrix of said estate, requiring her to sell the personal property as also the real estate of said deceedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that said Administratrix and all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the tenth day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room in the Court house, in the town of Independence, in said County, to show cause why an order should not be granted upon the said Administratrix to sell all the personal property, as well as so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at public sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Inyo Independent," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Independence, in said County, and that a copy of this order be personally served upon said Administratrix.

Dated August 5th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on September 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Preemption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Reles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,
Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.
Dated June 20th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgement against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN
& CO.
DEALERS IN
General
Merchandise.
ALL KINDS OF
Farm Implements
AND
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
DEALER IN
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

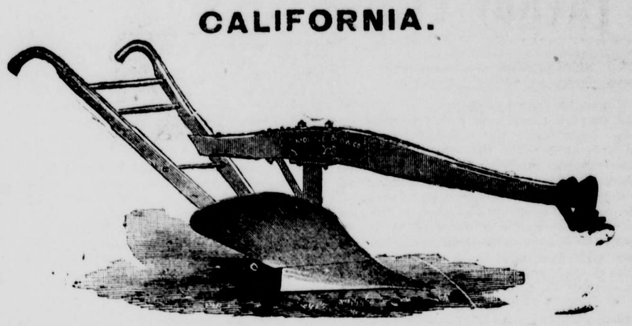
GIVEN &
INGALLS.
DEALERS IN
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.
Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View
Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK
Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern
CALIFORNIA.



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ALL WORK ON
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The Breton Mills

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When the crowd came up and followed him in, they found him before the glowing forge. His sleeve was rolled up, revealing an arm almost like the smith's, but how closely he was studying it. Just below the elbow were the marks of a dog's fangs, out of which slowly oozed two great drops of blood. No one dared to speak; all looked on him as a man devoted, and half expected to see already the signs of madness on his calm, pale face. The men with the guns had come in with the rest, and stood under the rows of horse shoes that lined the blackened walls,

Thank God, he could save her from such a fate.

with horrified eyes riveted on the print of the poisoned fangs. The blacksmith stood by his anvil, hammer in hand, as if frozen, and even Philip Breton was stunned and baffled at the sudden revelation of the fate stamped on this man who had given his life for Bertha's. Philip had been devising how rare a gift of undying friendship he could give him in token of his gratitude, and now a terrible death must be his only reward.

But the face of the victim was as composed as if death had already claimed him. He did not seem to see one of the silent forms that thronged the little shop. Then he looked carefully at the wound in his arm and pressed out the drops of poisoned blood. In another instant he had reached out his right hand toward his forge and grasped the end of a bar of iron that shone at white heat where it touched the coals. He drew it out before one could catch his breath and held it close against the death mark in his quivering flesh. A sickening hiss brought a cry of sympathy from the astonished crowd, but his lips never moved till the cure was completed. He threw back the iron, and grinding his teeth in his agony turned on his heel and went out.

At the door was a face paler than his. Bertha Ellingsworth had seen it all. As he looked at her white face and golden brows and lashes, Curran thought of wreaths of strands of gold on the driven snow. But her eyes had a new fathomless expression in them, and her lips were parted as if to speak, if there were only words sweet and gentle enough. His face flushed with a delicious gladness deeper than his pain, as she made him hold out his arm for her, and touched it with mysterious tenderness, and bound her handkerchief about his charred and aching wound.

"And you can't disappoint your audience? How brave you are. But you will come to me to-morrow?"

"If you wish it." The crowd had gathered outside the door, and stood a little way off, curiously watching them.

"I wish I could repay you," she said, looking wistfully up at him.

But Curran's face flushed crimson, and he drew back from her as if he had been stung.

As she looked at him, a flush slowly came into her face, too. "Would you like to kiss me, just once?"

The man turned and drew her to his heart, and her eyes fell till their long golden lashes touched her cheek, as he stooped and kissed her pouted red lips.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIS MISTAKE.

It was quite dark when the carriage turned the last bend in the winding road homeward and the lights of Bretonville came into view. The lights in the windows of the poor danced out to meet the tired horses as gayly as any. There might have been a sobbing woman behind the cheriest of them all; nature shows no sympathy for human suffering. If her poor children have no rest and joys their hearts must break; that is one of nature's laws. Neither can light lose its gladness and cheer because gladness and cheer are so absurdly out of place in poverty stricken homes. Homes indeed! As if the circles that were gathered within most of those windows deserved the name of home, with never a smile of contentment to light up a face, or a word of hope to make music for a dulled ear. Home to such as they is the place where the cravings of hunger are quieted and the tired cords and muscles are relaxed for a new strain; where they can complain and where they can sleep and die. But save the word to them at least, for a time when it shall be a reality.

Suddenly the sound of fire bells fell upon Philip's ear and startled him out of his melancholy revery. The same instant he saw a little cloud of smoke above the brick mills, and then a bright tongue of flame leap up toward it. The bells pealed out in short nervous strokes as if in tremulous fear, and at their impulse the young man's blood coursed through his veins in uncontrollable excitement. It was but two minutes more when Philip drew up short at the mill yard gates, to escape the engine which swept by with a rush, dragged by a crowd of shouting men. The people hatless, coatless, and some even barefooted in their haste, poured out of every street and alley way, and into the wide open gates, everybody talking and nobody listening.

But Bertha had hardly spoken during the drive home, and now seemed very little interested in the disturbance.

"The mills are on fire," cried Philip, dropping his reins and turning his excited face toward her.

"So I see," she said coolly, "and hadn't you better drive on?"

"Why, I ought to be here." He looked nervously at the hurrying crowd and back into Bertha's cold beautiful face. "Couldn't you wait in one of these tenements? These are all nice people."

But she made no motion, and only looked at his flushed face in annoyed surprise. "What are you thinking of? I stop with these people?"

"Or drive on home without me. The horses are gentle and you are such a good driver, you know."

Philip was growing terribly restless; the people came faster and faster, and his eager eyes followed each man and woman into the gates with increasing anxiety. Even Bertha noticed the curious looks the passers by gave to the carriage that blocked the way.

"I couldn't think of it," she said in measured tones that reminded Philip, even at such a moment as that, of her father's. "You had better drive along; there, not so fast. Why will you run the horses? You almost frighten me."

It took but a few moments to reach Bertha's home, but it seemed a long time to Philip, who kept looking back over his shoulder at the flames which to his excited fancy seemed rising higher at every glance. He stopped the horses at Bertha's door at last, and leaping to the ground, assisted her to alight. The horses were panting, but there was no time even to give them breath, and in an instant more Philip was back in his seat. But Bertha stood as if she had something to say, and he waited before he drew up the reins.

"You will make a mistake in leaving me to myself to-night."

He thought there was a mysterious touch of self distrust in her voice that was soft and almost tender as she looked fixedly at him. Ah! he had never seen her so lovely; as if the warm passionate woman soul had been born in her; and he longed in his rapture to to fall at her feet and kiss them. He was forgetting the mill in flames as he drank in the new sweet hope she seemed to give him. He could not leave her thus with that wonderful light in her eyes. No doubt the fire was subdued, and how little he could do at best; there were so many stronger than he.

But suddenly a tongue of flame leaped up into the black sky like lightning.

"I would so love to stay, darling, but the mills are on fire—my father's mills. I might save them. Don't you understand—it would be infamous in me to"——

"I only said you make a mistake."

Till he dies Philip Breton never will forget that scene; the darting flames beckoning him away, and this beautiful woman, for whose first fond caress he would have given everything but his manhood and honor, inviting him to stay. And in her changed face he thought he saw such sweet promise of love if he stayed and such sure presage of evil if he went.

"Good night," he said with faltering voice as he drew up the reins.

"Good night," she answered slowly as she turned to go in, and he thought he heard her other sentence over again, "You make a mistake."

It was Number Two mill on fire, but all that ingenuity and strength could do seemed doing as well without Philip. The men were as busy as bees. Fifty manned the brakes of the hand engine, and pumped as vigorously as if there was no such thing as lame backs and aching muscles, while on top of the engine beside the bell, which rang with every stroke of the brakes, stood their foreman keeping time with his arms and whole body, and encouraging them with his hoarse, excited voice. Then there were three hydrants in full operation and a crowd of men to keep the hose in condition, and four more in rubber suits to hold the nozzles and direct the streams of fast flowing water where it would quickest subdue the fierce flames. There seemed nothing for Philip to do. He was worth no more than the crowd of chattering women, who stood as near the fire as their rough voiced men would let them. How old their thin white faces looked, half hid by the shawls tied about their heads. It was a great event in their dull, monotonous lives; the very foundations of their world seemed shaken, and they could not talk fast enough to express their crude thoughts at the breaking up of old associations.

"Carry the hose up to the next story," shouted the foreman.

"The ladder is not long enough," answered one of the men in rubber suits.

"Can't you climb? Who can, then?"

This was Philip's opportunity, and he hurried up the ladder two rounds at a time. Then he swung himself off on the lightning rod. Its sharp edges cut his tender hands, but in his eagerness he did not notice it. In a moment more he had pulled himself up to the window sill and burst in the sash. Then he reached down for the hose and a cheer went up for the rich man's son who was not afraid of work.

He heard his father's voice below thanking the men for their devotion, as the sullen flames seemed to give way before their tireless efforts. But it was no time now for idle felicitations. The fire seemed under control, but if the mastery were relaxed, it would leap high again in its fury, and the other mills must go too, for all they stood now so cold and proud. The smoke grew thinner in the window where Philip stood, so he could look down on the sweaty faces and bending forms of the men at the brakes. Everything depended on them, and how strong they sent the water through the hose he held, and forced back the fire inch by inch from its prey. If they could only keep it up a few moments more the mills would be out of danger. Each stroke of the brakes made the hose throb against his side almost like a giant's pulse. God grant them strength a few moments more.

Suddenly he heard a loud voice raised above the murmur of the crowd.

"Wise boys ye be, to clench the nails in yer own coffins. Ain't this mill yer jail and its bosses your jailers? Is there a fool of ye all, but knows old Breton who grins so nice to-night on ye, but knows him for a tyrant, who grinds us to powder?"

Philip saw a short, burly man whose hair was cropped close to his round head, shouting and gesticulating wildly, as he made his way up to the engine and then leaped upon it. The brakes stop moving and the fire sends up new tongues and leaps along the smoking beams and rafters in fresh fury, while the men listened breathlessly to this stranger. The women too gather nearer, and look in curiosity at their husbands and brothers who drink in so eagerly his poisoned word.

"I spose ye thought ye didn't work long enough for yer ninety cents a day. But ye hev. Ay, boys, that big heap o' brick stands for that old man's meanness; it's the machine to crush ye. It's the way he bleeds ye. But how sweet he is to nigh. Ye never noticed it before, did ye? He's seed you a starvin' on the wages he paid, and yer purty darters gone to the bad for the want of a few things all gals kinder like. Some on ye, too, has got old and cripples in his service. He aint ever guv a mite, has he? Now it's your turn."

And the man shouted loud above the hissing, crackling flames that leaped out of a dozen windows in wild glee. "Let his mills burn fur a warnin' to such as he who make so much sorror and misery in this cye purty world that if Satan tortured their cruel souls forevermore, it wouldn't be a feather in the balance. Let him know the despair of a poor man for once."

It was almost madness that glittered in the fellow's darting eyes, and his voice grew hoarse and terrible as he pointed his thick fingers at the mill half hid in smoke, lit up in spots with forks of flame.

"Let every plank of it go. It's only served to make him richer each month, and ye poorer. Such a machine as that don't deserve to stand. Let his riches he's used so poor turn to ashes this night. Tears and prayin' couldn't git equal rights for us; the fire will do it, though."

Ezekiel Breton elbowed his way into their midst.

He had lost his hat, and stood pale in his agony in the presence of the men who thought he had wronged them. He was conscious of no guilt; he had only made his money as others made theirs; fairer, indeed, than mere money lenders, who added nothing to the world's productions. He knew, of course, the poor suffered, but a man can't be too squeamish, and the same road was open to them that he had taken. And as for wages, who could blame a man for getting help as cheaply as he can? That is business.

Mr. Breton knew but one argument for them.

"If you want pay," he shouted, "here is money, a dollar an hour to each man."

But not a face relaxed; he looked fearfully from one to another, and then up at the grinning face of the stranger, "only save my mill." The old man put up his hand to his white hair in a piteous gesture as he glanced at the sheets of flame and lurid smoke that shut off the sky above his devoted mill.

"See the fire grows every second, we are lost unless you go to work; I will pay ten dollars an hour."

The brakes began to move slowly up and down. Philip felt the water throb through the hose as it touched his side, but it was only one fitful spurt, for the stranger, who seemed to hold the mills at his mercy, had found his voice again.

"Keep yer money, old man; you will need every penny of it, for you've cheated yer last out of yer help in them mills. Yer mill hez got to go."

Philip saw his father turn toward his mills, the pride of his life, and look as fondly at their grim walls as a man on the woman he loves, and the tears of futile agony wet his cheeks. That moment the young man aged ten years.

The crowd fell back again, and another speaker mounted the strange rostrum. He looked young for such a crisis, but there was a new suggestion of power in his lips and the sullen crowd wondered what he thought he could say to persuade them.

"I suppose," began Philip slowly, as if every minute might not be worth a fortune, "I presume," and his voice sounded dry and hard, "you will want your wages as usual, next pay day. Is there any one of you foolish enough to imagine you will get them if the mills go?"

Then the young man glanced at the burly stranger, who, clearly enough, was taken aback by this new style of appeal to a crowd.

"Possibly this broad shouldered friend of yours is going to find a living for you. You have got to find it somewhere, and you won't have particularly good characters to recommend you to new tyrants.

"Mind, men, I don't say but it is quite fair, but mill owners manage their business about the same way. It is all very well to complain, but the first necessity is a place to work; if there isn't that, you surely can't have any rights. I may as well tell you, the mills are heavily insured, and you can't quite have the rare satisfaction of seeing that old man ruined. But I doubt if he will care to put any more mills under such extra risks. Some of your women and ignorant people, who don't see the fun of starving, may think you have done a poor night's work."

The stranger had disappeared, and the faces of the men, clustered about their engine, had lost their sullen cast. The young man's black eyes glistened in the new ecstasy of an orator's triumph.

"One thing I will promise. I will do what I can in your behalf. I know the lines of most of you have fallen into hard places, and I promise if I can see any way to lighten the burden of life on your shoulders I will help you."

The men returned to their work with a murmur of approval. Was it too late?

The brakes started up again. The men ran up the ladders again, with the hose in their hands, in the renewed battle with the fire. Philip had moved the crowd. He had chosen instinctively the only method for the crisis, while the flames crackled and flashed in high carnival. But was it not too late? The men were working with new energy; new hopes were in their hearts. The mill owner's son had promised to help them; he sympathized with their cheerless poverty, and who could do more than he?

If the whole line of mills went it would be upon their consciences, and the thought put fresh strength into their weary arms and more fearless courage into their hearts. But precious time had been lost and the wind had changed so that now the red, greedy tongue of flame lapped the frowning brick walls of the next mill, and lavished their hot, wanton kisses as if it were love and not hate whose fury would consume them.

When the moon was setting in the west, that night, Mr. Breton found his son all grimy with smoke, with clothes torn, and drenched in water, out of all semblance to the gentleman of elegant leisure. He stood by the smoldering ruins of Number Two mill.

"Aren't you coming home to-night, Philip, my dear boy? How proud Bertha would have been if she could have seen her hero to-night."

Bertha! What a strange influence her words and manner at parting had left upon him; as if, some way, in leaving her just when he did, he had lost her forever. God forbid! He could not shake it off; it was with him as he waited almost alone in the great mill yard; all the excitement and responsibilities of the night had not dispelled it. He looked down moodily into the smoking mass of crumbled walls and roof and blackened timbers, and watched for the little forks of flame that started up boldly, now and then, as if it were not yet too late for a new battle, and then seemed abashed at finding themselves alone in the dark, and sank back.

"You have saved the mills," said his father, wringing his bruised hand till it hurt him. "God bless you, my son. I didn't guess how much there was in you."

Philip looked up at the scorched walls off on the right, and the long pile of massive structures away to the left, unshaken by the whirlwind of fire. In a few hours more they would be alive with rushing belts and wheels, and with the feet of the men and women, telling how strange it was there was a place left for work today. Yes, he had saved them, "but at what price?" He spoke half to himself. If he only knew what Bertha had meant.

"What price? Oh, your promise to do what you could for the men and all that. It was guardedly put, my boy." And his father laughed appreciatively. "Inexorable parent must be considered, though, ha, ha. You will catch your death of cold. Well, if you will stay, good night."

CHAPTER IX.

WEAK MAN.

It was at dusk a few days after Jane Graves had come to the Ellingsworths that she stood at the dining room window.

It was almost in sight of her old dreary home, and yet another world; how strange that the two should be so near and not change or shadow each other. But Jane Graves was not the girl to trouble herself over hard questions. She breathed her new atmosphere in unmixed delight, while latent senses awoke each day only to be gratified.

At this moment she stood in a very charming attitude leaning lightly against the window casing, her prettily rounded arm raised to play with the curtain tassel. Her master rather liked to linger in the dining room at read his evening paper. Occasionally he would glance at the girl who had such pretty poses; he had quite a taste for pictures, and then she afforded him an excuse for not a little cynical philosophy. Mr. Ellingsworth had one peculiarity that would certainly seem very commendable. He never spoke rudely to any one; it would have been impossible for his finely grained nature. She thought him polite and kind, and in her innocence imagined his was the usual manner of the well bred with their hirelings. The other servants knew that humiliation was a part of their required week's work, which their wages were considered to pay for; and expected to see the thunderbolt fall on this foolish girl who did not know how precious was the purchased privilege of being cringed to. But strange enough the thunderbolt did not hasten.

Suddenly the girl started, and a deep flush lit up her dark face. Up the walk, to the front doorway, came the man of whom she thought, with his own lordly stride as if he were a prince, indeed, as he deserved to be. Her heart was in a sweet glow; he had found her out, and had come for her. She would leave all these beautiful things with rapture for him.

Mr. Ellingsworth saw the man's figure at the front gate, and the girl's start, and smiled rather disagreeably. He had wondered before why her lover didn't come, and here he was at the front door, no doubt expecting to be entertained in the parlor.

Jane Graves glided into the hall. Suddenly grown shy at the maiden passion of her own heart, she slowly opened the front door. What would he say first? Would he take her hand which had grown so white and soft lately? Would he ask to kiss her, and with beating heart she stood in the open doorway.

(To be Continued.)

A SMALL FORTUNE.

Charley Nester Draws a $15,000 Prize in The Louisiana State Lottery.

Beyond a doubt the happiest man in the city to-day is Charles P. Nester, the young book-keeper with A. Bauman. About a month ago young Nester invested one dollar in the Louisiana State Lottery, and at the June drawing of that concern he drew one-fortieth of the first capital prize of $600,00.

After being assured by telegraph from head quarters that his ticket, No. 61,605, entitled him to a share of the big prize, he immediately placed it in the hands of the Hocking Valley National Bank for collection. They forwarded it to their banking agents at Cincinnati, and the ticket was on its way to New Orleans long before many knew of the young man's good luck. Just one week from the day of sending, Mr. Nester was notified by the bank people that the ticket had been cashed, and $15,000, less $35, the charges for collection, had been placed to his credit, and was subject to his order at the Hocking Valley Bank.

The young man received the news with considerable joy, and he was busy for some time receiving the congratulations of his many friends. It is seldom that any one receives a sum of this size, either by inheritance or otherwise, and coming as is does, on the eve of his manhood, it will be a splendid starter should he wish to branch out in a business enterprise.

Mr. Nester is yet in his twentieth year, and is a son of the late P. Nester. Since quitting school he has been employed by different parties as book-keeper, and served as mail weigher in the postal service during the latter months of Cleveland's administration. He has only been investing in Louisiana State Lottery tickets for the last five months and then went in with a pool of ten or more and bought the tickets jointly. Last month he went in alone, and it is not likely that he will ever regret his action.

He has not yet decided what disposition to make of his money, but thinks of investing it in first mortgage securities and live from the interest.—*Lancaster (Ohio) Eagle*, July 4.

Chicago restaurants are serving English sparrows for reed birds.

There is a man in our town
And he is very wise, sir,
When e'er he doesn't feel just right
One Remedy he tries sir.
It's just the thing to take in spring
The blood to purify,
He tells his friends, and nothing else
Is he induced to try

because, having taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to cleanse his system, tone it up, and enrich the blood, and finding that it always produces the desired result, he considers that he would be foolish to experiment with anything else. His motto is, "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." That's why he pins his faith to the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

The world's foremost whistler is a woman. It is possible, consequently, that the gentle sex may yet win high laurels in the department of accurate stone throwing.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are simple and convenient for Bronchial Affections and Coughs.

The President of Michigan University is an Angell. This fact will be of great service to the university if it ever wants wings to the building.

What in the world is the use of sitting around waiting for something to turn up. You might just as well sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to come up to be milked. Get up and shake yourself and make up your mind to turn up something. If you have nothing definite in your mind, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will tell you a thing or two that will make you jump for joy.

Put this down in your note-book. It is not always the girl who has the most flowers sent to her on the steamer who is awarded a seat at the captain's table.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your reader that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Found at Last.

This is the right brand. The fellow across the street nearly poisoned me with his "hard stock" smoking tobacco. He told me that there was no "Seal" in town.

The fact that some dealers try to sell other brands of Tobacco with the avowal that it is just as good, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superior quality of Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut.

WANTED An active, honest, ambitious man or woman of tact and business push in every County on the Coast to represent an established manufacturing Company. **$65 to $120 per month. M. J. DOWNING & CO., Murphy Building, S. F.**

DROPSY — TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail, if you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

Oh, Water Surpise!—And so there is a scarcity of water in Paris! Well, that's nothing new. *Judy* thought that in France water was always *l'eau!*

IDLENESS IS A DANGEROUS FAULT

in the kidneys. When inactive they speedily fall into disrepair. Those obstinate and fatal maladies, Bright's disease and diabetes, ensue with terrible certainty upon the inaction of the organs affected. Catarrh of the bladder, enuresis, gravel and strangury are also to be apprehended from a partial paralysis of the bladder, of which weakness and sluggishness are the causes. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine tonic and promoter of activity for the renal organs, and one which can be relied upon to afford them the requisite stimulus without exciting them—an effect to be feared from the unmedicated alcoholic excitant of commerce. A further beneficent effect of the Bitters, by renewing activity of the kidneys, is to enable them to drain from the blood in its passage through them, impurities productive of rheumatism and dropsy. Nervousness, fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia are conquered by the Bitters.

People always fight shy of the young lawyer. He knows altogether too much about law to be of any practical use.

HOW I SAVED MY LIFE.

I was taken sick while at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors. I lost forty pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was Stomach and Liver Complaint, resulting in an attack of bilious colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised, and sent for a bottle. I also sent for my physician, and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life.—W. S. Bitzer, Slate Mills, Ross Co., Ohio.

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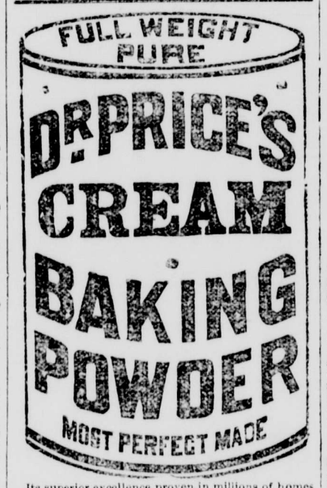

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Having for the past four or five years been troubled with pimples and blotches on my face and body, and finding no relief in any of the chemically prepared soaps and medicines prescribed for me by physicians, I concluded to try your S. S. S. remedy, and have found great relief in the same, four bottles clearing my skin entirely. I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are in the position that I have been in. You can use this letter and my name as a testimonial to the merits of the S. S. S. remedy.
Very truly yours, Alfred P. Robinson,
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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1797.

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I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, FITS or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
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Accidents happen, and sickness comes, *to all*, and yet many people never have on hand the means to promptly relieve the sufferings from either. An inexpensive and *thoroughly reliable* safeguard is

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

which has stood for 49 years *unrivaled*. For Cramps, Colic, Cholera and all Summer Complaints it is *A SURE CURE.*—Have it with you at home and when traveling. It is used externally and internally, and is *just the thing needed* for *Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains*, &c.

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$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co. Holly, Mich.

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. Steele & Co., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

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It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

The original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in the slightest. **This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.**

It contains **nothing that can injure the finest fabric.** It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

There is a **great saving** of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, when Dobbins' Electric Soap is used **according to directions.**

One **trial** will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

Like all **best things,** it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

Insist upon **Dobbins'** Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

Read carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to **follow directions** on each outside wrapper. You **cannot afford** to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful soap.

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Dr. Pardee's Remedy,
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A SPECIFIC FOR
Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,
And all other blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of **Dr. Pardee's Remedy** taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

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Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY..... SEPTEMBER 14 1889

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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AN ADAPTIVE STEED.

A Typographical Blacksmith's Blunder and its Consequences.

I inserted the following advertisement in our village paper the other day:

WANTED—A small house for the season. Apply, etc.

and have had a great deal of soul-twisting sport out of it. The compositor, who works in a bait-factory five days in the week, performed a notable feat in re-creation, by making a "horse" out of a "house," and I've been holding a Tattersall's reception ever since.

Before the paper was printed, the top of a torn livery stable bill-head was handed in to me one evening, and following this informal card came the proprietor himself. Ere I could explain that it was a chalet and not a palfrey that I wanted, he had preached this enticing sermon:

"Cae 'r th' Mirror's proof-sheets blowed out th' winder, an' I seen into it that you wanted a small hoss. I've got one that's smaller than Uncle Tobe Benham, an' he's small 'nough t' feed seed cat'logues to a shoat. Small? Why, I let her out t' other day in a village cart to old Miss Welkin an' she didn't know more'n t' set right plum over th' axle. When that fat tarrier of hern jumped in behind, what does th' hull outfit do but turn a back han' spring, an' th' hoss, she came down flat on her saddle jest th' opposite of where she was, an' Miss Welkin shut up like a deer-knife 'tween th' seat an' th' gutter."

I ventured to hint that I had no idea of buying a horse, but the dealer evidently thought this a mere subterfuge to knock him down on price, and he kept right on:

"You needn't be 'fraid that she's *too* small, though," he said. "She's th' knowin'est thing you ever see.

"I've got three sets of harness fer her, each on 'em one size bigger than t' other. When I let her out to Mr. Freeson, the parson, she knows he's kinder dign'fied, an' she draws herself up, an' stan's on tip-toes, an' swells out, so's I have t' put on number one.

"Then when they's a funeral, an' things is kinder av'rage all 'round, she's what yer call nommal, an' number two goes; but when Sile Dyer hires her t' let his rickety boy go up t' Kensico for cider, you'd orter see her! She sort'r shrinks all up, an' draws her legs in, an' coughs jest as nat'ral as p'nsumption.

"Jest think how handy she'd be for you 'round th' place. She'll eat any thin'. Brigand, th' butcher, tells me that you always run a bit short toward th' last of the week. That's th' time she'll haul in, an' be contented with p'tater-skins an' old curl-papers. Then when things gits better, an' you have a fair dinner, she'll put on her nex' size, an' 'dapt herself t' what lobster-salad an' fixins you have left over; an' Mondays after th' Sunday dinner she'll expand, an' you won't have t' have no refuse carts a-comin' inter th' yard. She's sound an' kind, Mister Gotman, an' afraid of nothin'."

Here was a loop-hole of escape, and I crawled through.

"If I bought a horse," I whispered, "I should like one just like yours; but that last clause rather decides me not to make a trade. As my wife and children would probably drive it more than I should (here I edged him toward the door), I should have to insist on an animal that is not afraid of any thing."

"That's what I mean," he wailed; but I pushed him out on the front porch and locked the door.—Puck.

Queen Margherita of Italy.

Queen Margherita of Italy possesses many graces and accomplishments, and while she is well versed in classic and modern literature, she is also one of the best violoncello players of the day. Wishing to pay special tribute to Italian genius, she not long ago had published at her own expense, for the education of her son, an elaborate edition of Dante's works, containing much that has been written about the poet, with the reproduction of every picture inspired by him. She is also an ardent patron of the arts and industries of her country, and under her fostering care the manufacture of Burano lace, once apparently lost, was saved from extinction. Her alms-giving is munificent but practical, and in her religion she is neither a bigot nor a freethinker. Her attitude toward public questions has been so wise and politic that she is generally loved by the people, and the greatest criticism made of her by her enemies is that she does not dress in good taste.—Harper's Weekly.

Superstition's Curse Was on Him.

Swipsey—Yes, mum, I'm lookin' for work. I'm poor an' most starved. Can't ye get me some grub an' a job?

Farmer's wife (handing out a generous meal)—Poor fellow! Eat this, and then my husband will give you work at thirteen dollars a month. He needs a man.

Swipsey (at a safe distance)—'Xcuse me, mum. I'm ashamed to own it, but I'm a bit superstitious, an' I couldn't take the job 'cause thirteen is an unlucky number.—Judge.

—Some people speak as if hypocrites were confined to religion, but they are everywhere; people pretending to wealth when they have not a sixpence, assuming knowledge of which they are ignorant, shamming a culture they are far removed from, adopting opinions they do not hold.—Rev. Albert Goodrich.

—Vermont claims to produce more butter annually than any other State in the Union.

A BUDDHIST CEREMONY.

Services for the Repose of Those Who Perished on the Oneida.

A peculiar ceremony was performed on May 4, 1889, at the Ikegami temple, Omori, in connection with the bones recovered from the sunken man-of-war Oneida, wrecked nineteen years ago in collision with the Pacific and Oriental steamer Bombay. The idea originated with a Japanese firm of wreckers, who purchased the wreck of the Oneida. They recently concluded operations for the recovery of salvage. During this work they found a number of bones. These remnants of what had once been human life were first taken to the American Consulate and thence removed to the hospital, where they at present remain. They will probably be interred in the plot in the Yokohama cemetery, where a memorial stands over the remains taken from the Oneida soon after the collision.

It was to these bones that the service bore a relation. The ceremony may not accord with American or European ideas, but the source from which it emanated and the sympathetic spirit which conceived it must command the purest admiration. It was the recognition of estimable sentiment manifested which prompted a large number of foreigners to attend at the performance of the rites at the ancient temple of Daishi-in. The promotion of the ceremony by the Japanese and the foreign presence accorded was warm evidence of the absence of national distinctions and of the possession of commendable mutual religious tolerance. The sympathy was manifested by modes curious to Western canons of religious observance, but the spirit which inspired it is one of the finer feelings none too common in the world to-day.

Included in the party of one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty who left Yokohama by train to attend the ceremony were C. R. Greathouse, United States Consul-General, Admiral Belknap, twenty American naval officers, American men-of-war's men, and the French and Russian Consuls-General.

When the guests had seated themselves in the beautiful temple seventy-six priests entered, intoning a weird chant to the accompaniment of native instruments, and afterward formed around the altar, where incense was burned and on which offerings of bread were placed. At intervals flowers were also cast on the altar by the chief priests. This portion of the service occupied about fifty minutes. At its conclusion Amenomori Nobunari fluently delivered an oration in English, explaining the significance of the ceremony and the belief of the Buddhist.

After the address the priests filed out from the temple and conducted the foreigners to a point in the grounds where there had been erected a tablet standing thirty feet high, on which were inscribed several Buddhist texts, the date when the Oneida was lost, and the names of those who went down with her. This tablet was dressed in a beautiful floral framework. Here the priests again formed round, burned incense and offered up prayers for those in whose memory the monument had been erected. This ended the ceremony. The foreigners were next escorted through the gardens, taken through the temple, shown its rich and costly relics of times and deeds which have passed forever, each presented with a bag of sweetmeats, and then they departed.—Japan Gazette.

A SCHEME SPOILED.

Mother's Method of Treating the Sick Boy Nipped in the Bud.

He looked very pale, tired and dejected as he threw himself on the lounge in the dark corner of the room.

"Mom, I'm so sick," he sighed, with a suppressed groan.

"My poor boy! What ails you?"

"Sick."

"What made you so sick?"

"Pa said at dinner time I would be sick if I eat another dampling, but I didn't believe him; I eat another one and I'm sick."

"I'm sorry; I guess I'll have to give you a dose of castor oil."

"I would rather be sick, ma, than to take oil."

"Not if I put it in porter; then you won't taste the oil."

"I don't want the oil."

"Won't you, dear, if I give you a cup of jelly to eat to take the taste of oil out of your mouth?"

"Give me a big piece of cake to eat with the jelly?"

"Yes, dear."

"And a big orange?"

"Yes, my poor sick boy."

"A big bunch of bananas and some candy?"

"Yes, dear."

Andy's father came in at this point and spoiled the boy's prospect of a feast of good things. Going up to Andy and inquiring what the trouble was, Andy's voice became very weak, and in an almost inaudible whisper he gasped "sick." In fact his voice was so weak his sire was obliged to stoop down to catch the word, and at the same time caught the fragrance of a "two-for-five" breath.

"Sick, hey? Been smoking, hey, you young Arab? (Cuffs him.) Smoking cigars, hey? (Boxes his ears.) I'll teach you to smoke. Come along here."

And he takes Andy into the back yard and with a shingle persuaded him to never try again to obtain good things under false pretenses, while his ma stood by ringing her hands in anguish at her dear boy's punishment and mentally voting Andy's father "a brute."—Detroit Free Press.

ALL ABOUT SHARKS.

Ravenous Character of the White and Hammer-Headed Varieties.

It was reported the other week that a sailor engaged in scraping the sides of a troop-ship in the harbor of Sierra Leone was drawn into the water and promptly devoured by a shark. This is not an uncommon experience and the Standard reminds us that a boatman has been bitten in the short time it took him to dip up a pitcher of water while his craft was under full sail. We are assured that it is nothing uncommon for the ravenous fish to spring a foot out of the sea in order to secure their prey. For miles they will follow a vessel, on the lookout for any stray unfortunate who may tumble or be thrown overboard, and so deep do they swim under the surface that it requires the practiced eyes of the natives to detect their presence. Many of the West India harbors are so haunted by the white and hammer-headed sharks—the least amiable of the one hundred and fifty different kinds known to zoologists—that it is dangerous to bathe even a few yards from the shore without an outlook being posted.

Yet the West African negro has been known to face the brute, not only with impunity, but even to come off as victor in the end. All but amphibious, the swimmer cautiously approaches his enemy, and then, just at the moment when the great fish turns over to seize him—his mouth being so placed that it is necessary—the daring black plunges his knife into its white belly. The pearl-divers are also sometimes successful in their attacks on sharks which try to seize them, though, it is needless to add, such a mode of combat is possible only when the monsters do not come in numbers, and under the most favorable circumstances requires a coolness, a dexterity and a courage which are not to be acquired except by long experience in such perilous encounters. As a rule, however, it is seldom that a man who is so luckless as to drop among sharks ever appears again. There is a shriek, a white outlook is seen under the surface and a fin above it, a reddened crest tops the next swell which breaks against the ship's side, and the horror-stricken seamen know that their messmate will be seen no more.

It is a well ascertained fact that the skeletons of sheep, pigs, dogs and cattle which had fallen or been thrown overboard have been recovered many days subsequent to their being swallowed; and it is on record that in the stomach of a shark killed in the Indian ocean a lady's work-box was found, while in another the incriminatory papers which had been thrown away by a hotly-chased slaver were recovered from the maw of an involuntary witness thus curiously brought into court on the barb of a pork-baited hook. Ruysch, one of the most trustworthy of the old naturalists, affirms that a man in mail—homo loricatus, he calls him—was found in the stomach of a white shark; and it is recorded by Blumenbach that in one case a whole horse was found. It is undeniable that many have been killed with ample capacity for such undesirable contents; and Basil Hall tells of one out of which was taken the whole skin of a buffalo, besides a host of other trifles which had been dropped astern in the course of the previous week.

Sailors are full of superstitions which touch the superhuman sagacity and incarnate fiendishness of this fish—how, its senses being acute far beyond what we can have any idea of, it will follow ships for days when a death is likely to occur, and desert the wake of the vessel when no such good fortune for it is in the wind. Vatea, the shark god, is the lord of the ocean in the Hervey island mythology, and it is whispered that even the Christianized Hawaiians will still, when in the direst extremity, invoke Mooaru, the shark demon, to whom their pagan forefathers erected temples and offered sacrifice. The pearl divers of Ceylon employ shark charmers to protect them while engaged in their dangerous work. Marco Polo speaks of these officials under the name of the abræmani, who received as wages a twentieth of the divers' gains. At the present day they are called haibandi or shark-binders, and as the divers would not enter the waters without being certain of their services the chief operator receives a government subsidy of ten oysters per diem. The Tahitians deified the blue shark under the name of "Aukua maoo," dedicating it to shrines and priests, and in West Africa rabbits are sacrificed to "John," while, if not sharply watched, it has been affirmed that some of the tribes about the Niger delta will, at fixed times, bind a child decorated with flowers to a post on the beach at low tide and leave it to be devoured by the sharks which come in with the flow, drowning its cries with the noise of drums.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Lack of Courtesy to Wives.

A Western woman, talking of the lack of courtesy on the part of husbands to their wives, says: "When I think I have a hard time, I just think of the women who have no servants, but who themselves care for the children, wash, iron, cook, mend, churn, milk, carry wood and water, all for less than an Irish servant girl's wages. Of course men appreciate their wives, of course they do, but they keep their polite manners and courteous ways for—other men's wives. One time James thanked me for saving him room beside me at the concert, and then sort of apologized for being polite, by saying he thought it was my sister Mary."

The Arizona Kicker.

THE LAST STRAW.—For the last six months Maj. Davis, of this town, has lost no opportunity of abusing us and boasting of what he would do if we did not stop softly. The reason for this conduct lies in the fact that The Kicker not only called him a horse thief, but proved him a bigamist besides. Last Saturday the major, who has no more right to that title than a mule has to that of "professor," borrowed a shot gun and gave out that he had camped on our trail and meant to riddle our system with buckshot on sight. Word was brought to us, and although we were very busy at the time superintending our combined weekly newspaper, harness shop, grocery, bazar and gun store all under one roof, and the largest retail establishment in Arizona, we laid aside our work and went over to Snyder's saloon in search of the major. We found him, and we gave him such a whipping as no man in this town ever got before. He lies a broken and stranded wreck on the shores of time, so to speak, and the doctor says it will be six weeks before he will find any more trails or do any more camping.

SLIPPED A COG.—In company with the elite of this neighborhood we were invited to the adobe of Judge Graham last Thursday evening to witness the marriage of County Clerk Dan Scott to the beautiful Arabella Johnson, only daughter of the aristocratic Widow Johnson, of Bay Horse Hights. The widow had made a spread worthy of the days of Cleopatra, and Dan had on a new suit sent by express from Omaha for the occasion. Everything passed off pleasantly until 8 o'clock, at which hour the bride was discovered to be missing, and investigation soon brought out the fact that she had gone dead back on Dan and skipped the traila, whatever that is, with a bold cowboy named French Jim. She left a message to the effect that she could never, never love a man with a cataract in his left eye, and that meant Dan. There was a feast, but no wedding, and Daniel will have to try again.

EXPLANATORY.—As several versions of the incident that occurred in our office Saturday night are flying around town and have probably been telegraphed all over the world, we deem it but right to give the particulars as they occurred.

We were seated in the editorial chair, writing a leader on the European situation, when a rough character known around town as "Mike the Slayer" called in. As we had never had a word with the man, we suspected no evil. As a matter of fact we reached for our subscription book, supposing, of course, that he wanted the best weekly in America for a year. The slayer then announced that he had come to slay us, not because we had ever done him harm, but because the influence of the press was driving out the good old times and customs.

We retreated towards the door of our harness department.

He pursued us with a drawn knife.

We then felt it our duty to draw our gun and let six streaks of daylight through his body, and as he went down we stepped to the door and sent a boy for the coroner. It was a clear case of self defense, and the inquest was a mere formality. We lament the sad occurrence, but no one can blame us. We paid his burial expenses, and in another column will be found his obituary, written in our best vein and without regard to space. No other Arizona editor has ever done half as much.

NO HARM DONE.—The boys got after a stranger the other evening who was pointed out as a horse thief, and ran him all over town with the object of putting him up to a limb. In some manner he gave them the slip, and in their zeal they got hold of Judge Downey and held him up to a limb for over a minute before the error was discovered. The judge is gauging around with a sore throat and stiff neck and threatens to bring about fifty damage suits.

Take a friend's advice, judge, and hush up. You got off powerful easy, considering your general character. While it was a mistake, the boys were not so far wrong after all. We wish such mistakes would occur oftener.—Detroit Free Press.

The Price of Royalty.

Mrs. Smith—Yes, my daughter Lucy married a blacksmith, and they have a fine home and are getting along nicely. Mary married a butcher, and is very comfortably provided for. Jennie married a section hand, and they are happily situated.

Mrs. Jones—And your daughter Gladys?

Mrs. Smith—Alas! she married a foreign nobleman. I send her $2 per week and some discarded dresses, and by taking in washing she manages to support the family.—Detroit Free Press.

Doctors and Doctors.

First Citizen—Why don't you get Dr. Brownstone for your son? He must be a good physician, for he has a large practice among the Four Hundred.

Second Citizen—Oh, he wouldn't do at all. I want a brain specialist.—New York Weekly.

No Fireworks.

Ella—Well, Ada is to be married next week. I understand it is to be a very quiet wedding.

Bella (who abhors the bridegroom)—I should think they would want to keep it as quiet as possible.—Lowell Citizen.

They Are Never Fast.

First Omahan—I don't know what to put my son at. He shows a disposition to be a little fast.

Second Omahan—Make a messenger boy out of him. That will cure him.—Omaha World.

Poor Woman.

Mrs. Gabble—What an awfully worried, anxious, despairing look Mrs. Goodsoul has.

Mrs. Dabble—Yes, I guess she's stopped doing her own work and gone to keeping a girl.—New York Weekly.

The Reason.

"Van Brush's picture was hung on the line."

"Was it a marine view?"

"Yes."

"They probably hung it on the line to dry."—Harper's Bazar.

Overhead at Tuxedo.

Mrs. Rochette—What is that peculiar noise?

Miss Drissler—It must be that Mr. Auchnunter, of Philadelphia, playing tennis again. He always yells in that way when he gets excited.—Scribner's Magazine.

FACTS ABOUT BABIES.

Akin to the Lower Animals When the First Consciousness Appears.

In the course of a lecture delivered in New York the other day a distinguished female physician said that the inability of a baby to hold up its head was not due to the weakness of the neck, but to lack of development of the will power. The act of standing was instinctive and initiative, while facial expression and gesture were due almost wholly to imitation.

A baby's smile, she said, was the most misunderstood thing in infancy. A real smile must have an idea behind it, but the expression resembling a smile which is so often seen on a very young baby's face was without an idea and was due to an easy condition of the stomach or to some other physical satisfaction. The smile with an idea does not appear earlier than the fourth week. So, too, with the crying of a baby. The contortion of the features is due to physical causes. The baby sheds no tears, because the lachrymal glands are not developed for several weeks after birth. The chief pleasure of all children is to change from one condition to another by their own efforts. This is the beginning of the development of the will power, and is often attested in what has been called the "imperative intention of tears." This is not disclosed until after the second or third month.

A baby tests every thing by its mouth, its sense of taste being the surest and most reliable guide it has. The attention of all young children is difficult to attract and they must attain considerable age before they begin to notice. Then colors and sounds are most potential. Fear has been known to be manifested by a baby only three weeks old, and, in all cases, the sensation is produced by sound more than by sight. Children of luxurious and carefully-guarded homes are almost wholly without fear, but the children of poor and exposed parents always manifest it. Jealousy and sympathy begin to manifest themselves in the second year. Curiosity also begins to develop here and proves to be a self-feeder throughout childhood. A little later the ego begins to appear, and the baby has the first consciousness of itself. The ego first appears as a muscular sense, and the infant gradually learns to distinguish itself from surrounding objects. It is first the hand that is distinguished, and then the foot, and finally the whole body. Memory does not appear before the child is two years of age. All the reasoning of children is primitive and elementary and develops slowly. Darwin noticed an association of ideas in the mind of his child when it was only five months of age. The lecturer related experiences of babies with the first view of mirrors, and showed that their actions under the new conditions were similar to those of anthropoid apes and dogs under like conditions.—Boston Herald.

A BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

He Comments on the Want of Punctuality in the Fair Sex.

I have read an anecdote that runs something like this: A distinguished lawyer, observing that his wife always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, and being loth to lose so much precious time daily, commenced the composition of a work, which he prosecuted only while he was thus kept waiting. The result was, at the end of fifteen years, a book in three volumes quarto, which has met with a large sale and is much esteemed. The anecdote is told as an illustration of the value of time, and to show how much might be made of the very crumbs and parings of this valuable commodity. But I have always regarded it in a different light. To my mind it stands up as an overwhelming reproach of the fair sex, for the troubles with which they visit us through their thoughtlessness respecting time. Three quarto volumes of sound law—as it probably was—written in fifteen years, during the various quarters of hours which madam spent in superfluous labors upon her dress! In what a strong light does this place the frivolity and non-punctuality of the one sex against the patience and assiduity of the other!

It appears to me that it is woman's chief study to be late. The trial of man's patience is with them a matter of the nicest calculation. It is not that, for mere sport, they like to see how long an unfortunate husband will wait, greatcoated and hatted, while they are adjusting their bonnet strings; it is not that they take a wicked pleasure in causing the poor man's dinner to cool and spoil, before they will consider themselves ready to come down to partake of it; it is not for these reasons that they keep the robuster sex dangling. It is only for the purpose of trying their consequence with the hapless lords of creation. It would be most unwomanish to be ready to go out exactly at the same moment with one's husband. He would not know he *had* a wife, if she were to study his convenience so far.

As for the troubles which sisters and daughters inflict, it is all one thing. The creatures are only trying on brother or father the powers which they are ultimately to exercise in full vigor on husband. The "natur' of the critter" is to give trouble to mankind, and it matters little on what particular kind of relative the instinct operates.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Notwithstanding the great number of great men there are in this country, the country is still great enough for them all to turn about in without crowding each other.—N. O. Picayune.

VICTORIA'S DAILY LIFE.

A Peep at the Inner Scenes of the Queen of England's Household.

The inner life of the court has little in it to tempt a Sybarite—simplicity, dutifulness, conscientious performance of work are its characteristics. At nine her Majesty breakfasts alone, unless some of her children, grandchildren or personal friends are staying in the palace, and she is rarely without them. In summer, at Osborne, Windsor or Balmoral, this meal is generally served out of doors, in some alcove, tent or summer-house, after which the Queen drives in a small pony carriage, accompanied by one of the Princesses, or she walks attended by a lady-in-waiting or maid of honor, with whom she converses with friendly ease, and followed by two Highland servants and some favorite dogs.

Luncheon is served at two, the convives being Her Majesty's family or royal guests. Until this hour, from her short after-breakfast exercise, the Queen is diligently occupied with official correspondence and business of various kinds. Long training has made her a politician of no mean ability and breadth of view, her natural common sense forming an admirable basis for such a superstructure. It assists, too, in enabling her to choose her friends well and wisely, though the court surroundings are not calculated to help royal personages in forming a just judgment of character. Human nature puts on a somewhat too angelic guise, where every thing may be won by amiability and nothing by the reverse.

In the mornings the maids of honor (they are nine in all) in waiting for the time are with the Princesses, reading or practicing on the piano, singing or playing lawn tennis with them, as any young ladies, companions together, might. The lady-in-waiting accompanies the Queen in her afternoon drives and visits, which are most frequently to the poor and to humble workers, often to simple gentry or any one in trouble. Afterward this lady reads aloud to Her Majesty in her private sitting room.

The royal dinner hour is 8:30, and that meal is shared by those of the royal family then residing with the Queen, by distinguished visitors and some of the household in rotation, viz., lord and ladies in waiting, maids of honor, equerries and grooms-in-waiting, this latter official holding a considerably lower position than the equerry, though to the uninstructed it sounds like a distinction without a difference.

The Queen is a woman of strict business habits and steady application. The amount of correspondence she gets through is enormous. In the private portion of this correspondence Her Majesty is assisted by her private secretary, a lady-in-waiting, and a maid of honor, especially the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, one of the ladies, who is a valued friend.

When the court is at Windsor the members of the household in attendance are one lady-in-waiting (these ladies are always peeresses), two maids of honor, a lord-in-waiting, two equerries, one groom-in-waiting, also the keeper of the privy purse, the private secretary, assistants in both departments and the master of the household. The attendance is the same at Osborne and Balmoral, with the exception of the lord-in-waiting.

To attend to Her Majesty's toilet and wardrobe there are five maids, viz., three dressers and two wardrobe women. The senior dresser, who has been many years with Her Majesty, is specially charged with the work of conveying orders to different tradespeople—jewelers, drapers, dressmakers, etc.; one dresser and one wardrobe woman are in constant attendance on the Queen, taking alternate days.

Dress is a matter in which, even in her young days, Her Majesty does not appear to have taken much interest. At present her perpetual mourning allows of no crude color combinations. Some of us elders have a pleasant, if vague, recollection of Victoria Regina a good many years ago, say forty or forty-three, in a very simple and becoming bonnet tied beneath the chin, a wreath of wild roses under the brim framing a sweet, kindly young face. Ah, me! sorrow and experience have writ their cruel marks on hers and ours since then.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Outwitting An Arab Sheikh.

This old Sheikh demanded to be and was fed, and finally hinted, with unpleasant positiveness, that we had too many tents, and, as one would add greatly to his comfort, he thought we could make the rest of the journey without a dining tent. This was a blow to poor Dragoman Talhamy's patience; but they say a Syrian is never outwitted, and, after deliberate consideration of the plan, he offered to buy the tent of the Sheikh. So with great glee he told us of his bargain. The tent had cost him seventy-five dollars, and he bought it back from the Sheikh for a yard and a half of rope, two cakes of soap, two empty tin cans, and a box of matches; and we continued to eat in comfort.—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Brooks, in Christian Union.

—The following remarkable instrument is the last will and testament of Dolly Jones (colored), of Jasper, Fla., and was signed September 27, 1888: "Farder I want you to take them 2 cows and my biG Pot and 5 head of hoGs and keepe them as long as you live it is my Will for you to have them and do the best you can cos I must di and cant live you must mete me in hevean when dun with wourld."

FROCKS FOR CHILDREN.

Beautiful and Tasteful Outfits For the Little Ones.

A frock of Henrietta cloth had the skirt in wide side plaits with band of wide galloon just above the hem; cut-away jacket body with fronts opening over a vest of contrasting material. The vest had bands of the galloon round the lower edge and as a finish to the turn-over pointed collar. The vest was round at the top and had rows of narrow velvet set plain round the neck. The sleeves were plain and had pointed cuffs. The fronts of the jacket and the sleeves at the edges of the cuffs had fancy buttons. The cuffs were trimmed with narrow velvet to match the vest. Belt trimmed with rows of velvet.

Another cloth dress had the skirt gathered full into a pointed belt of velvet; plain, close-fitting body with small cape; standing collar of velvet, full sleeves gathered into velvet cuffs; velvet vest.

Another very pretty little frock was of camel's hair. The skirt was gathered into a round belt, edged with fancy cross-stitched embroidery. The half-fitting jacket opened over a plain vest. Plain sleeves, narrow standing collar with bow at the side. The front of the vest, the edges of the jacket, the collar, belt and bottom of the skirt were finished with the cross-stitched embroidery.

Another was camel's hair and surah. Plain skirt in side plaits, loose jacket body with very wide collar turned over the shoulders. Full sleeves with wide, straight cuffs. Long, very full vest of surah. Vest, corners of the collar, corners of the jacket and the cuffs were embroidered in quaint designs.

A dainty little frock for a child of eight was of gray, fancy-striped flannel, with a front of pink vailing. The waistcoat and cuffs were finished with old silver buttons. The revers, cuffs and full vest were of the vailing.

Another was of white boating flannel. The plaited skirt was trimmed at the foot with a deep band of navy blue and white striped flannel. The bodice was of white with chemisette of velveteen and trimmings of the striped flannel.

A very elegant little frock of velvet and surah had a skirt of plain velvet, with long plaited polonaise of surah, opening at the side, showing the velvet skirt. The front was plaited from collar to waist line, the plaits running to a point. The back was in full box plaits. A sash of the surah was knotted round the waist; the ends falling over the velvet skirt. Full sleeves, with embroidered cuffs and embroidered standing collar.

Another was of fine cloth. The sides and back of the skirt were in box plaits, the front in very narrow side plaits. Jacket body with long pointed revers are cut square and fall over the skirt. A sash is set under the side sections and crossings in front with a wide end. Pointed vest of wide plaits. Sleeves with full puff at the shoulders and plain below. Collar and cuffs of fancy embroidered trimming.

A frock for a small girl was of Bengaline. The skirt was gathered full into a belt, below which were rows of shirring. Full waist, sleeves slightly full. Plain collar and V shaped vest of the material, with very wide graduated collar of embroidery falling over the shoulders and crossing the front from left to right, where it is fastened to the belt by a large buckle. Wide cuffs of embroidery.

A frock of striped silk and plain velvet was very pretty and stylish. The skirt was of silk, the front in large box plaits; the sides and back in side plaits. The vest and lower parts of the sleeves were of silk also. Redingote of velvet, the fronts turned back and faced with silk of the same color as the ground of the silk skirt; coat skirts at the back; folds of velvet from the shoulder seams to the waist line in front. Very full puffs at the shoulders, with plain bands below. Collar and cuffs of plain velvet. Twisted sash of silk to match the facings of the redingote.—Philadelphia Record.

An Anecdote With a Moral.

The doubts that many shrewd people feel as to the professional insight and honesty of even their pet physicians will get a trifle of confirmation from this little story. There was until within a few years an English doctor whose morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, probe at him with his stethoscope, write his prescription, pocket his fee, in a space of time varying from two to five minutes. One day an army man was shown into the consulting room and underwent what may be called the instantaneous process. When it was completed the patient shook hands with the doctor and said: "I am especially glad to meet you, as I have often heard my father, Colonel Forester, speak of his old friend Dr. L." "What!" exclaimed the doctor; "are you Dick Forester's son?" "Most certainly I am." "My dear fellow, fling that infernal prescription into the fire and sit down quietly and tell me what's the matter with you. How can I guess at it and do my duty by you?"—N. Y. Independent.

—Why a West Point resignation was requested.—Lieutenant—"Don't you know enough to salute your superior officer?" New Sentry—"I did, sir." Lieutenant—"I failed to see you." New Sentry—"Just as you came along I said 'ah, there!' but I guess you didn't hear me."—Judge.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1889

Fair Directors Meeting.

The Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 met at Independence last Monday. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. It was ordered that a purse of one-hundred and fifty dollars be offered for a footrace, on condition that the citizens donate fifty dollars of said amount to the Association. The race to be open to all comers, and the distance one-hundred yards. Not less than four contestants to enter for the race, nor less than three to start; entrance money ten per cent. of the purse. Mr. Jas. R. Moffitt was appointed Grand Marshall for the fair, with power to appoint aids. It was ordered that a premium of five dollars be offerd for the best display of dried trout shown at the Pavilion. Ordered that a purse of seventy-five dollars be offered for a trotting race for two-year-olds; heats, one mile; best two in three. Ordered that seventy-five dollars be offered for a ladies tournament; fifty dollars to first choice, and twenty-five dollars to second choice. It was ordered that a purse of one-hundred dollars be offered for untried horses; running; best two in three, half-mile heats. Thos. Kehoe was appointed Superintendent of the Pavilion with power to employ help. Director John S. Gorman was appointed to employ gatekeepers at Pavilion and race track. Messrs. Eibeshutz, Gorman and Mack were appointed a committee to secure music during the week. On motion—the Secretary was ordered to destroy a certain note, made September 29th 1888; signed by five directors, and the Treasurer and Secretary. Said note was made payable to the Treasurer of the Association, but never delivered. Ordered—that the Secretary offer to sell the fair privileges at auction; the Association reserving the right to reject any or all bids. P. H. Mack was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the amount of fifty dollars for a purse for footrace. Directors McIver and Gorman were appointed a committee to secure a loan of $2,500 for the use of the Association to pay premiums. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

C. MULHOLLAND
Secretary

Syrup of Figs

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

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—AND TO—

Cleanse the System Effectually,

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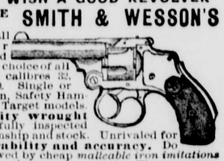

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FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Aug. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889, viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John McSweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

THIRD

ANNUAL FAIR

Agricultural District

No. 18.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year-old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year-old	10 00
Best Colt under 1 year-old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year-old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched carriage team	20 00
Best matched buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	15 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year-old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and 1 calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	15 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	20 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	8 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	2 50
10 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers; any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ dozen bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover $5 00
table cover, 4 corners $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel, $5 00
on linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $3
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
Best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $3

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen, $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14, $3
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$ 15
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums, other things being equal, blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness 1 mile and repeat. Purse, $75.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash Purse, $75.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—Untried horses, ½ mile and repeat Purse, $100.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—First prize, $50. Second, $25.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

FOOTRACE—Free for all. Purse, $150.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens uncer the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,

Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

Independence Hotel.

Independence - - Cal.

V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM.
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Daily Bus To and From
The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE
GROCERS,

LOS ANGELES,
CAL.

S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	6 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m.	3 10 p. m.
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6:25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs	7:5 p. m.	9 05 a. m.
Belleville	8 45 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9:20 p. m.	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a. m.	1 35 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 500 p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2. 5 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (35 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Granteville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed
Flooring.

sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.....1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 93½
Lead, 3 89½
Copper, 10.75
Tin, 21 60
Sugar, .08¼
Coffee, 15@ 18½
Wool, foothill, 17 @ 20.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County California, Hon. John A Hannah, Judge.
TUESDAY, September 10th.

Estate of A. Thiebaut, deceased—October 14th fixed as date for hearing application to mortgage real estate. Hearing petition for order of sale continued until November 1st.

Frank Shaw, of Bishop, was in town Monday night.

Manuel Diaz and J. G. Dodge of Lone Pine, were in town on Thursday.

Mrs. J. A. MacKenzie and her sister, left on Tuesday's train, for Boston.

Mr. Farrington is increasing his working force on the Union Mine at Cerro Gordo.

Dr. I. J. Woodin, A. D. Gilbert, W. K. Miller and several strangers were in Keeler last Wednesday.

Mr. R. L. Peeler was in town this week. He came over from Fresno on a visit and will return in a few days.

Mr. W. J. Lake is able to ride about on horseback. The broken leg only needs time to make it as good as ever.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Jiggens got back to Independence on Monday after an absence of some months in the lower country.

Everybody who can get away from Independence next Monday will attend the celebration of Mexican Independence at Lone Pine.

E. Robinson made a trial of growing sweet potatoes this season. They have done wonderfully well and will turn out a heavy crop of fine potatoes.

Miss Grace McAfee, a recent graduate of the Inyo Academy, has been granted a teacher's certificate, after passing a very successful examination at Hawthorne.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker came up from Olancha last Saturday and spent a few days in town. Mrs Walker always makes her visits too short to please friends who hold her in very dear regard.

Quail are very plentiful in the valley this season. Away up in the canyons the larger mountain quail are equally numerous. The shooting season opened last Tuesday, the 10th.

The apportionment of the assessment, of the franchise, roadbed, rails and rolling-stock, of the C. & C. R. R., for and to Inyo County, for the year 1889, is $158-683.00.

R. L Peeler, of Fresno, well and favorably known in this County, was here this week on land business. He leaves for home next Saturday, and will be accompanied by P. W. Forbes.

Mr. Rankle set out apple, pear and plum trees at his place near Kern Lake, and they are all growing well. The trees have now passed two or three winters without the least injury. The altitude is 6,300 feet above sea level.

Charley Laughton must have carried his fiddle with him from Carson to Washington Territory. He has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans of that new State. He held the same office in Nevada.

Judge Caleff, step-father of Sheriff Eldred, has returned to Inyo county after an absence of three years in San Bernardino county, where he was engaged in mining. The Judge and Mrs. Caleff are visiting with Mr. Eldred.

The fair at Bishop will occupy three days, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Good races are arranged for and there is every reason to expect an interesting meeting. Bishop has a fine track.

C. S. Swan has completed the reconstruction of the Court-room in the Court-house. The change is a great improvement; the Court-room now extends the entire length of the building from east to west.

All parties who want space in the Pavilion for exhibits should apply at once to Mr. Thos. Kehoe, the Superintendent. On making known to him what exhibits are intended to be made, he will assign the necessary space and location.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on Tuesday, October 8, for the purpose of taking action in the matter of refunding the county indebtedness, appointing a constable for the first Township, or any other business that may require attention.

Mr. Jacob Vagt requests that all who want to keep horses at the new race track will call upon him immediately, and let him know what kind of stalls they want. He is prepared to build stalls of any desired size, if notice be given him at once.

All the horsemen who have examined the new race track speak well of it. The ground is excellent and Mr. Vagt has done good work upon it. There is good shade, plenty of water and suitable buildings. Plenty of hay and grain, of the best quality at market rates.

The Los Angeles *Herald* says that a large supply of fine water has been found high up in the Death Valley mountains, within reach of mines recently located by Mr. R. B. Taylor, a banker of Riverside, and other parties. Eight mines have been located and the ore goes from $200 to $1,000 per ton.

A half blind invalid was taken into the mountains recently by Ira and Lon. Brown and they, with Billy Grant and Ed. Walker, took the tenderest care of him on a long excursion. To their kindness it is greatly due that health and vigor are restored, and he will feel life long gratitude to his kind friends.

The Fair Directors offer to put up one-hundred dollars for a footrace, on condition that outside parties donate fifty dollars additional, thus making the purse one-hundred and fifty dollars. The race to be run at Independence during fair week; four to enter and three to start. Entrance money ten per cent. of purse. Race free for all comers.

IN THE SIERRAS.

It was intended to publish notes of a trip into the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, recently made by the Editor of this paper. But during the trip so much country was gone over; so many grand and beautiful scenes visited, that the notes of the trip have grown to proportions far beyond what could be condensed into one article for publication in this paper. A very brief and imperfect summary, of the trip is all that will now be attempted.

Leaving the home of Mr. W. Walker, at Olancha, a good trail leads into the mountains. About three miles from the house the trail enters a cañon, and the climb of the mountains begins. The track soon leaves this cañon and winds around the lower end of a great ridge that puts out from the main range; it then enters another great cañon and winds up this to the summit of the mountains. Part of the way is very steep; but the trail is quite safe everywhere, and women and lazy men can ride all the way to the summit, which is easily reached in four hours after leaving Olancha. The summit is eleven thousand five hundred feet above sea level. A short distance north of where the trail crosses the summit Olancha Peak stands up like a monument, having an elevation of twelve thousand seven hundred feet. Just below the watershed is Summit Meadow, winding away like a green river among heavily timbered mountain slopes. From this meadow the trail leads around down the steep mountain sides into Menache a distance of about four miles, all the way in heavy timber. Menache is a beautiful meadow, about six miles long by two miles wide. The North Fork of Kern River flows through it from north to south. It is surrounded on all sides by heavy forest that covers the mountains to their summits; except where bare granite peaks tower away above the timber line. This meadow has an elevation of eight thousand four hundred feet above the sea. Lovely springs abound all along the base of the mountains and many streams pour down their sides and flow into the river. The river and all the larger strems swarm with trout. From Menache excellent trails run in all directions among the mountains. These trails for the most part run through forests, affording delightful shade during the hotter hours of the day. At times the way lies near the summits of high ridges; and looking down a depth of two thousand feet or more, where streams dash in snow-like volume over an endless succession of cataracts, the views are very grand. The sound from these rushing torrents, coming up through the forest from the gulf below, makes music worthy of such scenery.

The Summer nights in this delightful region are lovely beyond description. For weeks together not the slightest breeze stirs the forest at night; and then its stillness is impressive and awe-inspiring beyond anything else in nature. The air is so clear and free from dust and disturbance, that the stars glow with a radiance that is magnificent. Every mountain is covered with a diadem of jewels that sparkle and glow with living light.

From Menache, by way of Templeton and Ramshaw Meadows, the distance to Kern Lake is about twenty miles. Ramshaw has an elevation of about nine thousand five hundred feet above sea level. This is a lovely camping place and fine fishing ground. From here to the base of Mt. Whitney the distance is twenty-five miles. A mile beyond Ramshaw, turning southward, the way leads to Kern Lake, distant about ten miles. This is one of the finest rides in the mountains. The trail is along Whitney Creek, in the forest, or over meadows all the way. Two fine natural bridges cross Whitney Creek; the road passing over the lower one. This bridge is about fifty feet long, by half that width, and spans the stream about twenty feet above the water At this point Whitney is a large stream, rushing down over a very steep and rocky channel, till it disappears like snow in the forest. About two miles below the bridges the stream is forded; and the trail climbs a ridge, till it comes out upon the summit, overlooking the South Fork of Kern River. Here is a view that is worth traveling, over oceans and continents, to see. It is not possible to convey any just conception of this scene, in words. It is indescribable, and must be looked upon to be duly appreciated, and to experience the sensations such grandeur alone inspires. Never was the word "awful" more appropriately used, than when applied to the scene from the summit of that ridge. The way to the bottom of that awful cañon winds in curves down the mountain side. Ia is very steep, but entirely safe. At the bottom of the mountain a narrow flat is crossed; and the river is forded. It is a noble, and very beautiful, stream; the water of a pale green in the deep pools. Standing on a high peak about ten miles above the ford, this great cañon appears like an enomous furrow, plowed deep into the bosom of the earth by Infinite Power. Walls of rock, from two to three thousand feet high, bound it on either side. Lovely little meadows are scattered over the floor of the gorge. Some of the cliffs that overhang are of very grand proportions and impressive forms. One of these is like the pulpits used in old cathedrals. Such a pulpit would be suitable for the delivery of the decalogue. At the base of this awful cliff is a meadow where the Israelites could have assembled to receive the law; but only the voice of Jehovah could be heard from that pulpit by a congregation at its base. A few miles farther up the cañon a large stream leaps over the cliff from the west; and appears to settle down slowly, like immense wreaths of snow, a distance of at least twenty-five hundred feet, in vertical height. Such scenes are not to be described; but only to be gazed at in silence and in awe. Three miles below the ford is Kern Lake; and here another succession of grand scenery occurs: but time and space forbid dwelling upon the subject, at greater length at present. The theme may be taken up again at a future time; perhaps in another form. Then an attempt may be made to give a better conception of the country. The ascent of Mt. Whitney, and the region of which it is the centre, are subjects that ought interest every Californian, and indeed every American. No other land offers so many attractions to tourists as this region of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Stupid Vandalism

On the summit of Mount Whitney copies of official papers were deposited by Professor Langley, when he was making scientific observations at the mountain a few years ago. These papers were put inside a tin cylinder, which was deposited in a monument of rocks erected on the mountain top. Parties who were recently on Mount Whitney say the cylinder has been opened and the papers cut and badly mutilated. It is very strange that anyone who would take the trouble to ascend Mount Whitney should do so foolish an act as this. The youngest person who would be able to ascend the mountain must be of an age when more wisdom would be expected than to find any gratification in the malicious destruction of public records, put in such a place. It is to be hoped that there will be no repetition of so shameful an act.

Old Forest Fires.

The sheepmen get the blame for starting most of the forest fires in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. But a trip through the mountains will convince any observer that fires are due to other causes. Near the head of Little Trout Creek, in the next valley southwest from Menache, is a group of five tamarack trees. The largest of these is about four feet in diameter and must be not less than one hundred years old, perhaps much older. The branches of all these trees overhang the charred remains of what was evidently a large tree. Nothing of this remains but a thin shell of about ten feet of the butt; the rest was completely burned up. This shell was standing where it grew till a few days ago. The living trees of the group show no trace of fire; yet the fire which burned the dead tree must have destroyed every trace of vegetation around it when it occurred. The seed from which the living trees grew may not have reached the place till long after the tree was burned. The conclusion is plain that there were forest fires in the mountains ages before any white man was there, and whether started by Indians or from natural causes it may not be possible to determine.

Some Nerve.

Patience on a monument smiling at grief; seeking the bubble, Reputation, in the cannon's mouth; these and other trials of "nerve" are trifles compared with a recent trial experienced by Billy Grant. An artist from Bakersfield recently met Billy at Kern Lake, and, like everybody who sees him, was delighted with the graceful and elegant appearance of Mr. Grant as an angler. The artist insisted on having a picture, and Billy consented; he took his station on a rock in the Lake; his ambrosial curls gracefully disposed upon his Jove like brow and his features beaming with the indispensible smile. —N. B. his feet were carefully hidden by beautiful ferns—At a signal from the artist Billy assumed his most graceful attitude and cast his line. In an instant a three and a half pounder swallowed the fly. What a situation! To move was to spoil the picture; and to keep still might lose the trout; and this to such an enthusiastic angler was a terrible trial. Respect for art triumphed: Tilly kept perfectly still with the big fish tugging on the line till the artist signaled "hold, enough." Such virtue couldn't fail of its reward; the picture is a gem, and Billy saved his fish.

Excursion Rates.

To those desiring to attend the California State Fair the Carson & Colorado railroad will issue from Saturday, September 7th, to Saturday, September 21st, 1889, tickets from Bishop, Alvord, Independence, Lone Pine and Keeler to Reno and return at $20, passengers purchasing tickets at Reno for Sacramento and return at $9.40. These tickets will be void after Monday, September 23d, and have no stop over privileges.

Anglers Attention.

The devotees of rod and line are requested to make proof of their skill by a display of dried trout at the pavilion during the fair. The Directors offer a premium of five dollars for the best display. It is hoped that Grant, Stewart, Crapo and other noted anglers will come in on this display; they can beat the State if they will but try, and will make one of the most interesting exhibits of the fair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Emelie Thiebaut, the Administratrix of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order authorizing, empowering, and directing her to mortgage the East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of section twenty-six, and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of section thirty five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the purposes, and for the amount stated in said petition, or for such lesser amount as to the said Court may seem meet; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Superior Court on Monday, the 14th day of October 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Superior Court at the Court-house, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted, to the said Administratrix, authorizing, empowering and directing her to mortgage the real property belonging to said estate, to wit: The East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of South-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and North-east quarter of North-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty-four East Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the sum of $845.19, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet; all of which more fully appears by the said petition now on file in the Clerk's office, and to which reference is here made for further particulars. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo

Dated September 6th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PREEMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. } September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 14, 1889, viz: William D. Eakin, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. H. Bissikumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louise L. Woodin to become a Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Louise L. Woodin, wife of I. J. Woodin, resident of Inyo county, State of California, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of Title XII Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply to the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, at 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, for a judgement and order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name and on my own account as sole trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is the practice of medicine and surgery, and also to carry on and conduct a general farming business, all in the County of Inyo, State of California. LOUISE L. WOODIN.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

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Big Pine, Cal.

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For Particulars Address THOS. BOLAND KEELER.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. } July 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on September 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Reles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,

Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.

Dated June 29th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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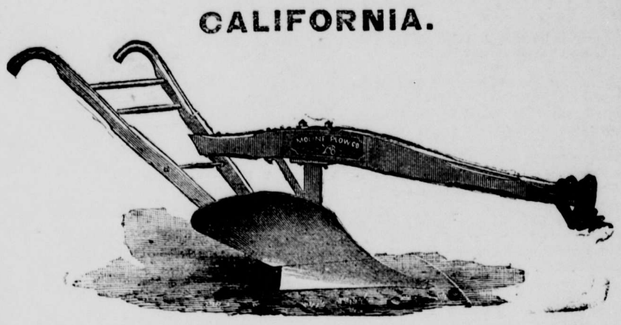

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Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

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It had now grown almost dark, perhaps he did not see her plainly.

"Did you ring?" she asked foolishly, while her heart sank down, down, would it never stop?

"Is your mistress in?"

What was this—some strange mistake? Could he not see who it was held the door open for him?

"My mistress, Miss Ellingsworth? why yes, she is in the parlor." It must be a joke, but now he had frightened her enough, and how they would laugh together over it. She was attempting to smile, when she heard the parlor door open behind her.

"Yes, I am here." It was Bertha Ellingsworth's voice. The visitor passed in, and Jane Graves shut the outer door heavily and sank upon the floor, pressing with both her hands against her bursting heart. Then she leaped upon her feet in sudden madness and hurried along the hall to the parlor door. What right had this rich woman to steal away her lover? She would care only to amuse herself with him for a few days and then her servants would be told to shut the door in his face. Such cold creatures as she never love; passion they know nothing of, only the passion to break honest men's hearts. Why not warn him? Oh, but what was Jane Graves to him? he might remind her how he had spurned her from him once.

Jane Graves went back into the dining room, now grown dark, and threw herself into a chair. The poor cannot fight against the rich. Ah! but she could hate her mistress' white face. She could curse her in her thoughts with all the evils in the universe. The girl burst into a passion of tears.

"What is the trouble, little girl?" It was her master's voice. She had forgotten him.

The girl heard him draw a chair near hers, but she did not uncover her face.

"Was your beau unkind to you? Well, don't have anything more to say to him, then, Jennie."

Why! the elegant Mr. Ellingsworth was actually kissing his maid! What difference did it make? the one she loved had thrown her away, and trampled her devotion under his feet. She even let him draw her shapely little head to his shoulder, and take her hands away from her face. They hid her lips, he said. Then the door bell rang.

Mr. Ellingsworth was actually kissing his maid!

Mr. Ellingsworth answered the bell himself—a breach of etiquette not frequent with him, even under the liberalizing influence of village manners.

"Mr. Breton, charmed to see you," and there was not the faintest trace of ill humor in his perfectly trained voice. The old gentleman might have been the most opportune of guests.

But his daughter had not been schooled enough for such self control, and she started to her feet as her parlor door opened, almost in consternation. There was quite a study for character in the room at that moment. Curran had not arisen; his lips might have been closed a little tighter than usual, but his face did not even reveal surprise. Mr. Breton had reached the center of the room before he saw whom Bertha had been entertaining, but now he stood in astonishment—which he had no concern to hide—snapping his black eyes from the young lady who was soon to be his son's wife to this weaver in the mill, who did not seem so much out of place in this fashionable parlor, either. The crisis had come, and Bertha was entirely unprepared for it. Her heart was fluttering wildly, and for the moment she wished she had never seen the man whose presence embarrassed her. A moment before she had forgotten there was such a thing as wealth or rank, devoutly confident such a man as her guest could stand before kings; but the door had opened and let in the breath of pride and caste, scattering the halo about the poor man's head. Suddenly she looked with new repugnance at him she had just thought so sublime. Why did he not go? She was flushed with vexation at his stubbornness in delaying. Had he no sense of propriety, to court a social meeting with her aristocratic father, who would ridicule him without his guessing it, and the blunt mill owner, who would be sure to insult and browbeat him plainly? She expected to see him rise awkwardly and shuffle out of the room, perhaps pulling his forelock respectfully to the company that was not for such as he.

CHAPTER X.

WEAK WOMAN.

Curran glanced keenly at the face of his beautiful hostess, whose wonted serenity had all gone, then he rose to his feet, and stood, while she spoke his name in the briefest form of introduction. He did not seem offended by the stare of surprise Mr. Breton had for him. It was a new experience to the mill owner, meeting his workmen in fashionable parlors.

"Curran, is it? I was sure I had seen you in the mill, but you had on a white apron then." Mr. Breton laughed familiarly, but he did not hold out his hand.

Couldn't Curran see how rudely he was treated? Mr. Breton's laugh and tone rasped Bertha's finer sensibilities, so that she was at once indignant with him, and disgusted with Curran who seemed to bear it so unconsciously. Curran's brow was unruffled; he had only folded his arms across his breast, sometimes a sign of excitement with him.

"Mr. Curran had the good fortune, I believe, to do my daughter a great service." Mr. Ellingsworth's manner was the perfection of well bred rudeness. It expressed the infinite elevation and polish of the person who assumed it, far above the very natural feeling of disgust at the presence of so vulgar a person as this workman. It suggested irresistibly the great contempt such a person ought to call forth, but at the same time that Ellingsworth was unapproachable by even as vulgar a thing as contempt.

"Indeed?" exclaimed Mr. Breton, as he seated himself, "I will thank you, too, it was a good job for you, and I will see it don't hurt your interests any, either."

"How do you like your work?" went on Mr. Breton in his harsh mill voice. "I hope you ain't one of those who don't know when they are well off."

"I can keep from starving; that is well off, I suppose."

Mr. Breton was at loss but for a moment.

"But you poor people don't save what you get. You ought to economize."

Curran's eyes flashed dangerously, but he bit his lip and kept silence.

Mr. Ellingsworth saw a scene was imminent. How little tact Mr. Breton showed in patronizing the young man so provokingly before the golden haired goddess whom he had no doubt fallen in love with. Something must be done.

"Excuse me. Have you had any serious trouble with your wound, Mr. Curran?"

"I have only lost a few days; that is nothing," he answered quickly.

"But it must be considerable for a poor man?" broke in Mr. Breton, with his grand air; "I will direct my paymaster to make it up to you."

Curran glanced across the room at Miss Ellingsworth. He expected to see her face flushed with anger. She would leap to her feet in indignant remonstrance to shield him from such impertinence, all the generosity of her nature in revolt against such return for his devotion to her.

She was looking at him, but much as a girl looks at a strange animal she has been petting, when suddenly they tell her he bites. Curran turned away from her and ground his teeth. Then he looked at Mr. Breton.

"Can't your paymaster make up for the pain, too, as well as the lost time?"

Mr. Ellingsworth was at his wit's end. He saw the cloud gathering in the workman's eyes, and that his lip trembled with suppressed feeling when he spoke.

"How long have you been in town, Mr. Curran?" he said to change the conversation if possible into safer channels.

"Only six months."

"Why," volunteered Mr. Breton after an awkward silence, "that is about as long as the mill hands have been fault finding so loudly." The old gentleman looked sharply at him. "I don't suppose you would tell who has been making the trouble."

"Yes, sir." Curran had risen to his feet, the flush of offended self respect in his cheeks. When I came here I found the mills paying you 12 per cent. dividends, while the help who ground them out for you, were crushed almost to the earth. I felt bound to tell them, as I now tell you, that the owner has no more God given right to all the profit of their work than they to all the profit of his investment."

"And you are the man who has been stirring up this mischief here?" cried Mr. Breton, almost starting from his chair. He had caught him at last then. "And do you say that a man isn't entitled to the interest on his money? My money represents a thousand sach lives as yours; it ought to have a thousand times the pay." He had more terrible guns than of the batteries of logic for the rebel, but he could not resist the temptation to explode the fallacies of his class before he let him go.

The young man's eyes flashed beautifully.

"Your money represents a thousand lives, then, out of which you have sucked the life blood! And at how much do you value a human life? As much as $1,000 for a soul? A thousand dollars for all the joys and hopes and possibilities of a human life? Your valuation is too miserably small. I tell you," and Curran threw out his right hand in a magnificent gesture, "I tell you, a human creature ought to have for its service a good portion of the comforts and delights the world is so bounteous with. Anything less is slavery, a slavery worse than negro bondage. Do you call it pay that you give the hopeless men and women that weave gold for you on your looms? Rather say the daily recurring fact of hunger chains them to your mill."

Mr. Ellingsworth had sunk back in his seat in despair; he might as well resign himself to the situation since it seemed beyond his power to change it. Mr. Breton was likely to hear some startling truths before he succeeded in refuting this dangerous young man. Perhaps it was just as well, too; there is no sense in a man's making his money as the rich do, by one kind or another of imposition or injustice and then affect such ridiculous unconsciousness. There is no sense in being blind and stupid about how one comes to be rich, the comfortable fact remaining. What was the use of Breton wrestling with such a young giant as this?

"I pay my help market prices of labor. I don't propose to make them gifts." The old gentleman handled his cane nervously, but he could punish the man enough later. He felt Ellingsworth's sharp eyes, he must think of something to absolutely overwhelm the arguments of his workman. He ran over in his mind the smooth axioms of his class, and tried hard to recollect some of the perfect syllogisms of the political economists.

Curran stood, his elbow resting on the back of the chair he had been sitting in, in an attitude so dignified and agraceful that Mr. Ellingsworth glanced across at his daughter to see if she had observed it. It was not quite so inconceivable, after all, that Bertha might have taken a fancy to him. But then his whole associations had been with the poor, and what possible harmony, even for a moment—then Mr. Ellingsworth remembered the maid servant crying at this moment in the dining room.

"Naturally you prefer to let your half clothed ill fed hands make you the presents; they earn you big dividends; you throw them a crust of bread, the market price of labor you call it, and put the dividends in your own pocket."

"But it's my money made the mill, and my management runs it."

"As for the money," retorted Curran, "perhaps you inherited a part of it, saved by the tax laid on the poor of the last generation, or you borrowed it, perhaps, on interest, and made the help in your mill pay the interest every penny of it; how else could it be paid? You did not make your money; no man can till $2,000,000 out of his farm, or dig it out of a coal mine. You simply took it. Your new mills are paid for out of wages you ought to have given your help; you call them yours; the new machinery comes out of them. They are the real stockholders in it all."

Mr. Breton had sprung from his seat, but Curran went on unflinchingly. "It isn't earned, it is simply defrauded. The management is doubtless good, but no management could, in the righteous course of justice, bring such vast fortunes into the hands of a few men; while the thousands who work for them live and die with the consuming thirst for happiness never for one hour assuaged in their souls."

The old gentleman had come up close to him as he spoke, and as he finished, Curran looked down calmly into a face almost purple with passion. It occurred to him that Mr. Breton was about to have an attack of apoplexy. The hand that held his gold headed cane fairly trembled.

"You have earned your last penny in my mills!" the old gentleman shouted at him. "We ought to have laws to shut up such men as you."

"Mr. Ellingsworth," said Curran, as that gentleman rose to his feet, "I am very sorry to have brought such a scene into your parlor; it seemed unavoidable after what was said to me, and it seems likely to prove more unfortunate for me than for anybody else."

No one thought of anything to say. Mr. Ellingsworth vaguely wondered where the man picked up his neat way of talking, but then the wealthy, after all, have no monopoly of talent.

Curran cast a withering look of contempt on the mill owner. "I am sorry, too, to be deprived of the chance to win my daily bread."

He did not notice that the expression of the girl's face had changed, or that she had started to come to him, but there was a grandeur of wrath in his face and bearing that awed her. She stood in the center of the room, with heaving bosom and frightened, troubled eyes, watching him out of the door. Then her father came back through the hall with his sarcastic smile finely curving his thin lips.

How beautifully he had known how to preserve his own honor. It would have been base and ignoble in him to have crawled out of her parlor at the entrance of her father and Mr. Breton, self confessed unworthy to sit in their presence. And for all their wealth and power and vantage ground, careless of what it must cost, he had thrown their insults in their teeth and shown himself a grander man, a thousand times, than either of them.

The warm flood of returning feeling swept over her soul. She could not bear one more cruel word against him now. Before her father could speak she had hurried into the hall and shut fast the door so that she should not hear the bitter sentence that was just parting his lips.

What strange impulse moved her that she should go to the outer door and look eagerly down the street? But her insulted guest had not lingered. In a moment more she was at the gate, and saw his tall form only at a little distance. No doubt he was thinking sadly, or perhaps angrily, of her, as he walked, and he could not guess that she had repented, and was eager this moment to beg his forgiveness, with all the sweet words she knew. Bertha glanced back at the house in hesitation. She could see the slim outlines of her father's figure shadowed on the curtains. She could not hear what he was saying. It was this:

"It is one of Bertha's freaks. All women are subject to them."

"But I don't understand," insisted Mr. Breton, wiping the perspiration from his heated face. "I don't understand how she can bring herself, a girl of her notions, to entertain a fellow like this. How long do you suppose this has been going on? Since the dog adventure, very likely. If I were Philip"——

"But you recollect I am only three days returned from my trip, and am entirely unable to tell you how many times she has met this very striking individual. Don't hurry yourself into mental decline by trying to explain on logical principles a woman's performances," smiled Mr. Ellingsworth. "And I wouldn't take the trouble to suggest misgivings to Phil. I would rather trust the girl's nature, and I think I know it, than depend on a jealous lover's reproaches. Why, my dear friend, I would stake my life on the girl's attachment to the traditions of her position. Our wives and daughters are thrice more intolerable, unreasonable aristocrats than we. If she had been guilty of a touch of foolish sentiment reaction is certain, and she will only despise the man the more because of her season of blindness."

"But supposing the reaction came too late," suggested Mr. Breton anxiously. "Then it better not come at all," he continued. "The very character you give her would make three people perfectly miserable—the man she refuses, the man she marries, and herself."

But the girl who had stood at the gate, in her slippers, and with no covering for her head but her golden hair fastened low on her neck, had hesitated but a moment. She could not let Curran leave her thus; perhaps she should never see him again, if he went away without one word from her to soften the blows she had let them give him. And then he seemed to be walking slowly, she could overtake him in a moment. The uneven walk hurt her feet, her slippers were so thin, and as she lifted her skirt to walk faster a rude briar tore her soft flesh, and then hung greedily to her to impede her steps. She stopped and called his name. She had hardly murmured it, but it seemed so loud spoken and so tender toned she blushed at herself, and dared not speak it again. She might run a few steps, and then he would hear her voice more plainly. But her dress clung so closely and her excited breath came so fast that she gained on him very slowly. There was no use, she must lose him forever out of her life; he must always think her cruel and ungenerous. She leaned against the fence and sent one more hopeless cry after him. It was more a sob than a cry, a piteous sob, trembling with gentle, heart broken reproach. Why, she was sure he must have heard that; she had never meant to speak so loud. What could she say to him when he came back to her. She must try to be very cold and dignified. But wasn't he going to turn? Why, her cry was piercing enough to go a mile on the still evening air. No, he was further away, he had not heard her.

Then she looked backed, and was frightened to see what a distance she was away from home. And as she stood looking, now at his tall form drawing unconsciously away from her, and then at the distant lights of her home, the first hint of the desolation that broods over millions of hopeless hearts, came upon her soul. Her slippers were torn, and wet with dew, and each step she took bruised the tender feet that had never known hurt or weariness. Her heavy masses of hair had been shaken from their fastenings, and hung at full length to her waist. She fancied herself some lost, friendless Magdalen, for whom the world, that fawns on the fortunate and proud, had only taunts and cruel blows. And were there women who had to face the world alone? fight their own battles with timid hearts? earn their own right to breathe, with sinking hearts?

"What was that, a step, a man's step coming toward her?" To her excited imagination at that moment her beautiful home and the elegant life she loved so well seemed things of the past.

She gathered her hair into a loose coil and let her dress trail on the walk to cover her feet. The man wore workman's clothes. She had hoped he might be a gentleman. She tried to keep on the outer edge of the sidewalk; she would have taken the road if she had dared. She looked away from the man, but she could see with beating heart he was coming directly toward her. But perhaps he did not see her, and he might turn aside yet. God grant he be an honest man, whose wife's loving face was in his thoughts at this moment. There were such men. But instead of moving aside the man stopped short just before her, and she raised her big, scared eyes to his face.

"Why, Bertha, I thought it was you."

Sure enough it was Philip Breton. He had come from the mill, where there had been some extra work, and wore his working clothes.

"Let me walk home with you," he said very gently, as if he had no right to assert any privilege with her.

"I came too far, and got frightened," she said dreamily, as she rested her hand on his arm.

Her hand was cold, but it sent his young blood tingling through his veins.

"I am so sorry." How he longed to catch her white hand to his lips, and warm it with kisses. But lately she had treated him with a new coldness, and her coldness he dare not meet. He dreaded to face it, it pained him so past endurance, and he had called on her but seldom since the night of the fire. But now his heart was full of eloquent love; so full he could not conceive of her not sharing in it. It was she called it forth, she must have something for him.

They had reached her gate. She would surely invite him to go in with her. Then she could tell him if he had done anything to displease her. He could remember nothing, but there might have been some unconscious cold word or tone, as if, poor fellow, he had not been only too tender with her.

"Good night," she said. She had lost the tremor in her voice fright had given her, and all the softness of heart of her loneliness.

"I thank you," she added, coldly, as he did not go, but stood looking as if he did not quite understand.

"Good night," he answered, with a great throb in his throat. He stumbled awkwardly, as he went down the steps; he could not see very well for the mist in his eyes.

[TO BE CONTINTED.]

Melbourne, Australia, is to have a public clock, which will roll off a popular air every hour excepting during Sunday, when only sacred music will be played.

The largest number of wild beasts ever shipped on a single vessel from Hamburg, the great animal market, left there recently for the zoological garden of Buenas Ayres.

FAVORED BY FORTUNE.

Sacramentans Play Lucky In the Louisiana State Lottery.

Dame Fortune, through the medium of the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, showered her favors into the laps of Sacramentans with lavish hand. The unprecedented streak of good luck has been the all absorbing topic of conversation, and a *Bee* reporter this morning started out to interview those who had been designated as the lucky ones. The first one encountered was, of course, George H. Lavenson, the *Bee's* handsome cashier. George was not at all backward in stating that he had been enriched to the extent of $7,500 by the Louisiana State Lottery. "Sam Gerson and I," said Mr. Lavenson, "bought five coupons, and I kept them in an envelope and did not look at them until the list of the drawing was published in the papers. Then I took the list and saw that No. 61,605 had drawn the capital prize of $600,000. I opened the envelope and the first coupon I took out bore the figures '61,605.' It knocked me silly, and for about three minutes I didn't know whether I was standing on my head or my feet. The coupon drew one-fortieth of the big prize—$15,000. We sent the ticket by Wells Fargo, and in less than two weeks had the money. It came in greenbacks—$4,000 in $50 bills and $11,000 in bills of smaller denomination. You know that, however, as I let you reporters feast your eyes on the money. I have 'squared myself' with the boys, have made some presents, and propose to put the remainder of the money where it will do the most good."

Samuel Gerson, the well known fruit commission merchant, confirmed Mr. Lavenson's story, and smillingly admitted the receipt of his $7,500.

"Yes, I got away with $2,500—one-fortieth of the third capital prize," said G. H. Stevenson, ticket agent at the Southern Pacific depot. "I received my money a few days since—five $500 bills—through Wells Fargo Express."

Another $2,500 was drawn by a young man of this city, employed in a shipping and commission house, who is equally as well known as any of those mentioned above. He got his money through D. O. Mills' Bank, but there are reasons which impel him to most strenuously object to his name being given.—*Sacramento* (Cal.) *Bee*, July 10.

The Empress of Germany is to have a special body-guard composed of twenty-four of the largest men in the Prussian Army and commanded by an officer and two sergeants. They are to wear the uniform of Frederick the Great's body-guard, which has been specially chosen by the Emperor himself.

The forest fires which have been prevailing in Montana for a week show no signs of abatement. From Helena west, north and south a great black cloud of smoke hangs over the country. For six days the sun has not been able to pierce the blackness. The mountains are all ablaze.

A syndicate of mining capitalists, among whom are D. O. Mills, Frank Newlands, Archibald Farrington and others, have purchased the Union group of mines in Cerro Gordo, Inyo county, and will operate them on a grand scale. The mines have heretofore yielded $15,000,000.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

There may be a Hotel Trust, but transient guests are required to pay in advance all the same.

What wrought the change? This woman's face
Is ruddy with a rose's grace,
Her eye is bright,
Her heart is light,
Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight.
A few brief months ago her cheek
Was pallid and her step was weak.
"The end is near
For her, I fear,"
Sighed many a friend who held her dear.
I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend "knew whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman-kind for having given it this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cures headache, constipation and indigestion.

There was once a charming young Mme.
Who had never been told about Ame.
At the serpent and Eve.
She laughed in her sleeve,
And said: "O, the poor creature and hme."

DROPSY.

We call the attention of those suffering with dropsy to the fair proposition of Dr. H. H. Green & Sons in their advertisement on this page. Try them; it costs you nothing to do so.

Bjones—That young fellow seems rather pessimistic, Merritt—Yes. He's an amateur photographer, and always takes a poor view of life.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. ..... Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Found at Last.

This is the right brand. The fellow across the street nearly poisoned me with his "hard stock" smoking tobacco. He told me that there was no "Seal" in town.

The fact that some dealers try to sell other brands of Tobacco with the avowal that it is just as good, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superior quality of SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT.

Policemen laugh at the floating item that a sedentary life produces liver trouble.

IDLENESS IS A DANGEROUS FAULT

In the kidneys. When inactive they speedily fall into disrepair. Those obstinate and fatal maladies, Bright's disease and diabetes, ensue with terrible certainty upon the inaction of the organs affected. Catarrh of the bladder, enuresis, gravel and strangury are also to be apprehended from a partial paralysis of the bladder, of which weakness and sluggishness are the causes. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine tonic and promoter of activity for the renal organs, and one which can be relied upon to afford them the requisite stimulus without exciting them—an effect to be feared from the unmodicated alcoholic excitant of commerce. A further beneficent effect of the Bitters, by renewing activity of the kidneys, is to enable them to drain from the blood in its passage through them, impurities productive of rheumatism and dropsy. Nervousness, fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia are conquered by the Bitters.

Not Badly Named—Housemaid (new to the instrument)—Somebody ringing at de hellophone, marm.

HAPPY RECOVERY.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my kidneys, from which I never expected to recover. My physicians said I had Bright's disease. Later I had a bad attack of Gravel. Six years ago last June—how well I remember that day—I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of the disease, and though I am over sixty years of age I am vigorous and strong, as I was in my prime. What physicians and the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it cured the disease and made me a well woman.—Mrs. Emiline P. Mazner, Burg Hill, O.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

There may be too much of a good thing—of salt in the soup, for instance.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

Taken as a whole, the Indians, although illiterate are the best red race in the world.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are everywhere popular as a cure for Throat Diseases and Coughs, this popularity is based upon real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

"I heard you were fishing yesterday," said one traveling man to another. "Yes." "Have any luck?" "Yes, some; I didn't get drowned."

For washing *flannels*, Dobbins' Electric Soap is *marvelous*. Blankets and woolens washed with it look like *new*, and there is absolutely *no shrinking*. No other soap in the world will do such *perfect* work. Give it a trial *now*.

"Can cork be raised in California?" asks the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. Great Scott! It can be pulled in every state, from sobriety to drunkenness.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your reader that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
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OREGON, THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR PAIN
IT CONQUERS PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago. HEADACHE, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.
At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SSS
FOR THE BLOOD

Some years ago I was thrown from a horse in McLennan county, and received a frightful wound on one of my legs. For more than a year I was unable to walk. The wound ulcerated and refused to heal, and every one thought I would have to submit to amputation. S.S.S. was recommended, and I used it freely, and I shall never get through thanking S.S.S. for saving my leg, and restoring me to perfect health. GARLAND WILSON, Palestine, Texas, July, 24, '88

Send for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., S. F., Cal. largest general dealers west of the Mississippi River. Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear; Wall Paper, Stationery; Blankets, Bedding; Boots and Shoes; Canned Goods, Dry fruits; Wooden, Tin, Crockery, Glass, Granite and Hardware. Meat, Fish, Provisions, Honey, Grain, Feed, Groceries, Pure Spices, Seeds, Beans; Drugs, Medecines; Clocks, Ammunition, Rubber Goods, Tents, and quantities of other goods at lowest prices for Cash only. Send 2c. stamp for full list by first mail, and learn how to live cheap and well at small cost; 32 years in business; Customers in every County west of the Rocky Mountains, and many elsewhere.

$160 PER MONTH

And expenses to represent the
Pacific Land and Loan Co.
In this County. Best of references required. Apply at Home Office.
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$75.00 TO $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N.B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U. S. A.
Trade Mark
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. No. 373 New Series No. 32.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

MOST PERFECT MADE.
Contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
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An analysis of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER made by me shows that it is composed of the best materials, free from Ammonia, Lime, Alum and all deleterious ingredients. Many Baking Powders contain Ammonia and Alum, which should never be admitted into our daily bread. Biscuits made with DR. PRICE'S are readily digested and wholesome.

E. W. HILGARD,
Professor of Chemistry.
BERKELEY, CAL., January 31st, '85.

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IRRIGATING PUMPS:
THESE PUMPS WILL DO MORE WORK WITH LESS POWER than any other Pump now in the market. They are Light Running, High Lifting, Economical always ready for use, never fail, never get out of order, and we guarantee every Pump sent from our Works.
We also furnish ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, WINDMILLS, HORSE POWERS, PIPING AND CONNECTIONS of every description necessary to a complete Pumping Plant, first-class in every detail, and at "bed rock" figures. Write for our prices.
NICHOLS MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFICE, 218 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. Pardee's Remedy,
The Great Cure
FOR
INDIGESTION
AND CONSTIPATION.
A Regulator of the Liver & Kidneys.
A SPECIFIC FOR
Scrofula, Rheumatism,
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And all other blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of Dr. Pardee's Remedy taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

No medicine ever introduced in this country has met with such ready sale, nor given such universal satisfaction whenever used as that of Dr. Pardee's Remedy.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced.

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Pardee Medicine Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in the slightest. **This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.**

IT contains **nothing that can injure the finest fabric.** It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a **great saving** of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used **according to directions.**

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

LIKE all **best things,** it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon **Dobbins'** Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to **follow directions** on each outside wrapper. You **cannot afford to** wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful soap.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO. Philadelphia

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HOW TO ACT! ADVICE FREE! Men suffering from **Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline,** etc., resulting from indiscretions, excesses, etc. **cured without Stomach Drugging,** by THE MARSTON TREATMENT. *Sealed book sent free.* Address, THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

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by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS.
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes with pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Chichester Chem. Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

I CURE FITS!
I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

ELECTRIC BELT on 60 DAYS' Trial
To show our confidence in this NEW BELT and Suspensory (Price $5), and to introduce it rapidly, we will send by mail to plain wrapper **on Sixty Days' Trial,** on receipt of only $3, and if not fully CURED within time specified, no more need be paid. Electricity cures all Private Weakness of Men and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Give it a trial! Address: CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC BELT Co., Box 2298, SAN FRANCISCO. Agents Wanted.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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DRIVING COWS HOME.

A Task Impressed on the Memory of Every Farmer's Boy.

There is one task in connection with the pasturing of cows that is generally deeply and indelibly impressed upon the memory of the boy who grows up on the farm. That is driving home the cows from pasture at night. As this task is often laid upon the small boy at a very early age, about as early, in fact, as he can let down and put up the bars, the impression it leaves upon the memory is not altogether pleasant. But the boy who can not submit gracefully to the inevitable and extract some pleasure out of the most onerous tasks is lacking in the usual resources of the ordinary Yankee boy.

Looking back through the glamor of nearly half a century, many of the disagreeable features of "driving home the cows" fade from view and the pleasanter side of the subject stands out in full relief. Although, at first thought, it did seem rather lonesome to start off alone, after an early tea, and go half a mile or more after the cows, the boy was seldom really lonesome. The familiar songsters of the season went with him as a guard of honor. They chirped and thrilled for him from every tree or mullein stock or fence corner. He knew where their nests were and visited most of them every night to see whether there was any more eggs, or whether the eggs were hatched or the birdlings were most large enough to fly. Then he knew where every woodchuck hole was and would approach them stealthily, to see if he couldn't catch some of the woodchucks away from home, and, although experience had demonstrated to him, repeatedly, that he could never kill one with a club before he would get into his hole, still he would continue to repeat the effort. A woodchuck will stand a great deal of pounding by a boy, with a club, unless you hit him in the right spot on his nose, when he will keel over very quickly. The small boy also knew where every black raspberry bush grew, especially the largest and most luscious and no fruit were suffered to rot upon the canes, and those melting blackberries that grew in the new clearing, under the very shadows of the tall sugar maples, were reserved for the palate of the faithful cow boy.

But, on the other hand, there are annoyances that sorely try the patience of the cow boy. Although nearly all the cows are near the bars waiting for them to be let down, that they may go to the barn and be relieved of their accumulated treasures, one or two, as if possessed of an evil spirit of perversity, will remain away on the further side of the field and the boy must go quite a distance just for that perverse cow. We fear when he does reach her, she becomes the subject of some pretty energetic remarks and if the pebbles don't fly at her, it must be because her cow boy is a decided exception. And then we fear that cow has to travel until she overtakes the others at a rate not altogether consistent with the largest yield of the purest milk.

And when the cows are all in the lane the tribulations of the boy do not entirely cease. Cows have a great respect for rank and authority. The boss cow generally leads and the subjected follow in the order of their acknowledged consequence. The leader elects to proceed with a slow and pompous dignity, and if any behind her venture to crowd, she stops and deliberately proceeds to administer punishment. The weaker drift to the rear and there is no use of the driver urging the rear ranks for they can proceed no faster than the leaders choose to permit. But the driver has one recourse, the ever handy one of the small boy—stones. If he can hurl stones so as to hit the leader he can quicken her gait and so relieve the blockade.

A great deals depends upon the manner in which the cows are driven home as to the profits of the dairy. They can very easily be so driven as to affect the yield of milk and its quality, also. If boys or men are permitted to frighten and hurry them, it is quite likely to render them unprofitable.—American Rural Home.

Gapes in Little Chicks.

In taking little chicks from the nest (turkeys also), by observing closely, you will almost always find on the forward part of crown and throat, tightly matted, vermin which come from the old hen. These deposit eggs at the nostril and around the mouth, so they will be inhaled or in some way get into the windpipe, and then hatch into a red worm, and as they develop prey upon the bird and strangle it to death. One might say, why do incubated chicks raised artificially get the gapes? Because they are allowed to become dirty and filthy, which breeds vermin. There are several remedies for gapes. The best one is not to allow the hen while sitting to become infested, nor while she is caring for chicks. When taking chicks from the nest, grease under throat and crown of head; be sure and get around the edge of beak and under the old hen's wings and near vent, with a mixture of carbolic acid and lard. This preparation must not be strong, or it will kill the bird—just enough to smell the acid. Repeat the application in a week or ten days. After the chicks are large enough to eat whole corn there is no danger.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

—Experiments by the New York Dairy Commission show that oleomargarine will not dissolve and digest in the human stomach in its natural and ordinary temperature, and it is, therefore an unprofitable substance as food.

EDUCATION IN IOWA.

A Progressive State's Common-School and Collegiate Systems.

The system of education in Iowa, which has been a matter of earnest attention since the Territorial government was organized, may be considered under two aspects—the common-school system and the collegiate system. The liberality of Congress in granting lands for the purposes of education in all Western States, where the soil primarily belonged to the Government, can not be too highly commended. In addition to grants like 500,000 acres to aid in the establishing of a university, Congress granted later to each State in the Union a large amount for the establishment of an agricultural college, and a provision in the act for the admission of the State of Iowa gave to her five per cent. of all sales by the United States of the public lands within the State, to aid the university. But there was the grandest gift of all in the provision in the same act that the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of every township of the public land should be appropriated for the purposes of common schools, under the supervision of the State. In some respects perhaps the State has not managed these various grants in the way to realize the highest amount of money and the greatest benefits for the cause of education. But the State herself has supplemented these gifts with contributions of her own, and with taxes levied on the people of each locality for the support of schools, so that these contributions and provisions have created a system by which every child in the State of Iowa, from the age of six to sixteen years, may pass six to eight months of each year of his life in attendance on school without charge.

The rigid enforcement of this system has dotted the whole surface of the State with comfortable school-houses. And while, perhaps, teachers are not paid very compensatory salaries, and therefore are not always the most capable for the business, yet as a system calculated to educate every human being in the State up to a certain degree of attainment, it is difficult to see how it could be much improved. One of the incidents of this system is that most of the teachers are females, to whom the compensation is quite a blessing, who are generally better adapted to the education and training of children in their early youth than men, and who have, in the State of Iowa at least, done credit to the sex by their skill, their diligence and good conduct.

The purpose of this school system was primarily to educate the youth in the elements of an English education—reading, writing, arithmetic, orthography, geography, grammar, history. In some of the more ambitious towns and cities there has been engrafted upon this, and paid for from the same source, what is often called the high-school or grammar-school, in which are taught in addition to the subjects just mentioned, the dead languages, often Latin, sometimes Greek, and German and French. These high-schools in the larger cities are to some extent the equivalents of lower grades of colleges, and no doubt better education is frequently obtained in them than can be had in poorly endowed and struggling colleges, which perhaps should never have been started. It is, however, becoming a question, and a grave one, in the State, whether these high-schools are not a violation of the spirit and purpose found in the statutes, which were intended to establish what we understand by the word a "common-school system."

In regard to the other class of educational institutions—colleges and universities—Iowa has suffered in common with nearly all the Western States, and perhaps some of the Eastern States, by the efforts to create a college in every town of any size, and for every religious denomination, as well as the college and university established by the State. There is no more unfortunate delusion than that which possesses some men who desire to leave their property at their death to charitable and benevolent institutions than to devise a sum for the creation of a college, the amount of which will barely suffice to erect the first building necessary for such institutions, leaving the support of the professors, the establishment of scholarships, the purchase of laboratories, globes and maps, necessary to the conducting of any college, to chance or to solicitation, or to any of the means which may be supposed to supply these necessities of college instruction.

In addition to colleges thus projected, almost every Christian denomination in the State of Iowa has attempted to establish one of its own. And the Methodists, the early pioneers of civilization and religion, possessing the largest membership of any Christian church in the State, have thought it necessary to attempt the establishment of a college for each of its four conferences. The result of this has been, in the State of Iowa, that the efforts of the friends of liberal education have been divided and paralyzed. The colleges are unable to give salaries sufficient to command the services of competent professors; none of them have the philosophical apparatus which should be provided; all of them are struggling inefficiently, with one or two exceptions. The Congregationalists have in "Cornell University," at Grinnell a fairly successful college. "Iowa State University," at Iowa City, has not been without reasonable endowments by the proceeds of lands given by the Government and by some contributions from the State treasury, but has not been very fortunate in the manner in which it has been conducted by the trustees appointed by the State.

It is now, however, placed upon a footing which promises success, and with a new and efficient President (Schaefer), and with the confidence of the public, with an efficient medical department and a still more successful law department, it may be said to be fairly deserving the name of "university."

The agricultural college organized by the State five or six years ago, and supported by the proceeds from the sale of land and donated by the Government, has not developed great capacity for instruction in agricultural labor and science, either because no sufficient system of instruction has been devised, or because the intestine controversies among the trustees, presidents and professors have retarded its growth and obstructed its usefulness. The latter circumstance has been a source of regret to all who are interested in the institution.—Mr. Justice Miller, in Harper's Magazine.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

How It Has Depopulated the County of Mayo—The Town of Castlebar.

"How thoroughly has Mayo been depopulated?" I asked.

"We have lost 37 per cent. of the population we had in 1841. It was then 390,000 about, and it is now 245,000; 26,000 houses in this county alone have been abandoned or pulled down."

"And what is the reason?"

He laughed a little bitterly. "Have you had to come into the wilds of Connaught to find out? Well, I'll tell you; oppression, injustice, cruelty and hunger. It is a wonder we have any peasantry left. Let me tell you the story of one estate which I know well—it is partly in Mayo and partly in another county, and the rent roll all told is about £1,000 a year. It was bought about 1750 by the ancestor of the present owner for less than £600, and really this estate did not cost that, for some of it has since been sold. There has been paid in rent by the tenants on the property since 1798 exactly £44,860, and of that sum not £1,000 has ever been spent by the owner on the place. The tenants have made all the improvements upon which the advanced rents from about £400 to about £1,000 a year have been charged. On the contrary, the present owner has seen the land but once, and his father never lived a year on the place. The rents have been spent in drunkenness and debauch at London and Paris and these poor people have been exiled in the vain effort to find money to support the riot and disorder, the courtesans and parasites, of a London exquisite. Now, you Americans don't understand this thing. You think we are trenching on socialism when we strike at the root of the disorder, the landlord system; but we are not. God did not intend that this people should agonize and suffer and die to please the pampered appetites and find funds for the vices of the man who described himself as owner of the land. Looked at in any light it is no hardship to expropriate a man like this upon paying him seven years' rent £7,000, making much more than £52,000 for what cost his family £600, on a bad title. That £1,000 takes more than the produce of the soil after the tenants have had their food. There are but few farmers on the place that are not obliged to do extra work to make up the rent—for the farms will not pay it. Nor is this an exceptional case. You will find thousands like it throughout Ireland, and God knows in Connaught we have our full share."

This town of Castlebar is a quaint old-world overgrown village. It has two remarkable memories, of which one hears from every citizen. The French army, under General Hambert, after landing at Killala in 1798 attacked and routed a greatly superior English force, a fact commemorated in the phrase, the "Castlebar races"; and here "Fighting Fitzgerald," the most noted duelist of modern times, was finally and most properly hanged as an appropriate finale to his adventures.—J. T. McEnnis, in Chicago News.

THE USEFUL THIMBLE.

Curious Information About One of Woman's Indispensable Trifles.

Two hundred years ago thimbles were unknown in England.

The high rank Chinese thimble always has a mother-of pearl case.

Gold, silver, iron, ivory, steel, pearl, shell, celluloid, rubber and even glass are utilized in making thimbles.

With the thimble the Chinese lady always has a delicate pair of scissors of the finest steel, in a sheath of pearl, and a pearl needle-case.

Solid gold thimbles, elegantly carved, and frequently set with diamonds, are found none too good for many fashionable home decorators.

The wife of a prominent Brooklyn clergyman has a thimble that was carved from a peculiar stone she found on the shore of the Dead sea.

Thimbles made to order, with the monogram or initials of the person for whom they are intended set in precious stones, are by no means unknown objects d'art.

A lady in Boston has a thimble made from a piece of the old Washington elm at Cambridge, the tree under which Washington stood when he took the oath as commander-in-chief in 1775.

The thimble is claimed by the Dutch as an invention of their country, but it is known that it was in use among the silk embroiderers of China hundreds of years before it was used elsewhere.

The Queen of Siam has a thimble, made of gold, in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the Siamese royal floral emblem, and thickly studded with diamonds so arranged as to form the Queen's name and date of her marriage.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

CHINESE BURIAL PLACES.

Queer Modes of Sepulture Practiced in the Celestial Country.

The dead are for the most part buried, not as with us, in ground set apart for that purpose (though one frequently lights upon cemeteries duly chosen with regard to their "lucky" position), but they are simply laid down anywhere and everywhere. Few things strike the traveler more than the Chinese mode of sepulture. Burial mounds and coffins—the latter sometimes exposed in all their hideous bareness, at other times wrapped up in matting, like large chests of tea—meet the eye at every turn. The Chinaman, as is well know, maintains a sacred reverence for the spot where his relatives, and especially his ancestors, have been buried, and for his native locality as the religiously-desired place of his own ultimate sepulture. Whatever, then, interferes with the sacredness of the spot, and with the ministering services of the "wind and water spirits," is looked upon as anathema. Railways are considered decidedly uncanny. There is no denying the fact. But there is also no denying that the reverence of the average Celestial for the graves of his ancestors is only second to the reverence for the almighty dollar. This has been proved times without number in the neighborhood of the treaty ports where the foreigner has erected his own "uncanny" abodes, which frequently interfered with the "Fongshui" of burial places, or, as was often the case, necessitated the removal of the burial mounds or coffins; but a few dollars to the representative of the family almost invariably smoothed the difficulty. In a country, then, like China, where there are fertile plains of vast extent, and which, therefore, present few engineering difficulties; in a country where the cheapest labor in the world exists in an inexhaustible supply—labor which, from the wonderful aptitude for acquiring proficiency inborn in every Chinaman, would soon become skilled labor—the sum as which the Chinese assess the damage to the graves of their ancestors would add but a small amount to the mileage cost of the iron roads. It may be remembered that a few years ago a railway about eight miles in length was laid down between Shanghai and Woo-Sung, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It succeeded extremely well,—so well, in fact, that the provincial authorities became alarmed lest the success might be used as a precedent and an argument for further construction, and it was bought from the British house which had constructed it; and then, to the horror of the foreign community, the rails were torn up and shipped to Formosa, on the shores of which they lie rusting at the present moment. This railway was carried through one of the most densely-coffined districts I came across in China, but the "Fengshui" opposition was easily overcome. Besides, it is not impossible that the vermilion pencil itself may be called into requisition in the form of an edict dealing in a summary manner with the question of ancestor compensation.—Blackwood's Magazine.

FOR CONSCIENCE'S SAKE.

Refuse to Countenance Public or Private Frauds and Nuisances.

One of the conveniences of London life is the "penny 'bus," and of its disadvantages is the "pirate 'bus," which, advertising no rate of fare, double that of the legitimate vehicle, and so becomes a trap for the unwary. Mr. Gladstone one day entered an omnibus for a short trip, and took the precaution of asking the fare.

"Twopence and distance," replied the pirate driver, and the great statesman quietly left the vehicle. He would not patronize an institution which was accustomed to make money under false pretenses. It was not the payment of the extra penny to which Mr. Gladstone objected; he simply refused to throw the weight of that penny into the scale of fraud.

A principle of conduct, which has been formulated by Goethe, states that we shall always aim at doing that which would benefit the world, if all mankind did it likewise. Too common an excuse for remaining in some old rut of expediency is that the sample of one person will make no difference.

"Somebody will do it if I do not," we object, when conscience urges us to live up to some conviction by refusing to follow the crowd in perpetuating an evil. That may be true; yet the man who forsakes his colors, even though he be accompanied by a multitude of other deserters, must expect to be branded as coward and traitor.

"Why do you not employ your old boot-maker?" asked a gentleman of an acquaintance whom he saw limping. "I thought he suited you exactly."

"So he did for ten years, but at the end of that time I found he was overcharging me, because he thought I couldn't get along without him. I told him I could afford to pay twelve dollars for boots for which he asked other people ten, but that I could not afford to patronize a man who would do business in that way. So, for the present, I limp."

A lady who disapproves of a well-known firm because of its cruelly insufficient payment of its saleswomen, refuses to enter its doors, although many an article for which she longs may be found within. Others boast they get "bargains" from its counters, but she prefers to keep her soul unsmirched and her fingers clean from unholy traffic.

Refuse to countenance fraud or nuisance, no matter how old the institution, or how indifferent to it others may be. The action of the majority has nothing whatever to do with individual responsibility.—Youth's Companion.

ENGLAND'S NEW NAVY.

A Fleet of Unprecedented Power, Capacity and Speed.

It may not be amiss to recall the main outlines of the naval programme which has now received legislative sanction. Seventy ships in all, comprising ten battle-ships, forty-two cruisers and eighteen torpedo gunboats, are to be built, the whole to be completed and fully equipped ready for sea in four and a half years from the time when the first vessel is laid down. The battle-ships will comprise eight first-class ships of 14,000 tons displacement and a speed of 17 1-2 knots, and two second-class ships of 9,000 tons displacement. Of the cruisers nine are to be first-class ships of that type—improved Merseys—with a displacement of 7,300 tons; twenty-nine are to be improved Medeas, with a displacement of 2,400 tons; and four are to be vessels of the Pandora class. These cruisers will all have an official speed of twenty knots. The remaining eighteen vessels are to be improved Rattlesnakes or Sharpshooters, with a displacement of 735 tons—perhaps the maximum that could with advantage be adopted for vessels of this special type—and a speed of twenty-one knots.

Thus the new programme, taken as a whole, provides an organized fleet of unprecedented power, capacity and speed, capable of acting in concert, and adapted to the requirements of modern naval warfare. Of the £21,500,000 which these seventy vessels will cost, £10,000,000 will be expended on the construction of ships by private contract, and the remainder on dockyard construction. The £10,000,000 will provide for the construction by private contract of four battle-ships, six first-class cruisers, seventeen second-class cruisers, and six torpedo gunboats, and it is intended that the contracts for all these vessels should be issued in the course of the current financial year. In the dockyards twenty ships will be laid down at once—four battle-ships of the first-class, one of the second class, three first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, and six torpedo gunboats. The remaining battle ship of the second class will be laid down in 1891, and the other vessels included in the programme will be commenced as soon as slips are vacated by the launch of the vessels which are to be laid down forthwith.—London Times.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

How They Are Carried Around the Globe by Migrating Birds.

Mr. Darwin found that the small portions of earth attaching to the feet of migrating birds contained seed. Nine grains of earth on the leg of a woodcock contained a seed of the toad rush. From six and a half ounces of earth rolled into a ball and adhering to the leg a wounded partridge he raised eighty-two separate plants of five species. Migrating birds often frequent the edges of ponds ere their departure, and in six and three-quarter ounces of such mud he raised under glass 537 plants. Seeds furnished with crowns, hooks, or prickles readily stick to the plumage of birds, which all such birds, and especially such wanderers as the albatross, might carry long distances. Applying these facts to the case of the Azores, Mr. Wallace found that most of the plants of the Azorean flora are well adapted to be carried by the methods just suggested—45 of the 439 flowering plants belonging to genera that have either pappus or winged seeds 65 to such as have minute seeds, 30 to those with fleshy fruits which are greedily eaten by birds, some have hispid seeds, and 84 are glumaceous plants well suited to conveyance by winds and currents. The only trees and shrubs of this isolated group are bearers of small berries, such as Portugal laurel, myrtle, laurustinus and elder, while those with heavy berries, which could not be conveyed by the means suggested—oaks, chestnuts, hazels, apples, beeches, alders, firs—are absent, common as they are in Europe. The character of the flora is that of the southwestern peninsula of Europe, and, if we assume that one-half of its species is indigenous, the other introduced by European settlers, there is still a rich and varied flora which Mr. Wallace thinks has been recently carried over 900 miles of ocean by the means just indicated. There is probably no better example of ocean migration than that offered by the Azores, and it is believed that the phenomena in question are still in progress, and that 900 miles do not form the limit of the distance to which this same ocean carriage of plants extends.—Edinburg Review.

The Krupp Works at Essen.

From the last report of Krupp's establishment at Essen it appears that in 1833 there were only nine workmen, and in 1848 seventy-four. In July, 1888, the establishment employed 20,960 men, of whom 13,626 were at Essen. Including the families of the workmen they support a population of 79,969 souls, of whom 24,193 lived in houses provided by the firm. There are at Essen 1,195 furnaces of various construction, 286 boilers, 92 steam hammers of from 100 to 50,000 kilos, 370 steam engines, with a total of 27,900 horse power, 1,724 different machines, and 361 cranes. Of coal and coke 2,735 tons are daily used, and 11 high furnaces of the latest construction produce 600 tons of iron per day.—Chicago Tribune.

—According to the German Magazine of Stenography the proceedings of the Japanese Parliament are reported by means of a stenographic system original in Japan. The characters are written in perpendicular rows from right to left.

BILL NYE ON A WHEEL.

He Relates His Thrilling Experience With a Real Bicycle.

Possibly it may not interest the readers of this paper to know it, but I have been, during the past three weeks, learning to ride the bicycle without a master. I do it in the evening, in the barn on my estate on Staten Island. That is why the barn is reputed to be haunted. Strange sounds are said to emit themselves from this barn and loud thumps; also wails of the damned. Boys who used to go there and shoot cats now go elsewhere. They cannot bear to wrestle with the supernatural or listen to the wail of a damned soul, they say.

I got a very large wheel, because I run somewhat to legs and could propel an enormous vehicle, if I could once maintain a good poise. I have forgotten what size the wheel is. It strikes me that it is seventy-two inches in diameter. I mean the large wheel, of course. The smaller wheel is less large. This small wheel is used mainly for tipping up and buzzing in the air when the machine goes over, which is quite often.

I have a stage leg which looks well behind the footlights, but is most too boneless to work well on a bicycle. It droops too much. So does the other one. When I get to thinking about the propulsive power, I forget the helm, and when I once more allow my mind to revert to the helm, I become rattled and fall off in an oblique manner.

I first began to ride the bicycle about a year ago, not in public, but as a means of personal relaxation. It was a smaller instrument than the one I have now, but good. It was in every way equal to this one and had a little flat oil can and an alarm on the withers, which could be rung in case I should be crossing a railroad at night and desired the engineer of an approaching train to save himself by instant flight.

This bicycle I gave to the physician who set my leg for me. He did it so well that I gave him the instrument, together with the wrench I had received while falling from it. He loans it to the boys of his neighborhood and is building up a good practice in compound and communicated fractures, hernias and concussions.

Last year he tried it himself, one evening at the twilight hour. He rode down Mr. Gryme's celebrated hill, and killed a child and a cow. He had forgotten how to play on the brake. He offered to replace the child with one whose mother he had treated professionally up to the hour of her death. But he could not manage it that way. So he settled for the child, and now keeps the bicycle mainly to loan to boys who otherwise might climb his fruit trees.

My new machine looks well. It is what we wheelmen call a full nickel machine. I have had my photograph taken with it. That is, in company with it. It is a beautiful picture. You can easily tell which is the bicycle. The portrait was made by a friend of mine who has a homeopathic photograph outfit. He is quite clever with it. He is a Wall street operator. His father was so before him. His father operated on Wall street before anybody else. He used to sprinkle Wall street. My friend does not make his living by photography. He makes his money honestly by speculation, but desires, of course, to have some means of obtaining a livelihood in case of reverses. So he is taking pictures by the dry plate process.

He got a good picture of my wheel and myself the other day. I wore my wheelman's uniform. I bought my uniform before I got the wheel, and looked so well in it that I concluded to buy myself a bicycle and learn to ride upon it.

I belong to a club, but do not figure in it very much, except at the festive board, where I frequently speak or preside. I also belong to an athletic club, which has made me quite robust. Formerly I had very poor health, but of latterly I am almost too healthy. I go to the evening sessions of my athletic club, and when I go home at night I feel real hopeful.

Bicycling is a noble sport. Some day I am going to go around the world and take my wheel with me in a shawl strap. Bicycling tones up the muscles, enlarges the lung area and teaches one self reliance. If I could only ride on my bicycle I am confident that it would benefit me. It certainly benefits the bicycle to ride on me, and it is a mighty poor rule that will not work both ways.

Our wheel club takes a spin, as we call it, every week to some remote point, eating lunch at the further point, and then returning in the gathering gloom. I go sometimes, in a hansom cab, and take part in the lunch.

I am a great admirer of manly sports, and used frequently to jar the back teeth of a sandbag of an evening or climb a horizontal bar and gently fall off again. I was expelled from my first athletic club because I used to fall on the mattress in the early part of the evening and remain there until time to go home, thereby preventing other athletes from practicing on the mattress.

My machine has no cog wheels or chain attachments. It is the old fashioned, hump shouldered bicycle, with steel running gears. This fall I am going fox hunting on it, if I can.

I swang the Indian clubs last year. It benefited me a great deal. Formerly I had operated a scroll saw and had made a lot of fayance and things, among which were a hollywood clock, with a wealth of holes in it, and other little articles of vertu, including a bas relief—bass wood—of myself. In swinging the clubs I obliterated these things, especially the clock; and so I regard the Indian club as one of the most beneficial things, in proper hands, of which we are at present informed. I also have a set of dumb bells, which I use to keep the door open in summer time, thus giving a free circulation of fresh air. In this way the dumb bell is a great boon.

It could also be pleasantly and profitably placed in the church towers throughout our land, thus adding to our general health by taking the place of the more clamorous bell of the dead past. The church bell, like the tin dinner horn, has outlived its usefulness, and I fear that the man who has to be reminded, by having the whole top of his head lifted off, that it is time to pray will have to be assisted out of his grave on resurrection day by means of explosives which will cost more than the result will warrant.—Bill Nye in Once a Week.

After the Battle.

Mother—Now, girls, as you've finished your daily quarrel, suppose you go and eat some dinner.

Arabella (sarcastically)—Oh, I suppose you want us to swallow our feud.—Life.

THE BED OF JUSTICE.

An Explanation of an Old French Royalist Custom.

Le lit de justice was, in French law, the term which at first denoted the throne on which the King was seated when presiding over the deliberations of his parliament. The expression came afterward to designate the assembly itself, and was applied to any solemn seance at which the French monarch appeared in person.

The first recorded "lit" was held in 1318, by Phillippe V le Long ("the tall"), and the last one was held by Louis XIV., at Versailles, on the 8th of May, 1788, or, according to various authorities, on the 5th of May, or in August or September of the previous year. The bed of justice was held only on affairs relating to the state and for the purpose of overruling the decision of parliament and to force it to accept the edicts or ordinances which it had previously rejected.

The theory of the old French constitution was that the authority of parliament was derived solely from the crown; consequently when the King, the source of authority, was present the delegated authority returned to the fountain head, and the King was arbitrary. Therefore, on these occasions, in acknowledgement of this doctrine, the parliament was logically incapable of resisting any demand or proposal that the King might issue, and, naturally, monarchs were not slow to take advantage of this power to overawe any parliament that exhibited signs of independence.

Thus Louis XIV., having in this manner overborne the opposition to his parliament, proceeded to exile that learned body to Troyes. The throne, or bed of justice proper, was placed under a high canopy, erected at these times; the officers appeared in red robes instead of black—their usual attire—and every thing pertaining to the occasion tended to make it a ceremonious and imposing affair.

But as Prudhomme said: "Malgre les lits de justice, la sonveraintе du peuple a prevalue contre la prerogative royale." And when some one inquired of Fontenelle the exact significance of a "bed of justice," he replied: "Cest un lit ou la justice dort."

The last "Lit de Justice" was assembled by Louis XIV. at Versailles August 6, or May 8, 1788. The object was to enforce the adoption of the obnoxious taxes which had been previously proposed by Callonne at the assembly of notables. The parliament had refused to register this ordinance and when compelled to do so by the presence of the king, made strong remonstrances and declared the registration illegal. This led to the assembly of the Etats generaux, and eventually to the revolution.—Notes and Queries.

Clocks a Century Ago.

A clock was an expensive luxury in those days. It is true that clocks had been in use, more or less, for more than a century, but they were large and costly, and the common means of telling the time of the day was by a sun dial or by a pole set in the ground about which its shadow traveled, thus indicating the time. The Connecticut makers first brought clocks within the reach of all. Toward the close of the last century Eli Terry, of Plymouth, Conn., commenced making the old-fashioned hang-up clocks, in which the wheels and teeth were cut by hand. These affairs cost $25 each. In 1807 Mr. Terry commenced making wooden clocks by machinery, which greatly cheapened them. Mr. Jerome invented the one-day brass clocks, stamping out the wheels from soft brass plate. In a few years by the invention of machinery, the price of these clocks was reduced to $2 each. In 1842 clocks were sent to England and from this small beginning Connecticut has become the center of the world's market for cheap clocks.—Chicago News.

—In the train—"Karl! Karl! mind your hat will be blown off if you lean so far out of the carriage." Paterfamilias (quickly snatching the hat from the head of the refractory youngster, and hiding it behind his back)—"There now, the hat is gone!" Karl sets up a howl. After a while his father remarks: "Come, be quiet; if I whistle your hat will come back again." (Whistles and places hat on boy's head.) "There, it's back again, you see!" While the parents are in conversation, Karl throws his hat out of the window, and says: "Pa, whistle again!"

—A Forcible Illustration.—"What do you do when people come in and bore you?" a warm personal friend asked of a merchant. "When they stay too long, the office boy, who is very bright and knows just when to interfere, tells me that a gentleman is in the counting-house waiting to see me on important business." "Ha, ha! That's a capital way to get rid of bores who don't know—" Just then the boy opened the door and sung out: "Gent in the counting-house, sir, waitin' to see you on important business."—Exchange.

—A photographer had been called to take the portrait of a person who had just died. Having arranged the camera to his liking, and hidden his features under the regulation piece of black muslin, he forgot for the moment that he was not in his own gallery, with a living subject before him, and called out, "Now, don't move, please, and look pleasant."—Funeral Director.

—They have new names for old things. A big thief is sometimes called rehypothecator, and gross plagarism, unconscious absorption.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21.....1889

Corporal Tanner became a nuisance in office by talking too much; he was the same on the stump.

Deputy Marshal Neagle was discharged from custody last Monday, by Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court. Neagle was doing no more than his duty as an officer when he killed Terry.

The Trustees of the Stanford University have sought the world over for a President for that institution. So many and so varied talents are necessary to qualify a man for that position, that the Trustees can find but one person who is fitted to fill it, as it should be filled, and that person is Leland Stanford himself. It is believed he will accept the office.

According to the Los Angeles TRIBUNE, the old soldiers at the Home near Santa Monica, are treated much the same way that Union soldiers were treated in the terrible pen at Andersonville. The brute who inflicted such barbarous tortures upon defenseless men was afterward tried and hanged for his crimes. To illtreat these old soldiers, who gave their best days to the defense of their country, is even more barbarous than was the brutal treatment of the Union Soldiers in the South. If the charges are true, Treichel, the Governor of the Home at Santa Monica, should be shown no mercy.

No man can habitually carry a pistol concealed about his person without the fact becoming well known. When such a person makes any movement such as would excite suspicion that he is about to draw his weapon with hostile intent, he invites his own death. No man can be expected to wait till a deadly weapon is aimed at him before taking some action to save his own life. The fact that Terry habitually carried a deadly weapon went far to justify Mr. Neagle in killing him. The same reason would justify like action in other cases. No man is in so great danger of bodily harm as he who is known to carry deadly weapons.

When great labor strikes prevailed in the United States one set of political economists declared it was all owing to protective tariff. Now one of the greatest labor strikes ever known has occurred in England, and another set of political economists say it is owing to free trade. The truth is that labor strikes are not due exclusively to either of these causes. Men who employ others to work for them will always try to have wages down to the lowest possible rate, regardless of tariff or free trade; and workmen will try just as much to have wages increased. This is the real cause of strikes, and will continue to produce them till some just arrangement is made by which workers will get a fair share of the profits of the business they are engaged in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Emelie Thiebaut, the Administratrix of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order authorizing, empowering, and directing her to mortgage the East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of section twenty-six, and the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of section thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the purposes, and for the amount stated in said petition, or for such lesser amount as to the said Court may seem meet; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Superior Court on Monday, the 11th day of October 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Superior Court at the Court-house, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted, to the said Administratrix, authorizing, empowering and directing her to mortgage the real property belonging to said estate, to wit: The East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of South-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and North-east quarter of North-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the sum of $849.19, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet; all of which more fully appears by the said petition now on file in the Clerk's office, and to which reference is here made for further particulars. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

Invention has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no especial ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. GRAND OUTFIT FREE. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are guaranteed perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Aug. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889, viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John McSweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion	$25 00
Second best stallion	20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	15 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and colt	15 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	15 00
Best roadster team driven to buggy	25 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best stallion 2 years old	15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	20 00
Best mare, 2 years old	15 00
Best mare, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare and family, not less than three colts	25 00

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$25 00
Best stallion 2 years old	20 00
Best stallion 1 year old	15 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best mare and colt	20 00
Best matched team	20 00
Best mare and 3 colts	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best carriage team	20 00
Best buggy team	20 00

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age	20 00
Second best	15 00

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age	25 00
Best mare, any breed or age	25 00

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	25 00
Best Jack 1 year old	15 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over	15 00
Best span under 3 years	10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward	30 00
Best bull, any breed, 2 years old	25 00
Best bull, any breed, 1 year old	20 00

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	20 00
Best cow, 2 years old	15 00
Best cow and calf	15 00
Best cow and 2 calves	20 00
Best milch cow, quart and pint of milk	00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best display of sheep	15 00

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best display of Angora goats	20 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs	15 00
Best sow and litter of four pigs	10 00

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	5 00

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat	5 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	5 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye	5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled	5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	5 00
Best bale of timothy hay	5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay	5 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00
Second Best	15 00

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	2 50
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes	2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	3 00
20 pounds of parsnips	2 50
20 pounds of carrots	2 50
20 pounds of turnips	2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety	2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety	2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety	2 50
1 doz. squash, any variety	2 50
sample of peppers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. watermelons, any variety	2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety	2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety	2 50
10 pounds of white beans	2 50
10 pounds of pink beans	2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety	2 50
Display of vegetables in one lot	5 00

CLASS III
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 3 00
Second best	2 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	5 00
single cheese any weight	5 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	5 00
Apiary display	10 00
display of bread, Chinaman made excluded	3 00
display of cakes	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	10 00
Second best	5 00
Best variety of jellies	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of preserves	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best variety of pickles	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best Sample of 50 lbs. each of hams and bacon	10 00

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples	$ 7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display pears	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display peaches	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of plums	7 50
Second best	5 00
Best display of quinces	5 00
display of grapes of different varieties	5 00
½ dozen bottles of wine	5 00
display of wine grapes	5 00
display of raisin grapes	5 00
display of raisins made in the District	7 50
display of prunes	5 00
display of dried fruits	7 00
Second best	5 00
Best display of grapes and wine made from the same grapes, in variety	10 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection	20 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district	10 00
Second best	7 50
Best crayon drawing	10 00
On satin and Japanese panels	10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist	10 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
Best and handsomest patchwork quilt, $5 00
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt $5 00
Handsomest knitted quilt, $5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
ottoman cover, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
scarf, two ends, $5 00
pair lambrequins, $5 00
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk or flannel $5 00
en linen, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
lace work, hand made, $5
darned net, three or more pieces, $5
crochet shawl, $5
hand painted table scarf, $5
hearth rug, $5
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
best display hand knit work, $5
Best display of fancy articles, $10
display of Spanish needle work $5
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
hand knit stockings, $5

JUVENILE.

calico dress made by girl under 14, $5
hand sewing, not less than 4 pieces, by girl under sixteen $5
crochet work by girl under 14, $5
patchwork quilt by girl under 14, $5
hand made shirt by girl under 14 $5
display of hair work, $5

Sixth Department.

CLASS I
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals	$25
Collection of curious from District	15
display of silver ore	10
gold ore	10
silver lead ore	10
nugget of gold	5

In all exhibits of animals for premiums other things being equal blooded stock will be preferred.

All articles included in the above list except the first department to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

TROTTING—Two-year-olds, to harness 1 mile and repeat. Purse, $75.

RUNNING—For untried horses, ½ mile dash Purse, $75.

WEDNESDAY.

RUNNING—Untried horses, ½ mile and repeat Purse, $100.

RUNNING—One mile, 2 in 3, free for all. Purse, $200.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—Free for all, mile, 2 in 3, mile heats. Purse, $200.

LADIES TOURNAMENT—First prize, $50. Second, $25.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Free for all, ½ mile and repeat. Purse, $100.

SCOURAGE—Free for all. Purse, $150.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start (except in foot race). Entrance, 10 per cent of purse.

All entries for races must be made on or before 12 o'clock M. of the day preceding the race. This rule will be strictly adhered to. No exception will be made.

Other races will be given by the citizens under the control and management of the Association, of which notice will be given.

All exhibitions of stock will take place on the race track at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
☞ Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty. ☜
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

Independence Hotel,
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m	3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Gunting		6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7 35 p. m.	9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m	Lv. 7 10 a. m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m.	5 25 p. m
Benton		11 40 a m	1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 50p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LANDING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.....1889

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California, Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14th, 1889

Jos. S. Turner vs. Annie Turner; Plaintiff was granted a divorce and awarded custody of four oldest children, and defendant the custody of the two youngest.

Van made a bully bet: Tom Webb says so.

There is a slight increase in the value of silver.

T. J. Goodale was down from Fish Spring this week.

J. M. Horton came down from Bishop on Thursdaay.

Chas. Summers, of Long Valley, was in town last Sunday.

Fair Directors will meet to-day—Saturday—at ten o'clock.

It has been decided to close the Paris Exposition October 31st.

W. H. Murray, of Virginia City, was in Independence this week.

Wm. Bergwardt. of Bakersfield, is in Owens Valley, at present.

Mike O'Brien, an old time miner of Virginia City, died at Downieville last week.

Mrs. Nolan, of Hawthorne, is visiting her son Charlie, station agent at Citrus.

Messrs. Lyford, Kellog, Meade, and Free were in town at the end of last week.

Mr. Jacob Stock, of Candelaria, came down to Independence on Wednesday's train.

Messrs. J. G. Birchim, Chas. Parsons, and R. Hilton were in town, at the end of last week.

Mr. Ben Williams came down from Bishop last Wednesday and will stay till after Fair week.

Mrs. Eva L. Gunn got home at the end of last week from a visit of some months at San Francisco.

Grant says it it a whole lot of trouble to take care of a horse, anyway, and he would rather walk than do it. Sweet are the uses of adversity.

Religious Service—Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach tomorrow—Sunday—evening at 7 o'clock, Everybody is invited to attend.

Morales, the bandit, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery and has been sentenced to State Prison for life. He was tried at San Diego.

Owens Valley farmers say that the potato crop will be very short this year. The unusual hot weather is supposed to be the cause.

As usual, the Carson & Colorado Co. have been very liberal in rates of fare over their road during the fair at Independence. See the schedule.

The Keeler Orchestra will furnish music for the Fair Ball. It is needless to add that they are noted for furnishing the best music in the county.

There are at present fifteen horses in training at the track, and this number will be considerably increased before the commencement of the Fair next Tuesday.

The footrace between Ed. Ober and Ed. Morton will take place during Fair week. The forfeit of $50 has already been deposited with stakeholder.

Doctor I. J. Woodin has opened an office at Keeler; he will be at the office on Monday and Friday evenings of each week; and till train time on Tuesday and Saturday mornings of each week.

Parties who intend to make exhibits at the fair at Independence are very earnestly requested to get their goods to the pavilion at the earliest time possible. If this is done it will save a great deal of unnecessary trouble and annoyance.

A great deal of interest is taken in the race to come off this—Saturday—afternoon between the Darwin horse "Darby"—not "Derby"—and the Big Pine horse "Sidewinder." The race will be run at 2 o'clock p. m. at the new race track at the Fort.

Thirty miners are now employed at the Union mine, Cerro Gordo. More men will be employed as room can be made for them. Mr. Farrington is staying at the mine and pushing mattere along as fast as possible. Mr. Jas. McDonald, long foreman of the Defiance mine, is now foreman of the Union.

The Bodie *Miner* says that a man named Lee shot Doctor Sinclair, of Bridgeport, last Sunday. Lee had been drinking and entered the office of Doctor Sinclair and began brandishing a pistol The weapon was discharged, but whether by accident or design is not certain. Doctor Sinclair was severely wounded in the left leg. below the knee. Lee is in jail.

The natives of Chili, residing in Lone Pine and neighborhood, celebrated the Seventy-second anniversary of the Independence of their country in an appropriate manner on the 18th inst. Many of the visitors who attended the Mexican celebration remained to participate. There were amusements of various kinds; the flags of the United States, Mexico, and Chili were displayed; and there was a dance to complete the day's celebraton.

The following order will be strictly enforced at the Pavilion during the Fair. On the mornings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 o'clock till ten o'clock, no one will be admitted to the Pavilion but members of Committees appointed to award premiums. The various Committees will meet at the Pavilion at 9 o'clock on the mornings named, and will decide how premiums shall be awarded.

The burning of bridges and snowsheds on the Central Pacific Railroad has completely stopped all freight traffic, and passengers had to traverse trails on the mountainside in order to reach trains on either side of the burned district. If the Carson & Colorado road were connected with the Southern Pacific there would be no detention of travel or suspension of freight traffic by such accidents. Trains could leave the Central Pacific at Reno, and go on to San Francisco by a route where no such accidents occur.

Race Entries.

The Secretary of the 18th District will be found at the reading room of the Norman House every day during the Fair, from eleven o'clock a. m., till noon, for the purpose of receiving entries for the races. At twelve o'clock each day the entries will close for races for the following day.

Eastside Canal.

For several weeks past the Eastside Canal has been pushed through hard, rocky ground. This has made the progress of the work slow. About two weeks more work will finish this hard stretch and then progress will be rapid till the close of the work. About twenty-one miles are already built, and less than half this distance remains to finish. The uncompleted part will not be difficult or expensive.

Membership and Admission

The price of life membership in the 18th District Agricultural Association is thirty dollars; annual membership five dollars. Only the holders of one or the other of these can enter live stock, produce or manufactures to compete for premiums. Membership tickets also entitle the holder his wife and minor children to admittance at all exhibitions at the hall and race track.

Season tickets	$2 50
Single " to race track	25
" " " pavilion	50

Reduced R R. Rates.

The following rates of fares over the C. & C. Railroad are granted for the fair at Independence;

From Hawthorne	$10 00
" Candelaria	7 50
" Belleville	7 50
" Benton	4 00
" Bishop	2 00
" Alvord	1 50
" Lone Pine	1 00
" Keeler	1 50

—Tickets on sale September 23d to 27th void after 28th. Good for return.

D. A. BENDER
Gen'l. Freight & Passenger Agt.

A Good Suggestion

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* in an article on the 18th District Fair says:

"As Bridgeport is getting to be a horse-raising point we hope some of our stockmen will select some of their best horses and take them to the Fair, not, particularly, for racing, but to show what we can do in this line of business. An auction sale of stock should take place during the Fair, when good horses or cattle would naturally bring fair prices. The sale ot stock at Fairs is becoming universal, and it would be well to institute the practice at our District Fair this year, if even but one head should be sold."

Old Soldiers and Sailors.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed amending Section 2652 of the Political Code. This section provides for levying a road poll tax, and the amendment reads as follows:—The Board of Supervisors may annually, at any meeting held between the first day of January and March of each year, levy upon each male person over twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each road district during the time for the collection of road poll taxes for that year, excepting *all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the Army or Navy of the United States at any time between the first day of April in the year of Our Lord 1861 and the first day of May 1865.*

This law exempts old soldiers and sailors from paying road poll tax.

Mexican Independence.

The Sixty-eighth Anniversary of Mexican Indebendence was celebraten at Lone Pine, last Monday, with the customary ceremonies. A large number of visitors attended from other parts of the Valley and from the neighboring state of Nevada. A great deal of interest was taken in a foot-race between Manuel Diaz and Walter Ober. This came off in the afternoon, and was very closely contested. The distance was 125 yards and the Judges decided that Ober won by eighteen inches. The start was made by a pistol shot, and Diaz bounded away on the lead Ober soon overtook him and passed leading to the finish; time 13½ seconds. A good deal of money changed hands on the result, of the race. A ball at night wound up the festivities; the attendance was very large and everybody appeared to have great enjoyment.

Matched Teams.

BISHOP, Sept. 18th, 1889.

MR. C. MULHOLLAND,
Independence.

Dear Sir:—The 18th Dist. Fair Association off r a premium for carriage and buggy teams "best matched." What will govern the decision in this case, the best matched in color and markings, or best in training, gait, size and general makeup of a perfect, well broken team?

Some of the best teams in the county are not matched in color, but are in other desirable qualities.

All horsemen are more or less interested; please answer through the INYO INDEPENDENT. Respectfully, etc.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.

Since the receipt of the above letter a majority of the Board of Directors has been consulted by the Secretary of the Association, and they agree that, other things bning equal, the team best matched in color would be preferred. This will apply more particularly to carriage teams. In the case of buggy teams, it will be seen by reference to the premium list in this paper that the word "matched" is not used. This would allow the premium in that case to be awarded to the "best team," irrespective of color.

Sanguine of Good Times.

Business men of Los Angeles are very sanguine of a great revival of mining in Inyo County. The *Herald* of recent date says: All the signs point to the fact that a great mining upheaval is on the tapis for California, for Southern California, for South-western Nevada and Utah, and for Arizona. The conditions of this great movement hinge upon transportation conditions already greatly improved and upon the imminent further greatly increased improvement of the facilities for forwarding supplies to hitherto remote regions, to be followed by abundant ores on the return trains. The intelligent investing public are already awake to the greatly enhanced mining situation, and developed mines of substantial merit already command the instant attention of investors. The *Herald* has frequently of late called the attention of its readers to the striking opportunities for mining speculation involved in the extension of the C. & C. Railway to the rich Cerro Gordo and Owens Lake region. This railway davelopement will shortly embrace a connection with Los Angeles. When this short strip of country is spanned meritorious mines without number will be worked, and the movement will extend for hundreds of miles eastward from the California line in Nevada and Utah. The truth is that we are about to start out on an era of unexampled ore development over extensive zones of territory, that will recoup the United States for the extensive shipments of the precious metals to Europe during the past twelve months, and guarantee to the Pacific Coast States a high tide of prosperity and development.

N. G. Fairman, of Panamint, was in Independence this week.

Mrs. Sallie M. Bell came down from Big Pine last Thursday.

Miss Grace McAfee is engaged to teach school at Fish Lake Valley.

There were some peals of thunder among the mountains last Thursday.

Manuel Diaz and Ben. Lasky were up from Lone Pine on Thursday.

Mr. Fred. McAfee came in from Fish Lake Valley last Thursday and will remain till after the fair.

On Thursday last the Bishop Creek Band was engaged to play at Independence during Fair week.

On Wednesday Mr. H. M. Yerington, President of the C. & R. R., went down to Keeler on a special tain.

Mr. A. O. Collins, of Warm Spring, and Mr. G. Sanger, of Big Pine, were in town last Thursday on business at the Land office.

Mr. McIver set out twenty acres of corn on his place on the Eastside Canal. It was the beginning of May before he began to clear the land of sage brush, and near the end of June when the corn was planted. Mr. McIver was too closely engaged pushing the canal along to give the corn much attention; the stalks are not tall, but the ears are very plump and heavy and the yield will be a fair crop. Grapevines set out among the corn are doing remarkably well, and the tract will make a fine vineyard. In another place on his land Mr. McIver has forty thousand grape cuttings set for rooting. These are doing well, and will be in fine condition for transplanting next spring. Young apple and other fruit and shade trees are also doing well.

Want Appeal.

Mr. J. L. Patterson, Superintendent of the Runover mine, near Daggett, was recently traveling on horseback toward the camp with five thousand dollars in his posession to pay the miners. He was met by a robber named Perry Dobson, who robbed him of his money and horse. Mr. Patterson was unarmed and did not suspect his assailant till the latter was close upon him and pointed a pistol at him. Mr. Patterson got a man named John Ackerman to accompany him and followed the robber. They overtook him at Coyote Holes last Thursday evening; he began shooting and they put nine bullets into him. This sent him to the Court of last resort, where there are no applications for a new trial. The stolen money wae found upon the body.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Excursion Rates.

To those desiring to attend the California State Fair the Carson & Colorado railroad will issue from Saturday, September 7th, to Saturday, September 21st, 1889, tickets from Bishop, Alvord, Independence, Lone Pine and Keeler to Reno and return at $20, passengers purchasing tickets at Reno for Sacramento and return at $9 40. These tickets will be void after Monday, September 23d, and have no stop over privileges.

GRAND BALL

THIRD ANNUAL BALL

—OF THE—

18TH DISTRICT

—THE—

CHIEF SOCIAL EVENT
OF THE SEASON.

MUSIC BY THE KEELER ORCHESTRA.

At the Pavilion on next Friday evening.

Tickets - - $2 00

FINAL PREEMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 14, 1889, viz: William D. Eakin. Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ½ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. H. Bissikumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louise L. Woodin to become a Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Louise L. Woodin, wife of I J. Woodin, resident of Inyo county, State of California, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of Title XII Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply to the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, at 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, for a judgment and order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name and on my own account as sole trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is the practice of medicine and surgery, and also to carry on and conduct a general farming business, all in the County of Inyo, State of California. LOUISE L. WOODIN.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address THOS. BOLAND KEELER.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on September 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Rolles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE of JOHN HENRY MEYER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of JOHN HENRY MYER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,

Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.

Dated June 20th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

sept-tf

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

CALIFORNIA.

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
DRILLS, SEEDERS AND GRINDERS,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND BUCKBOARDS,
DISC HARROWS, SCALES, BALING WIRE,
BALE TIES, BARBED WIRE, WIRE MESH FENCING.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

S. W. LUITWIELER,

NO. 100 LOS ANGELES ST. Los Angeles, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

☞If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING.

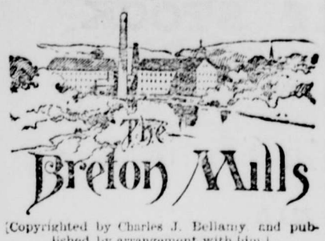
☞All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.



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CHAPTER XI.

UNGRATEFUL POPULACE.

Philip Breton sat late over the tea table, one evening some days after. His father had been detained down in the village, and had come home with a good deal on his mind. Indeed, the old gentleman, who generally laid aside his hardness outside his own doors, had sat in silence wrinkling his forehead very inartistically almost throughout the meal.

"Poor folks are always ungrateful," he exclaimed harshly at last as he shook his head severely at the maid servant who offered him the cake basket.

"Here I have whitewashed every house for them, and it was only to-night I heard some grumbling old woman tell her husband, she wondered how old Breton would like to live in one of his own tenements."

Philip said nothing. It had been his habit lately, when his father got on this theme, to keep silence. He was puzzled to know what to say.

"Why, look at it, Phil. The insurance on the burned mill won't make up for the lost time in rebuilding, and this is the time they select to ask for fire escapes. Yield them an inch and they want an ell. I suppose they think I ought to run the factory for a big benevolent institution. Every man that is poor curses me for it, and not one shiftless family in town, I'll warrant, but would lay the fault on my shoulders. By the way, Phil, you have been to college; you ought to know if there isn't any way I can stop the tongue of that tall brown haired fellow. Can't the law touch him? I have discharged him, but he does more mischief than ever."

"Discharged Curran!" exclaimed Philip. "You don't mean it! why, he is the man that saved Bertha's life," he continued hurriedly. "You must take him back at once—you must take him back at once, no matter what he has said."

"No matter what he has done either, I suppose," said Mr. Breton, with some heat. "Perhaps I know more of the interesting young man than you do," he went on, insidiously. "It may be as well for you if I open your eyes a little—what is it, Mary?"

"Three men at the door, sir. They want to see you, sir."

"I think they are workmen." The mill owner found three of his workmen in his study; all standing when he entered because they felt less awkward on their feet.

"Send my son in," he called to Mary. "He might as well learn how to meet this sort of occasion."

The delegation of workmen did not look very fierce. One of them kept gazing longingly out of the window, and smoothing his napless felt hat. Another, out of whose soiled coat pocket stuck the stem of a clay pipe, was studying the ceiling of the room with an intensity only explainable by his fear of his master's eye. They were two of the men who had peered into the parlor windows of this very house on the evening our story commences. The third was John Graves, whose eyes were fixed unflinchingly on the mill owner for whom he had a message. When Philip came in he was a little startled to see his quondam host, but the man had other things to think of than the possible identity of this elegantly dressed young gentleman with the ungrateful tramp he had kept once over night.

"There's a meetin' of the mill han's down in the hall, sir, and they sent us up to ask a favor."

Mr. Breton had seated himself before his long office table and pulled up a file of business letters.

"You have too many meetings," he said loudly. "You talk so much you aren't fit to work. Some of the noisiest of you will find themselves out of a job some fine morning; one man did the other day."

The two other men looked anxiously at their spokesman. If they had dared they would have begun to make excuses for coming. Their wives and babies must be fed, and talking about their rights wouldn't ever feed them. Let others who could afford to offend him go to the meetings. But the poor fellows were afraid to raise their voices, even in apology.

"But the willingest of us all don't want to be roasted to death, and it aint a bit pleasanter to us men folks to think of seein' our wives and children burnt up before our eyes. Our women aint quite so purty as those of the rich, but we prize 'em as much. We come to ask for fire escapes on the mills. So if there should happen to come a fire in day time, when the mills were full, the poor critters could git out." It was quite a long speech for John Graves in such august presence, and he delivered it in the monotonous Yankee drawl which carries high tragedy or low comedy without a distinction of accent.

"There is no danger," he answered with a gruff laugh, "and in business we can't spend much money providing against very unlikely events. Fire escapes would be a piece of useless extravagance." Mr. Breton looked sharply at his visitors over the file of letters. "It would make necessary another cut in your pay."

Bill Rogers fingered his pipe uneasily in the significant silence that followed, and finally drew it half out of his pocket through force of habit in distress. Then he found his voice.

"Yer jokin', squire; yer wouldn't cut us poor devils down again. The last cut seemed as if it would kill us, till we found how little it takes to keep soul and body together if a critter don't expect nothin' else. Why, squire, a dog has the best of some on us now; for folks let him steal." The tall man thrust back his pipe into the depths of his pocket, and his face hardened into a sullen expression as he added solemnly: "I cal'late another cut would fill all the jails in the country. Yer might as well give us the least we can live on here as support us in prison."

It was quite a long speech for John Graves.

The mill owner rose to his feet with a bustling movement of impatience. The unreasonable beings had no conception of the principles of political economy, but always had some particular hardship of their own to urge against its beautiful theories, as if what made the rich more rich must not in some way help the beggars even that cringed at their feet.

"Well, well, I don't mean to cut you again if you don't bother me too much. I have lost so much that I really can't afford another dollar of expense." He rang the bell for the servant.

There was a gleam of sarcastic humor in John Graves' black eyes.

"But wouldn't it now be quite a loss to burn up a thousand such good cheap factory han's? I wouldn't thought you could afford that. These fire 'scapes now"——

"Show them out, Mary," interrupted Mr. Breton angrily. "You might as well know, I could find a thousand as good and as cheap, in a week," and he shut the office door after them with a slam.

"But you have let those men go away thinking you had just as lief they would be burned to death," expostulated Philip, flushing with excitement.

"Nothing of the kind, sir, only that—but do you take sides with them? That is the last thing I expected, that my own son would take part against me." Possibly the old gentleman was a little ashamed of having spoken quite as harshly to the workmen as he had. It would be repeated all about town. And it was certainly incautious, but his very uneasiness made him the more provoked at Philip's suggestion. "I presume you picked up a few socialistic ideas at school. No doubt you would like to put on the fire escapes out of the money your mother left you." He rang the bell violently.

"Yes I would," exclaimed Philip, his eyes lighting up. "I will be very glad to pay for it all. It seems unjust, somehow, to crowd the men and girls into the mills as thick as they can work, and not provide so but that they all may be burned to"——

"Mary, bring those three men back," interrupted Mr. Breton.

"But they are on the street by this."

"It makes no difference," and the choleric old gentleman brought his fist down with a crash on the table. "Go after them if you have to chase them a mile. Bring them back, I say."

The little office clock ticked its loudest to break the silence until the door opened to let in the returning committee. What could it mean? Mr. Breton stood with his back turned to them, drumming on the window pane, while Philip, pale and uncomfortable, looked nervously at his father and then at the three awkward figures in the doorway, with the breathless servant girl behind them waiting for startling developments.

"You can report to your meeting," said Mr. Breton in a constrained voice, without facing the workmen, "that my son will put on the fire escapes at his own expense. That is all."

The men were astonished. So the young mill owner's son had begun to redeem his promise of the night of the fire. There were rough words of gratitude on their lips, their hearts were in a glow, after the first chill of disappointment, but there was an influence in the little office that hushed their eager speech, and they only ducked their heads in awkward acknowledgment and followed the maid out.

"Did you suppose," said Mr. Breton in a calmer tone as he left the window and took his chair by the long table, "that I was going to let you pay for those fire escapes? Not a penny, my dear boy, but you can have the credit of it, discredit I should call it." He opened the drawer and drew out a sheet of business paper.

"The Breton Mills," was printed at the top. He dipped his pen in the ink and wrote in the date.

Then he wrote the address, as follows: "John T. Giddings, Esq., Attorney at Law, 42 Loring street, Lockout."

"Please sit down, Phil. I am not much in the habit of talking of my business to anybody, but I presume it is your right to know this." Mr. Breton laid down his pen and clasped his hands behind his back. "I want to make this mill four times its present size; I haven't the money, but other men have. I am going to take those other men in with me, and then turn the whole thing into a corporation. Giddings is managing it for me."

Philip's face fell. A corporation! Then all his thoughts of some day letting a little light into the lives of the villagers, so far always in the shadow, his dreams which had lent a new dignity to his life, were all for nothing. A soulless corporation, with nobody to blame for an act of injustice! How it would rivet the shackles of the poor past any power of his hands to loose them.

"What is the trouble, my boy?" smiled his father, in his superior wisdom. "One would think you wanted the tough job I have had, over again. It is too much, too much for a man; why, I thought I was doing you a kindness. A man thinks, at first, he is strong, that he won't care for the murmurs and the threatenings of his help, but he gets tired. The amount of power, almost like God's, Philip," said Mr. Breton excitedly, "almost like God's, which a big fortune gives a man, is too much, too much." He came around the table, and put his hand on his son's shoulder.

"The people are poor and unhappy; we can't shut our eyes to it. Don't we all wonder," he went on in this new, strange mood Philip was fairly startled at, "don't we all wonder what life is worth to them that they are so hungry for the bread that keeps the breath in them? And they all blame the men who own the mills; they think it is our hardness and injustice. A man may know he is all right, that rich men have always done as he is doing, that the few always have the best of everything, and seem to deprive the masses of their rights. But it wears on a man; he wants to get behind somebody or something occasionally."

The little office clock ticked on restlessly, for another week, and Philip had come to feel that to be in love may be the most terrible misfortune of a man's life. His pride had not let him call again on Bertha for days of distress, days of hot, dry wretchedness, whose dawn was a new, pitiless reminder of his quenchless passion that met only insult. It was insult, as he felt it, for a lover has sensibilities painfully acute, and can detect the slightest change in a woman's relations with him, by signs too subtle for unstimulated observation. A hair's breadth variation in tone makes mysterious revelations, sweet or bitter to him; a shade of expression in the beautiful blue eyes, has a meaning clearer than words, to thrill him with hope, or plunge him into despair. And in those days, too, he found time to remember how unloverlike Bertha had always been to him, and the many times she had met his ardor with coldness, with all the instances of hardness and neglect she had meted out to his devotion, rose up in his mind like hideous sins that will not be forgot. How he had fooled himself, and yet he had been so happy in his delusion.

There came a light tap at the door. He closed the drawers and turned about in his chair in time to see Mary, the maid, enter with a letter for him. He glanced at the writing, and then was so angry at the sweet glow about his heart that he tossed the letter carelessly on the table.

The maid had lingered with a woman's unwearying taste for sentiment; but now she slammed the door on him and went bridling down the hall in high dudgeon.

"He's a pretty beau, he is," she muttered; "if I was that girl of his I'd teach him to treat my love letters that way."

But the maid did not see, for the door was shut, what might have better suited her ideas of propriety. Her young master had torn open the envelope and read the three lines of the letter before Mary had finished her disgusted soliloquy. Then he reread it a dozen times and behaved generally in as foolish a fashion as the most exacting sweetheart could have desired. But there were only three lines.

"I have not deserved it, I do not deserve it; but will you call before 7 to-night?

"BERTHA."

But where was his sullen determination never to see her again? Had he forgotten so soon that she had never loved him? But he remembered that moment that to-morrow was the day she had promised to let him talk of marriage to her. There was a new flash on his face, which any woman might have thought handsome now, and a new bright light in his eyes. Why, it was near 7 o'clock now. And he rose to go out.

"Bah!" It was his father who opened the door and came in, tearing a scrap of paper between his fat fingers.

But Philip thrust his letter into his inside pocket, and then made sure it was safe, as if it were a precious ticket of admission.

"My dear Phil, if there ever was a man fool enough to try and give the poor what they want, they would lead him the wildest kind of a wild goose chase, I can tell you. You'll see yet I was right about those fire escapes. Since they have got those the help are clamoring for something new every day. They devote all their spare time trying to think of some Right they are kept out of. I suppose the ninnies imagine the mills ought to be run in their interest," and Mr. Breton smiled at the absurdity of the idea conjured up. Then he tossed the torn bits of paper into the waste basket. "There goes one of their warnings, I have burned a dozen within a week. 'If I don't do this or that, my wills will stop,' they read. I wouldn't wonder if a strike was brewing. I only hope they will give me one more day. They might scare some of the capitalists if they should make a disturbance to-morrow, but after to-morrow it will be too late. They can do their worst; we shall always have the whip hand of them."

"Is your corporation actually going to be started to-morrow?" exclaimed Philip, breathlessly; "I didn't know but it was given up."

"I never give anything up, my son. But you can help me a good deal if you will. The hands trust you, they would do as you urged them. You understand how to talk to them. Yes, you do; don't stop me; didn't your ready tongue save the mill once, the night of the fire? Now, just you run down town, go into their meeting, if there is any, calm them down some way, I don't care how. Philip; all I want is one day more. If they should happen to strike to-morrow, good gracious, Phil, it might knock my corporation scheme all to smithereens. Little mercy they'd ever get after that from me, though. You see they won't gain anything either way, strike or no strike, but you see I might lose."

Philip moved toward the door in silence. To-morrow goodby to hope from any help of his, and his father expected him to——

"That's right, my boy; don't delay; I am expecting a man here every minute, and I"——

"But, father, I can't"——

"Yes, you can. Ah! good evening, Mr. Giddings. My son, Mr. Giddings, my lawyer."

"But I must say one word to you."

"No, positively not one moment, Phil; later on. Good night."

CHAPTER XII.

A NEW GALATEA.

Bertha rose from her chair slowly, like one in a dream, and looked long and earnestly at Philip as he came toward her. There was a red spot on either cheek, and her eyes seemed preternaturally large and bright. At first he fancied it was out of joy at seeing him. Then she smiled as if she had not thought of it before, but with a strange gentleness that was intensely pathetic.

"You don't come as often as you used, but you have always been very good and kind to me, Philip," she said vaguely, as if rehearsing the virtues of the departed.

His heart came into his throat, and he could not speak. Was this her coming back to him? It was more like a funeral. She motioned him to sit near her, and then started and seemed to listen.

"Have I been very cold and hard with you, Philip, when you wanted me to love you?" She laid her hot fingers on his hand, but her eyes wandered lingeringly around the parlor walls.

"It is nothing, my own sweetheart," he answered her anxiously; "only say you love me now."

She did not seem to hear him. "I must have made you suffer. I did not understand, you know, what it all meant."

She had taken his hand, and bent over toward him with a troubled look on her face. She rested one hand on his shoulder, and her lips almost touched his forehead.

"Do you forgive me?" she said softly, and yet her voice was as dispassionate as an angel's whisper.

"Why, there is nothing to forgive," Philip answered, his words of love frozen on his lips, there was something so terrible in the mysterious mood that was upon her. "But do you remember," he added with a forced smile, "what you promised for to-morrow?"

"To-morrow?" she drew back from him fearfully; "to-morrow," she repeated as if the word had some mystery in it. "Have I promised you anything for to-morrow?"

It was not Bertha Ellingsworth at all, as he had known her—it was rather as he had dreamed she might be. In the commonest of women are elements of character, germs of emotions, that in their height and fused together can glorify her to a creature of resistless power and dignity, with holy fire shining in her face. It is the sleeping goddess men worship in women, for worship is the truest form of love, and when that worship is lost the part of love for which a man would make a hero of himself and rise above every groveling taint in his nature is lost, too. A woman may sin and not repent; she may seem as shallow as the surf on the shining sand just before its ebb, but so long as a man believes in the goddess in her he waits on her folly, he strives to gild over her sin in ennobling reverence for her possibilities.

"Why, to-morrow was the day you promised to let me talk of"——

"I remember." She drew back from him and clasped her white hands for a moment over her forehead; "and have you been thinking a great deal of it?"

"Why not to-night, Bertha?" he begged in sudden fervor.

But she started to her feet like one in mortal terror. "Oh no, not to-night!"

Then she came near him again, and looked down with a new sad smile as he held her hand to his lips. "You don't mind very much, do you? I am not very much of a woman really," she said wistfully, "if it wasn't for the habit you have fallen into."

Then she glanced at the clock on the mantel.

She followed him to the door.

"How sad the moonlight is. I am afraid of it," she said as she held out her hand to him.

Then he heard a broken voice coming, it seemed a long way to his ears.

"Oh, Philip, aren't you going to kiss me good—good night?"

His passion he had thought crushed came over him in a storm. He gathered her yielding form in his arms as if he never would lose her again, and kissed her trembling, answering lips a dozen times and her wet, anxious eyes.

"Bertha, I will not go," he whispered hurriedly. "I cannot leave you so."

But she had gently released herself from his embrace. She tried to smile at him through her tears.

"No, no, you must go." Still he hesitated till a strange eagerness came into the blue eyes. "No, no, you must go. Goodby, Philip."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

On Sundays, when on the imperial yacht, Kaiser William officiates himself. The crew is drawn up on the quarter-deck, and in front of a provisional altar, covered with the war ensign of the German Navy, the Kaiser reads, in a loud voice, a sermon, and concludes the service with some collects and the Lord's prayer.

I. I. Clark, an architect from Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, has been visiting the principal cities of this country. He considers the City Hall of Philadelphia the finest building in the United States.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton's mother, Mrs. N. B. Morse, died in Brooklyn on Tuesday, July 30th. Mrs. Morse was a witness in the Beecher trial. Mother and daughter dwelt together after the trial.

RECEIVED A SMALL FORTUNE.

W. G. Wallace Made Happy by the Receipt of $15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery.

William G. Wallace, freight train conductor on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad upon whom Fortune smiled so broadly recently, is taking matters very cooly and to look at or speak with him one would not imagine he was the luckiest individual in several States.

"I had been investing in Louisiana State Lottery tickets about a year and a half, though not regularly," Mr. Wallace said to the *Courier* recently. "In June, while on my run east, I was importuned by a station agent on the line to purchase a Louisiana State Lottery ticket for the drawing that month. I hesitated at first, but he stuck to me, asking me to purchase as a personal favor, it being his first venture in ticket selling. Ten days prior to the drawing we met again and then giving him $1 I took the first ticket in the package he held. I did not look at the number, but placing the coupon in my pocket almost forgot about it. Two days after the drawing I visited Doc' Lyons' on Potter street and there read the list of numbers drawing prizes. The figures on top attracted my attention and it flashed across my mind that a piece of paper in my vest and the first prize were closely related. Comparing them I discovered with great satisfaction that I had drawn one-fortieth of the capital prize of $600,000. Excited? No. Rubbing my eyes to assure myself I was not dreaming, I went home to tell my wife the good news and started off to work the next morning. I gave the ticket to the East Saginaw National Bank for collection, and eight days after received $15,000, less $60 collection fees and express charges. It is now on deposit there. I am too young to quit work and in fact have no desire to."

Mr. Wallace has resided here six years, is married and has one child, and a host of friends who congratulate him on his good fortune.—*East Saginaw* (Mich.) *Courier*, July 16.

A Florida party of three alligator hunters is reported to have killed more than one hundred of the saurians in one day.

Not Badly Named—Housemaid (new to the instrument)—Somebody ringing at de hellophone, marm.

IDLENESS IS A DANGEROUS FAULT

In the kidneys. When inactive they speedily fall into disrepair. Those obstinate and fatal maladies, Bright's disease and diabetes, ensue with terrible certainty upon the inaction of the organs affected. Catarrh of the bladder, enuresis, gravel and strangury are also to be apprehended from a partial paralysis of the bladder, of which weakness and sluggishness are the causes. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine tonic and promoter of activity for the renal organs, and one which can be relied upon to afford them the requisite stimulus without exciting them—an effect to be feared from the unmedicated alcoholic excitant of commerce. A further beneficent effect of the Bitters, by renewing activity of the kidneys, is to enable them to drain from the blood in its passage through them, impurities productive of rheumatism and dropsy. Nervousness, fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia are conquered by the Bitters.

Policemen laugh at the floating item that a sedentary life produces liver trouble.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

Bjones—That young fellow seems rather pessimistic. Merritt—Yes. He's an amateur photographer, and always takes a poor view of life.

No soap in the world has *ever* been imitated as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap. The market is *full* of imitations. Be careful that you are not *deceived*. "J. B. Dobbins, Philadelphia and New York," is stamped on every bar.

There may be a Hotel Trust, but transient guests are required to pay in advance all the same.

Taking it altogether there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and yet there are thousands of people in the land who are fussing and fuming about hard times. No doubt but what many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you, at any rate, it would cost you nothing but a postage stamp to apply to them.

Reflection increases the vigor of the mind as exercise does the strength of the body.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain a good reputation.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Found at Last.

This is the right brand. The fellow across the street nearly poisoned me with his "hard stock" smoking tobacco. He told me that there was no "Seal" in town.

The fact that some dealers try to sell other brands of Tobacco with the avowal that it is just as good, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superior quality of SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT.

PALMER & REY,

—THE LEADING—

Type Founders

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Printing : Press : Manufacturers

On the Pacific Coast.

Send orders for outfits to **Palmer & Rey**
405-407 Sansome St., San Francisco

The Chinaman's desire to have a fine funeral has the approval of the Pacific Coast people, but they always want the funeral to begin right away.

A MOTHER'S LOVE SAVES HER TEN-YEAR OLD CHILD.

My little girl, ten years of age, had Bright's disease. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen. Four of our best physicians attended her, but her life was despaired of. A mother's love surmounts all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. Bright's disease! How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for one by one the well-known symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. Her recovery was entirely due to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians—Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

The July *Century* has an article entitled "The Temperance Question in India." We haven't time to read it, but feel sure it is Jug-er-naut.

CONFIDENCE BEGOT OF SUCCESS.

So confident are the manufacturers of that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that it will do all that they represent, in the cure of liver, blood and lung diseases, that, after witnessing its thousands of cures for many years past, they now feel warranted in selling it (as they are doing, through druggists) under a positive guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. No medicine of ordinary merit could be sold under such severe conditions with profit to its proprietors, and no other medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended was ever before sold under a guarantee of a cure or no pay. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects. Pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous diseases may affect the glands, causing swellings of the neck, throat, jaw, causing "fever sores," "white swellings" or "hip-joint disease;" or the tissues of the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. No matter in which one of its myriad forms it crops out, or manifests itself, "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it if used perseveringly and in time.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A pocket mirror free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Outside Eden—"What makes you so cold, Eve?" inquired Adam solicitously. "I rather think," she replied, that it's due to the late fall.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,

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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

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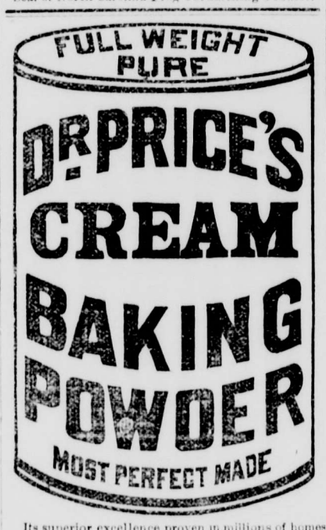
Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

The country is flooded with poor imitations of "Seal of North Carolina Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco."



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Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

MRS. LAURA E. DEGRAW,
Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

Send for Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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One pair No. 1 genuine Buck Gauntlets $1.50, postage paid, for $2.50 goods

Order anything and everything you want now or hereafter to eat, to use or to wear, and you will get the lowest price and best service at all times. Order a sample copy of the last *Home Circle* containing price of over 3,000 articles, besides other valuable information. Sent free. It will pay you to have it. Address,

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Largest General Dealers west of the Mississippi River.

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I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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In this County. Best of references required. Apply at Home Office.

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DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

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Permanent Cures. June 11, 1887.
Suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head; was prostrated at times; gave St. Jacobs Oil a trial; have been entirely cured; no return.
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Permanent Cures. June 17, 1887.
Years ago had neuralgia; not subject to attacks now; the cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent; there has been no recurrence of the painful affliction. E. W. SPANGLER, York, Penna.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS.
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The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes with pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Chichester Chem. Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

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HOW TO ACT! ADVICE FREE! Men suffering from Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretions, excesses, etc., cured without Stomach Drugging, by THE MARSTON TREATMENT. Sealed book sent free. Address, THE MARGTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

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THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in the slightest. **This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.**

IT contains **nothing that can injure the finest fabric.** It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a **great saving** of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used **according to directions.**

ONE **trial** will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

LIKE all **best things,** it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon **Dobbins'** Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to **follow directions** on each outside wrapper. You **cannot afford** to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful soap.

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ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

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AGENTS are coining money with our new book. Write for circulars. Distance no hindrance. Empyreal Pub. House, St. Paul, Minn.

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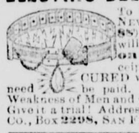

To show our confidence in this NEW BELT and Suspensory (Price $8), and to introduce it rapidly, we will send it by mail in plain wrapper on a SIX MONTHS' Trial, on receipt of only $3, and if not fully CURED within time specified, no more need be paid. Electricity cures all Private Weakness of Men and Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Give it a trial! Address CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC BELT CO., Box 2298, SAN FRANCISCO. Agents Wanted.

THIS IS THE GREAT **"OHIO"** TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.

Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute. CATALOGUE FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

NICHOLS REVOLVING IRRIGATING PUMPS:

THESE PUMPS WILL DO MORE WORK WITH LESS POWER than any other Pump now in the market. They are Light Running, High Lifting, Economical, always ready for use, never fail, never get out of order, and we guarantee every Pump sent from our Works.

We also furnish ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, WINDMILLS, HORSE POWERS, PIPING AND CONNECTIONS of every description necessary to a complete Pumping Plant, first-class in every detail, and at "Bed rock" figures. Write for our prices.

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Dr. Pardee's Remedy,

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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MEDICINAL PLANTS.

They Grow in Great Profusion Near the City of Trujillo, Central America.

A considerable portion of the trade of Trujillo is in medicinal plants, more of which grow in the department of Olancho than in any other portion of Central America. The sarsaparilla vine grows wild, and one has only to walk a few steps beyond the town limits to run against its thorns. It is a climbing vine, and clings as close to bushes, trees, and rocks as the common ivy. Natives make trips into the woods at regular intervals, gathering its reddish brown roots in small quantities, which always command a ready sale to the seaport merchants, who separate it into two qualities, governed by the diameter of the root and its color and richness of juice. The pieces are cut in one foot lengths and shipped to foreign countries in twenty-five pound bales. The medicinal properties of the vine are not recognized in Honduras, and when the native thinks his blood needs purifying he physics himself with blue-mass pills until he salivates himself.

There is a plant called the cayamuela, which has the peculiar property of salivation. It is about four feet high, with a flexible stalk like our milkweed, having at its top a yellow lily. The pungent odor of the stalk when inhaled swells the face like poison ivy, and the leaves, if eaten, loosen the teeth. Cattle instinctively avoid it as the southwest of our country avoid "needle grass," which pierces and cuts their entrails.

The thick forests immediately back of the town are inhabited by hundreds of families of monkeys, and one frequently has a sense of fellow-feeling when in some solitary and secluded spot he sees an old and wrinkled patriarch perched high up in some tree, scrutinizing one's appearance with that ridiculous solemnity which only a monkey can affect. I have heard tales of travelers and surveyors in which monkeys in cocoa palms make themselves disagreeable by throwing cocoanuts at one's head with malicious intention, but it never has been my experience to find the monkey any more dangerous than the prairie dog of our western plains. I secured some very fine black, long-haired monkey skins, such as are made into $40 muffs and ladies' capes, for fifty cents apiece in silver.

In the many small Indian villages through which the mahogany roads passed I experienced nothing but kindness and hospitality for a very small price, twenty-five cents being one night's bill for the outfit, including four animals, two Indian servants and myself. Many of the men were away from home, in the mahogany cuttings, and most of the women, while keeping their vegetable gardens and corn fields in good condition, found time to manufacture ropes, hammocks, saddlebags, horse gear, and hats from the "pita," or fiber of a variety of cactus which covers the low lands in the greatest profusion.

The cactus leaf is cut and rolled and pressed between flat stones, to squeeze out all pulpy matter. The mass of fiber is then dried in the sun and separated into threads, to be twisted and fashioned as desired. I saw some very fine hammocks of a flexibility never seen among those sent to foreign countries, which sell on the spot for $25. They are nearly as fine as lace-work, and so skillfully are the different colors braided in that they look like embroidery a few feet distant.—Cor. Chicago News.

CONTAMINATED WATER.

How to Get Rid of Disagreeable Odors Emanating from Cisterns.

The cistern should be cleaned out. A very large quantity of filth collects on roofs and is washed into cisterns, and this quickly ferments and gives off very offensive gases which are absorbed by the water. A cistern therefore needs thorough cleaning every spring, and should be provided with a filter made of gravel, sand and charcoal, through which the water passes on its way from the roof. A simple filter of gravel and even of coarse flannel will arrest much of the matter which is washed from the roof, and after a dry time when this collects abundantly in the gutters, the use of a filter is very desirable. A filter may be made of a barrel prepared as follows: Bore in the bottom a large number of holes and lay a screen of fine wire gauze over these; on the screen place two or three inches of fine washed gravel; on this four inches of clean river or sea sand washed; then six inches of finely broken charcoal; on this lay four inches of the washed sand; then three inches of the fine gravel and a covering of small stones to receive the water, which is best run through a rose strainer to spread the force of the water and avoid disturbing the filtering layers. The barrel should be placed over the cover of the cistern. Every spring this filter should be taken apart and washed and put together again. Every care should be exercised to keep the cover of the cistern tight and to exclude dust, worms, mice, rats, etc., all of which are frequent sources of pollution of cisterns. It is recommended to put a bag of charcoal in the cistern to absorb the foul odors. This is exceedingly bad advice. It is only a temporary device; it only mitigates the evil for a time, and it misleads the people into danger. The foul gases from a corrupt cistern are a most serious danger to health and may very easily provoke attacks of malignant and fatal diseases. The cause of the evil should be removed and avoided.—Rural New Yorker.

NOTES FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

An Effective and Simple Way of Preventing After Swarms.

I have tried various plans to prevent second swarms by hiving in different ways, such as moving the old hive to a new stand, and hiving the new swarm or the new one over to the old; also hiving the swarms to themselves, and giving them a portion of the brood from the parent hives, etc. All of these have proved to be unsatisfactory to me, owing to the fact that these methods have a tendency to lessen the amount of surplus, since the old hive is so reduced that it is a long while before it becomes strong enough to work in the boxes. Hence we have only the new swarm to depend upon for a surplus, where we depend wholly upon clover and basswood for box honey. I always aim to keep every colony strong—the ones that have cast a swarm, as well as the new ones. My experience teaches me that light swarms during the honey season give no profit. I would rather have half a bushel of bees in one hive than divided by two, having a peck in each hive, when the honey season is at hand.

In hiving bees, the plan that suits me best is to return one-third of the swarm to the old hive, put the remaining two-thirds in a new hive, and add to it, as soon as may be, one or more two-thirds swarms (without queens this time), each time returning the third of the bees to the hive from which they came. The surplus queens, if good ones, may be returned to their respective hives after cutting off all the queen-cells. By this method the old hive is kept well stocked with bees, and work in the boxes is very little interrupted, and new colonies are made very strong, and are in the best of condition to store a large amount of honey in the boxes. As I do not desire a large increase of colonies, I strive to secure a large surplus, regardless of increase.

To prevent second swarms I go to the hives four days after a swarm has issued, lift out the combs one by one, and cut out all queen-cells but one, leaving the best one if I wish to rear a queen from this stock; if not, all are cut out, and a cell from some other is introduced. Then in four days more I again cut out any queen cells that may have been started, after which there is no danger of more being started. Now, when the young queen hatches and finds no rival, and the bees not being able to rear another, owing to the age of the brood, the young queen is permitted to leave the hive for fertilization, without the bees following her; and in due time she will commence to lay. But if the young queen is allowed to hatch before the other cells are removed, as recommended by some writers, even if the cells are removed very soon after the queen hatches, there is danger of a second swarm. But if all surplus cells are removed before the queen hatches, there is no danger of a second swarm; at least that has been my experience the past few years.

One night last season my son reported six second swarms that day (this being only his second season in having charge of an apairy, and he had forgotten my instructions of the year before; upon inquiry I learned that he had not removed the cells the second time; or on the eighth day, thinking that, if he removed them soon after the young hatched from the cells left in the hive, when looking them over the fourth day after the swarm had issued, it would be as well. But the result was six after-swarms in one day. I visited his yard next day and helped him cut out the surplus cells from all that had swarmed seven or eight days previously; and cautioned him to attend to this matter in the future, which he did, and the result was no more second swarms.—Gleanings.

MEASURING HAY.

Rules That Will Work Well Enough When Scales Are Not Obtainable.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide deep scaffold, will represent a ton. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stored away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting, it will occupy nearly (if not quite, twenty-five per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible.

In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is forty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 plus 16 plus 18 equals 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520, divided by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton; while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it, that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerable more than 2,000 pounds.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—When weariness comes, take a breathing-spell. Of one thing be sure—to-day's work well done will prepare you for to-morrow.

BURDETTE'S ADVICE.

What the Humorist Learned By Attending a High School Commencement.

My son, a few weeks since I was called out to the great State of Illinois to attend the commencement exercises of the high school in Dwight, a pretty little town in Livingston County. You know about what a high school commencement is; there were orations by the young gentlemen and ladies upon "The Golden Mean of Mental, Moral and Physical Power," "From the Morning to the Evening," "Success," "A Plea For the Boy of To-day," "A Plea For the Girl of To-day," "John A. Logan" and "Night Brings Out the Stars;" you know about what it is. Well, I listened and I grew interested and I learned something that I should have known a hundred years ago and I was glad I went to Dwight, Ill., and attended a high school commencement. On my way back home I talked it all over with myself—you know I like to talk with myself on the train, much better then I do with the casual stranger. Because when I get tired I can shut myself up, whereas the communicative stranger who pulls his mouth upon the defenseless traveler will sometimes hold him up from Chicago to Brooklyn and talk him clear into the Eden of the Eagle office. Thinking over what the graduates of the high school had said in oration and essay, I began to wish that I could say the same things in the same way. I envied Louise De Clercq, and Nellie Doherty, and Frederick Smith, and Henry Wood, and Bessie Huey, and Charles Vickery, and Nellie Jeffries, their views of life. They had a familiar sound, too, but I didn't quite recollect where I heard them before. But it dawned on me, after awhile. I began to remember an essay on "The Press and the Ballot Box," which, at the time I read it, I believed contained the essence of all Truth and Philosophy, and was a prophecy of what was to be within a very few years from the date of that masterly paper. And a bright, rosy-tinted, glowing prophecy it was. I said: "You miserable old cynic—" you see in these familiar conversations which I hold with the best man on the train, I sometimes take things from myself that I wouldn't from a smaller man—"you miserable old cynic, I know what is the matter with you; you have lost enthusiasm; and losing that you have lost all the soul that a man's work has. You have lost enthusiasm, and that makes you a hireling; you have lost faith and that shrivels your soul; you have lost 'hurrah' and are of no earthly account in a mass meeting; your waist has grown faster than your mind, and that has made you lazy; you are too old for tennis, too scant in the breath for base-ball, too active for cricket, too fond of ease for society, and because none of these are right in your line, you say: 'All is vanity.' Every thing is vanity to a useless man. Get back to the starter's scratch and begin over. Look at the world as do these youngsters and you'll believe more in your fellow-men and in yourself. You will correct certain mean tendencies toward scoffing and burlesquing every thing that doesn't please you. I talked to myself like a deacon all the way across Ohio and Pennsylvania. Then, when I came East I attended a college commencement. A great school; standard higher than the mortgage on the Eiffel Tower. I cowered in a corner and was pounded into a condition of numbness with Greek orations and Latin essays. And the English orations were marvels of elegant diction, smooth, well-rounded sentences, and the choicest English, clothing the noblest sentiments, from which at intervals solid chunks of wisdom fell upon the floor with a dull, sickening thud. It was grand, and even the president nodded his approval and grave professors forgot their dignity and applauded. And the president made a speech and two or three learned doctors of the law and divinity made eloquent and thoughtful addresses. But wise and learned as it all was I kept on wondering where I had heard it all before—saving only the Greek and Latin. Ah, yes; I had it. At Dwight. That's where I heard it. Sift the thought out of the language of the high school out West and the university down East, and it was about the same thing. The same generous, manly, brave, hopeful way of looking at things, the same earnestness, the same enthusiasm that keeps the learned doctors as young and brave as the boys whom they teach, year after year; the same sublime confidence in his own ability to do a little better than any other man in the vineyard, shaping the thought and nerving mind and body of the high school boy and the college graduate; no wonder I envied them. I felt grateful to them; I made up—what for the sake of brevity I may be permitted to call my mind, that I would look at the world with their eyes; that I would believe in them; that I would grumble less and sing more; that I would close out my stock of censure and put in a full line of praise; that I would sigh less frequently and hurrah more loudly and upon slighter provocation. I am going to every commencement at Haveford, my boy, between now and the year when you will cross the threshold, and you look to it that when you graduate your old father won't know nearly as much as you do.—Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

—Senator Hearst, of California, is said to have at least one mine to every mining State and Territory in the country. He began his mining ventures as a day laborer in the mountains.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

Some of the Things Which Society Women Have Pronounced "Correct."

Foulards seem to be in very high favor.

Old-fashioned berege is again worn to some extent.

The skirts of tulle dresses are now made in fan plisses.

The old-fashioned red coral necklace is to be seen about some fair throats.

Paris beauties are wearing sandal shoes with their Empire and Directoire gowns.

The stockings must match the color of the evening gowns worn at dressy balls and receptions.

A half-mourning costume for evening is of black silk net, with insertions of gauzy material worked in white silk.

The features of fashionable toilets for evening wear are small, low hats, low coiffures, undraped skirts, no bustles, full sleeves and wide belts.

There is a return to white lace for the throat and sleeves of bodices, even for afternoon wear. Even with high corsage many lace jabots are seen, held here and there by jeweled pins.

With gowns of black lace and net, pointed Swiss girdles of big jet beads are worn. These girdles should be worn only about slender waists, as they increase the size of a large one and take off from the length.

Charming pins for use with theater bonnets and the airy lace and tulle structures called "spring hats" are long, narrow-bladed gold and silver swords. The blades may be twelve inches long and are generally as fine as straws.

Berlin ladies are wearing dresses in a color called "spirit flame," a tint formed of the blended shades of red, blue and violet. The same color has been worn in New York and Chicago for six months. Here it is known as "punch-flame" blue.

A fashion writer says that on the other side every ornament usually made in other stones is now seen in garnets, brooches, pins, bracelets, combs, earrings, rings and necklaces, and, in addition, very pretty picture frames in various sizes.

The black, white and vari-colored tulle dresses, which are taking the place of the lace gowns heretofore considered an indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe effects, are made of a coarse, strong tulle net, either plain, dotted, beaded or embroidered.

Young English women are wearing the nun's cap," a sort of bonnet which has to be viewed from the back to be seen at all, as nothing is visible from a front view when the capote is on the wearer's head except a forest of very fluffy, haloish-looking hair and some wide, flat Alsatian bows, inclined downward, forming a kind of bandeau.—Chicago News.

CARE OF POULTRY.

How Mrs. Wolcott Keeps Her Hen House Clean All the Year Around.

I find a good way to keep down lice in a hen house or coop is to cleanse the movable parts by fire. I clean out the nests and gather up the rubbish that will burn. I then scrape off any filth that may be in the roost, etc. Then I set fire to the straw and hold the roost in the blaze one by one until they are smoking hot. I fill my nest boxes and coops one-half full of straw and wet them if they are very dry. I set it on fire and turn the boxes down and let the flame creep out through every crevice.

I use lime and carbolic acid to white-wash, one spoonful to the gallon of wash. If there is any lime left in the bottom of the bucket I let it dry and put it in the nest under the straw. I never have the creepy lice that infest some hen houses by the millions, and I don't want them. For the lice that infest the bodies or head I used this spring, sulphur and pyrethrum powder. Pyrethrum alone will do when fresh. If there is a shed or any place where the chickens congregate to sit and wallow, clean it out at least every two or three weeks, and every few days throw coal ashes, if you have them; if not, a few wood ashes into their wallow. There seems to form a small powder of filth in such a place that creates disease, besides being a fine place for creepy lice. A neighbor tells me that these pests were thick in a wren's nest in their port'co last year. Perhaps a wren's nest in the hen-house would bring them. I love the birds, but I do not care to have such pests through their agency.

When summer comes I shut my chickens out of the hen-house and make them take to the trees. A grove of low box alders, so thick branches mingle, makes a splendid summer resort night or day. These trees are quickly raised and are quite handsome.—Mrs. Wolcott, in Journal of Agriculture.

—"Can you play poker?" asked a tourist of a traveling man who was occupying the same parlor car with him. "Well," said the traveler in a hesitating tone, "I don't exactly play, I understand so little about the game, but I will try a couple of hands with you if you like." "No," said the stranger, positively. "I've changed my mind. it hasn't been two weeks since I tackled a man who didn't think he could play."—Merchant Traveler.

—Caterer's foreman—"Mr. Ruche, I don't know what we are going to do with that Roman punch. Dobbs has put so much new rum in it that there is no sale for it." Caterer—"Send it to that temperance society's dinner tonight, and have it marked sherbet on the menu. It will be a great card for us. We'll get all their trade in the future."—Boston Transcript.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Most of Them Sold Are Blue or Blueish Gray in Color.

I dropped into an establishment today where glass eyes are sold and asked the store-keeper to tell me what he knew about glass eyes and about the people who bought them; and in the course of his conversation he said: "It is a singular fact that by far the greater part of all the artificial eyes sold in the country are right eyes, and blue, or blueish gray, eyes. At first thought that fact looks unaccountable, but to a person in the business it is not so. So far as Chicago and the West are concerned the color of these artificial eyes is due to the ethnology of the country. The people out here, especially the artisans, are all English or Scandinavian, and belong to the blue-eyed races. The Italian, Spanish and other Latin races, with dark eyes, are in the minority, and not addicted to dangerous employments. It is still easier to account for the fact that the artificial eyes sold are almost all right eyes. Nine-tenths of all the eyes destroyed are destroyed by accidents, and not by disease, and a large proportion of them are the eyes of artisans, and are destroyed in their business. In all sorts of mechanical pursuits the right eye is the most used, and is the most exposed. A man aiming a gun closes his left eye, and puts his right eye close to the gun. A boy about to fire a percussion cap will instinctively turn his left eye away from it. Perhaps there is a sort of connection between the right eye and the right hand. Comparatively few women lose their eyes, but when they do they are often times more anxious to get artificial eyes than men are, and will make all sorts of sacrifices to get one."

The conversation about glass eyes was so interesting that I called in again, in the afternoon, to tell my friend that I had heard that it was a dreadful job to insert a glass eye in the socket, and to ask him whether it was true. "Your informant," he said, "was certainly in error in saying that it was painful to insert an artificial eye. Still, the impression has been made, somehow or other, that it is very painful, as painful as death. I remember that one day a young man came to me to get an artificial eye, and to have me insert it for him. When he had selected one he very solemnly stretched himself out on the floor, and, clinching his teeth, said 'Go ahead.' I said, 'What do you mean?' He replied, 'I want you to insert that eye.' I made him get up, and in an instant I had inserted the eye, and did it so painlessly that he didn't know it, and still stood there waiting for me to insert it. He then told me that he had worn a glass eye before, and that when the other was inserted, down in the southern part of the State, the doctor laid him down on the floor, put his knee on his chest and got several stout farm hands to hold his legs and arms. He also said that it hurt him dreadfully. I have an idea that the doctor rolled up the poor boy's eyelids like a coat sleeve in the operation. I can't understand how any one who knows any thing about the business could represent the process as painful, and I am sorry to have it done, too, because it is apt to increase the fears of those who need artificial eyes, and who would have them, but for the dread they have of having them inserted.—Chicago Journal.

WHITE HOUSE CATS.

A Whole Army of Them Wage War on Rats and Mice.

There are almost as many cats about the White House as may be seen on a prosperous Pennsylvania dairy farm. The White House cats are not of especially fine breed. They are not proud nor in any way especially distinguished from other cats, unless it is in their breeding qualities. They are a promiscuous lot, in all colors that cats come. Most of them have attached themselves to the household apparently from a patriotic desire to serve the country, coming from no one knows where. Many new ones are said to have appeared at the mansion while Mrs. Cleveland reigned there, notwithstanding the playful habits of the dog Hector. As far as is consistent with our form of government, they enacted Mother Goose's melody. The other day there was a great squalling in the basement. A new family of kittens had appeared. "It is pretty near time to have a drowning," remarked one of the ushers. "We have to drown out a colony of kittens about twice a year." "How many cats have you, pray?" I asked. "O, between thirty and fifty old ones. The young no one can keep count of. When they get too numerous there has to be a wholesale killing. Two killings a year keep them down."

The building is so infested with rats and mice that an army of old mousers is necessary to protect the larder and the conservatory. Most of the cats are kept around the conservatory to kill off the rats, which otherwise would dig under and destroy the roots of the many valuable plants. With such an army of matrons, of course the multiplication of little cats is marvelously rapid. Some of these days it may be a fad with young society ladies to have "White House kittens" for pets. This will furnish a more humane way of getting rid of the surplus.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

—There are disadvantages in being a woman. A woman can't go fishing Sundays without being severely criticised for the act. A man can and be merely called "A sad dog," which is considered more of a compliment than a criticism.—Boston Courier.

HE WAS NEAR-SIGHTED.

Annoyance of a Gentleman Who Tried to Atone for a Blunder.

Many are the social drawbacks attendant on near-sightedness. There is probably no person thus afflicted who has not at some time cut his best friends and killed possible acquaintanceship by failing to recognize some one to whom he has been recently introduced.

A very nervous and sensitive gentleman, who can literally see little more than "an inch before his nose," says he has far less to regret from his failures to salute acquaintances than from his attempts at atonement after inevitable mistakes. The history of one morning's blunders may suffice to show the disabilities under which he struggles.

On the way down town he met his sister, who at once stopped him, exclaiming: "Why, Henry Gilbert, how could you fail to recognize Mrs. Miles? You have just passed her, and I suppose she didn't bow because there wasn't even a gleam of recognition on your face."

"Dear, dear! have I actually made such a blunder?" said poor Henry. "And I am particularly anxious to be on good terms with her husband. But they're newcomers in town; how could I be expected to know her when I've only seen her twice?"

"On the other hand she can't be expected to make allowances for you, not knowing you are near-sighted," said his sister, severely. "Now, Henry, do keep a lookout for people, and try not to make any more mistakes for twenty-four hours."

Henry went on his way with a heavy heart, but when he entered a horse car that noon it was with a thrill of elation that he saw Mrs. Miles established in one corner. To gain a seat beside her and begin ingratiating overtures was the work of an instant.

"Good morning," said the repentant one, taking off his hat with more than ordinary deference. "What a lovely day! I'm sure you've been shopping."

The lady only looked at him, but her silence hardly surprised her companion, so absorbed was he in zealous effort.

"Ladies are such privileged beings," he went on. "Think how charming it is to go about buying silks and ribbons, instead of sitting all day in a stuffy office like us humdrum men."

The lady moved as far from him as convenience would admit, but still she did not speak.

"I saw your husband this morning," volunteered Mr. Gilbert.

"I have no husband," she announced, coldly.

He looked her full in the face.

"Bless me!" gasped he, "I believe you are not Mrs. Miles, after all."

"I certainly am not."

Mr. Gilbert apologized and left the car at the next corner. There face to face he met a lady who looked so familiar that in pure despair he took off his hat to her, only to be requited by a surprised and distant bow.

"That was a mistake, too," groaned he. "Evidently I did not know her, and she thinks I meant to be impertinent."

He rushed on to seek the shelter of his own walls, and as he entered the gate a lady passed by on the other side of the street.

"I declare, Henry, this is too bad!" called his sister before he reached the piazza where she was sitting; "you have actually cut Mrs. Miles again! There she goes down the street, and you had all the chance in the world to bow or even run over to her and apologize."

"Susan," said Mr. Gilbert, transfixing her with a desperate glance, "never dare to mention Mrs. Miles' name to me again!"—Youth's Companion.

SPARTA'S WARRIORS.

Their Bravery Due a Perfect Understanding of Martial Music.

The favorite problem of thinkers and teachers, since thought began, has been to find some engine of education which should reach the character as effectually as the ordinary means of training touch the understanding; and in the opinion of many, not men alone, but nations, music was such an engine. "It is music," said the Spartans, "which distinguishes the brave man from the coward." "A man's music is the source of his courage." It was their music which enabled Leonidas and his three hundred to conquer at Thermopylæ. It was music which taught the Spartan youth how to die in the wrestling ring or on the field of battle. These claims are audacious surely. Yet when we consider how the rythmical tread of the brave man differs from the agitated shamble of the coward, how music is the art of human joy, and how joy and repose of mind are the main elements of manly fortitude, we shall at any rate admit that there is a strong affinity somewhere; our only difficulty will be to acknowledge that music, deliberately applied, could ever be the direct cause of these reputed results.

To achieve the end desired, Spartan boys passed their youth in learning tunes, hymns and songs; this was their sole mental culture. They were taught to dance and keep step to the measure of the songs as they sang them. And, grown to manhood, now perfect warriors, marched into the battle with smiling faces, crowned with flowers, calm, joyful and serene; and, intoning their songs, moved steadily thus into the thickest of the fight, undisturbed and irresistible. The band that leads our armies to the field nowadays is a scant survival of Spartan practice; yet even in this music by proxy there are many elements of incitement to courage.—National Review.

CASTE RULE IN INDIA.

It Makes Life Burdensome for the Unfortunate European.

A Hindoo will make caste an excuse for any thing, and Anglo-Indian law will back him up in his villainy. If in passing through a crowded bazar your clothing should brush against a heap of grain exposed on the ground, as every thing is here, and if this grain merchant should claim that this grain was set apart for native food; if this honest native chooses to make you buy that heap of grain at his own selling price, he has the law on his side, and the judge also, if, as is so often the case, the judge be a Hindoo. You may wish to keep house in a modest sort of way, and you may wish to have as few servants about the house as possible. In America one servant, or two at most, would be ample, but here on the same scale of living you must keep a dozen at least. Your bhistie will carry water and nothing else; such is the rule of his caste. Your khansama will cook your food—that is, the small portion of it that he does not steal, but will not wait on table; for this you must have your khidmuggar. Your syce will drive, but will not clean or harness your horse; for this you must pay another man. You must have the big doors all around the house wide open these hot nights or you can not breathe, and so you must have a chokidar (watchman), who is generally a Gujerati, a well known caste of acknowledged thieves. The native police, as you would expect, are the worst of thieves in the country. Not one of your baker's dozen of servants has one good, honest half hour's work in the whole twenty-four hours, but not one of them will lift a finger to do any thing which he does not consider his work, and, as you will see, this is a matter which he has entirely in his own hands. For all of which the excuse is that caste rules will not allow them to do any other kind of work; and although you may know very well that this is an absurd lie, invented only for your annoyance and robbery, yet, what are you going to do about it? Every man of them steals like a pickpocket, and every man of them will lie in a way which no white man, no matter how talented he may be, can ever hope to imitate You may be annoyed beyond all endurance; the inconvenience and loss of time and money may be most serious; but yet, if you let your angry passions rise and get the better of your judgment and proceed to kick one of these fellows off the premises, you will probably pay a fine of one hundred rupees, and then they will boycott you in a way which no trades union ever dared to do yet. Again Anglo-Indian law is on the side of the native.—Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

LANGUAGE STUDIES.

Some Excellent Comments, and Some That Are Open to Discussion.

Boys trained at Eton and Harrow are said to write better English than boys of the same grade in American schools, and the reason assigned is that they are required to translate Latin and Greek into idiomatic English. The study of Latin and Greek is injurious whenever it causes the student to lose his habitual hold upon the structural peculiarities of his own language. Every language has its idioms—phrases which are confusing to foreigners and which are inexplicable upon logical principles. Landor has remarked that every good writer has "much idiom." A good sentence will die under the torture of too much analysis, and the writer who undertakes to give every sentence the logical exactness and mathematical precision of an algebraic equation will end in a dull and dismal failure. What the writer needs above all things, so far as style is concerned, is to catch the spirit, the genius of his own language. Writing in any other fashion is like training the stems of plants through tubes or cylinders of glass that they may grow up straight and without an opportunity to branch out here and there with the spontaneity and freedom and luxuriance of nature.

Every word is good whose roots sustain and nurture the stock of common speech. Slang is objectionable; but slang consists rather in phrases than in words. New words are made from old words. Science and mechanical invention go back a long way in speech to find terms descriptive of their latest discoveries and inventions. The telegram, the telephone, the phonograph are graphic only to those who know at least a little Greek. The philologist is constantly struck with the thrift with which the human mind works us its old verbal material to express its new ideas and possessions.

The history of the homeliest word is venerable and fraught with innumerable associations—humorous, pathetic, sublime. We need feel no contempt for these simple Anglo-Saxon words into which the Earl of Derby turned the ringing lines of Homer. They are older than Greek or Latin. They were lisped by infants in their mothers' arms; they were prattled by children at play; they were whispered by young men and maidens in love; they were shouted by heroes in battle; they were spoken by sages in counsel long before one stone was laid in the foundation of Rome—long before Cadmus carried letters into Greece. The broad, deep river of English speech is fed by tributaries whose sources are to be found in pre-historic ages—perennial springs whose abundance has been adequate to the expression of the thought and feeling of every stage of civilization.—N. O. Picayune.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28.....1889

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Emelie Thiebaut, the Administratrix of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order authorizing, empowering, and directing her to mortgage the East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of section twenty-six, and the North-east quarter of the North west quarter of section thirty five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the purposes, and for the amount stated in said petition, or for such lesser amount as to the said Court may seem meet; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Superior Court on Monday, the 14th day of October 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court-room of said Superior Court, at the Court-house, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted, to the said Administratrix, authorizing, empowering and directing her to mortgage the real property belonging to said estate, to wit: The East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of South-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and North-east quarter of North-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the sum of $849.19, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet; all of which more fully appears by the said petition now on file in the Clerk's office, and to which reference is here made for further particulars. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And a Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Aug. 26th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889, viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John McSweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.
o-j26

PREMIUMS AWARDED

THIRD
ANNUAL FAIR
Agricultural District
No. 18.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of
ALPINE, MONO & INYO.
HELD AT
Independence

Commencing Tuesday, September 24th, and Continuing Four Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN, JOHN SHEPHERD,
A. W. EIBESHUTZ, F. McIVER,
W. K. MILLER, E. ROBINSON,
J. S. GORMAN, W. S. ENOS.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion $25 00
S. P. Smith.

CLASS II.
STANDARD BREDS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward..... 20 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old..... 15 00
Best colt un year old..... 10 00
Best mare and colt..... 15 00
Gustave Sanger.

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward..... 20 00
J C Irwin
Best Roadster, 2 year old..... 15 00
Clark Young.
Best roadster team driven to buggy 25 00
Thomas Webb.

CLASS IV.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward..... 20 00
G Sanger
Best stallion 1 year old..... 15 00
John Baxter
Best Colt..... 10 00
G Sanger
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards..... 20 00
J Vagt
Best mare, 1 year old..... 10 00
F McIver
Best mare and family, not less than three colts 25 00
John Lucas

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion 2 years old..... 20 00
S P Smith
Best mare, 3 years old and upward..... 20 00
Best mare and colt..... 20 00
Best matched team..... 20 00
G Sanger

CLASS VI.
TEAMS.

Best carriage team..... 20 00
E Robinson
Best buggy team..... 20 00
J Lucas

CLASS VII.
SADDLE ANIMALS.

Best, any age..... 20 00
Mrs M Conklin
Second best..... 15 00
Mrs J R Moffett

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age..... 25 00
Best mare, any breed or age..... 25 00
G Sanger

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward 25 00
John Shepherd
Best Jack 1 year old..... 15 00
J E Shepherd

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person, 3 years or over 15 00
H T Thomson

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, any breed 3 years old and upward.. 30 00
J Vagt

CLASS XII.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward..... 20 00
A N Bell
Best cow, 2 years old..... 15 00
Best cow and 2 calves..... 20 00
C A Walter

CLASS XV.
SWINE.

Best display of hogs..... 15 00
A N Bell
Best sow and litter of four pigs..... 10 00
John Baxter

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best display of fowls, any age or breed..... 10 00
C A Walter
Second best..... 8 00
John Baxter
Best pair of bronze turkeys..... 5 00
F Schabbell

Second Department.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best 100 pounds of flour.....$5 00
A N Bell
Best 100 pounds of wheat..... 5 00
Best 100 pounds of rye..... 5 00
John Baxter
Best 100 pounds of barley..... 5 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed..... 5 00
J S Gorman
Best 100 pounds of oats..... 5 00
Best 100 pounds of corn shelled..... 5 00
H T Thomsen
Best bale of timothy hay..... 5 00
Best bale of alfalfa hay..... 5 00
John Shepherd
Display of Agricultural Products..... 20 00
S A Densmore
Second Best..... 15 00
C A Walter

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes..... 2 50
50 pounds of onions, any variety..... 2 50
¾ d z. watermelons, any variety..... 2 50
E Robinson
50 pounds of Early Rose potatoes..... 2 50
100 pounds any variety of potatoes..... 3 00
H T Thomson
20 pounds of parsnips..... 2 50
20 pounds of carrots..... 2 50
1 doz. cabbage, any variety..... 2 50
sample of peppers, any variety..... 2 50
½ doz. cantaloupes, any variety..... 2 50
10 pounds of pink beans..... 2 50
S A Densmore
20 pounds of turnips..... 2 50
20 pounds of beets, any variety..... 2 50
20 pounds of tomatoes, any variety..... 2 50
1 doz. cucumbers, any variety..... 2 50
10 pounds of white beans..... 2 50
10 pounds garden peas, any variety..... 2 00
Display of vegetables in one lot..... 5 00
C A Walter
1 d z. squash, any variety..... 2 50
F Schabbell

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls.....$3 00
Best jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old.... 5 00
single cheese any weight..... 5 00
O I Mairs
Second best 10 lbs butter in roll..... 2 00
E Robinson
10 pounds of lard..... 2 00
H T Thomson
display of honey..... 5 00
Apiary display..... 10 00
W Muth-rasmussen
Best display of bread, Chinaman made excluded 3 00
Annie Schabbell
Best display of cakes..... 5 00
Mrs. C A Walter
Best variety of fruit in jars..... 10 00
A N Bell
Second best..... 5 00
Mrs. C A Walter
Best variety of jellies..... 5 00
Miss Annie Thomson
Second best..... 3 00
Mrs H T Thomson
Best variety of preserves..... 5 00
S A Densmore
Second best..... 3 00
A N Bell
Best variety of pickles..... 5 00
H T Thomson
Second best..... 3 00
S A Densmore
Best Sample of 50 lbs each of hams and bacon 10 00
H T Thomson

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best display of apples.....$7 50
John Baxter
Second best..... 5 00
E Robinson
Best display pears..... 7 50
John Baxter
Second best..... 5 00
Best display peaches..... 7 50
S A Densmore
Second best..... 5 00
E Robinson
Best display of quinces..... 5 00
S A Densmore
display of grapes of different varieties... 5 00
John Kispert
½ dozen bottles of wine..... 5 00
display of wine grapes..... 5 00
C A Walter
display of raisins made in the District.... 5 00
Mrs C A Walter
display of prunes..... 7 50
E Robinson
display of dried fruits..... 7 50
Mrs C A Walter
Second best..... 5 00
display of all kinds of fruit—a collection 20 00
S A Densmore

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.
ARTISTIC.

Best oil painting done by resident of district... 10 00
Second best..... 7 50
On satin and Japanese panels..... 10 00
Collection of paintings by any Artist..... 10 00
Miss Lillian O'Hara
Best crayon drawing..... 10 00
W L Hunter

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.
NEEDLE AND OTHER WORK.

Handsomest pillow shams, $5 00
hand knit stockings, $3
Mrs J C Irwin
Best crochet Worked quilt, $5 00
Best embroidered lady's dress, $5 00
child's dress, $5 00
table cover, 4 corners, $5 00
Kensington crewel or wool $5 00
toilet set, three or more pieces, $5
Miss Annie Thomson
Handsomest crazy quilt, $5 00
display of hair work, $5
crochet shawl, $5
Mrs. H T Thomson
Handsomest sofa cushion, $5 00
Handsomest set of tidies for sofa, $5 00
hand painted table scarf, $5
Mrs A R Conklin
scarf, two ends, $5 00
Best and greatest variety of crochet work, $10
Mrs Eibeshutz
pair lambrequin, $5 00
Handsomest and best made dress for lady, $5
on linen, $5 00
Miss Lena Thomson
wall panel, or banner, $5 00
silk on flannel, $5 00
hearth rug, $3
Miss Lillian O'Hara
display of Spanish needle work, $5
Mrs Mulholland
Best display hand knit work, $5
Mrs. Ettie Laird

Sixth Department.

CLASS I.
MINERALS.

Best Cabinet of minerals.....$25
silver lead ore..... 10
J S Gorman
nugget of gold..... 5
A R Conklin

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

Independence Hotel.
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a. m		5.50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a. m		3 16 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p. m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6:25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs		7:55 p. m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9.20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m		5:25 p. m
Benton		11.40 a. m		1:35 p. m
Bisaop Creek		1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m.		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.		7.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
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All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
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HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.....1889

BORN.

SILVA—At Lone Pine, September 22nd, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Silva, a daughter.

DIED.

DE LA MATYR—At Bishop, September 20th, 1889, Rev. Henry De La Matyr aged 86 years and 5 months.

Henry De La Matyr was born in the State of New York, in April, 1803. He was married at the age of 18 years, in 1821. He entered the ministry of the M. E. Church in 1822 and continued in active service nearly 60 years; when old age and failing health compelled him to retire. Six sons and two daughters were born to him. One son died in the ministry at the age of 25 years and three are still in the same service. Two daughters are widows of Methodist Ministers. One son is a practising physician in Oakland, and another is a stockraiser in Colorado. From very early manhood till the close of his long life the deceased was heartily devoted to the service of God and his fellow creatures. No more glorious history than this could be given of any man.

And the pea-gun too lost; O Pap what made you do it? Billy has nothing left now but the twist in his nose.

Mr. Sol. Foorman, of Bishop, sent a fine specimen of cotton plant raised by him for exhibition at the fair. Mr. Foorman has proved that cotton can be successfully grown in Owens Valley.

Miss Lillian O'Hara had a display of works of art that proved she is becoming a better artist each succeeding year.

Miss Rachel Bell had a beautiful display of flowers and fruit and her father had a fine showing of flour that evidenced his skill as a miller.

Dr. Blair had a display of imitation fruit in wax work that looked so natural it had to be put in a glass case to keep it from the yellow jackets.

The third annual ball of the Association was all that the large pavilion could contain; the music was delightful and the affair from beginning to end as pleasant as it could possibly be.

Mr. S. P. Smith has opened a new livery feed and sale stable at Bishop. He will keep good livery horses and carriages; all animals left at the stable will be well fed and cared for. See his advertisement.

As usual, Mr. Muth-Ras Mussen had a very interesting and fine disdlay of honey and of appliances pertaining to bee keeping. This exhibit is always very instructive and full of interest to all who give any attention to the subject.

Mr. C. A. Walter made a display of fine wines from Muscat, Champagne; Mission, fermented from the pulp and another from the pure juice. A fine display was also made of the grapes from which the wine was made. This was a beautiful showing of wines.

No handsomer team than that shown by Mr. John Lucas, of Lone Pine, could be decorated by a blue ribbon. Reuben and Rachel are beauties and were admired by everybody at the parade ground.

The officers of the 18th District Agricultural Association return thanks to the Directors of the Eastern Slope Land and Stock Association for complimentary tickets conveying the right of membership in the latter for one year. It will be hard to outdo this generous courtesy.

John Baxter made an excellent display of farm products. This was grand proof of the fertility of the soil of Owens Valley. His showing of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits was a beautiful display, and these, with his very handsome dried fruits were much admired.

John Kispert always makes a splendid showing of grapes. This year his display of flaming Tokays, black Hamburgs, rose of Peru and muscats excels all he had done before. His fruit display contained such apples pears peaches and other fruits as do honor to the County.

In needle work it is conceded that the articles shown this year give evidence of greater skill than any we have yet had. Many of the articles, particularly in Spanish needle work, are exceedingly beautiful. To name the articles of rare beauty in this department would be to give alist of the whole display.

Alexander Clark made a display of corn, potatoes, watermelons and other produce that proves the correctness of the opinion held by some, that good crops can be grown on much of the land in Owens Valley without irrigation. Mr. Clark grew these products without putting a drop of water upon the land, and there are thousands of acres of similar soil in the valley.

For apples of the very finest quality and many varieties; for pears, prunes and plums; for grapes, for roots and vegetables the display made by E. Robinson, of Independence, would do credit to any part of California. For the first time Mr Robinson this year tried growing sweet potatoes. He made a great success and showed a remarkaly fine display.

Fred. Schabbel aimed to excel with pumpkins, squash, and watermelons, and he succeeded. He rolled in pumpkins as big as flour-barrels and melons that would fill the barrels. His squashes look like the great granite boulders that the earthquakes have rolled down from the Sierra Nevada mountains. Mrs. Schabbel made a fine display of canned fruits.

A grand display is that made by Mr S. A. Densmore. His showing of fruit was quite large and various, and all of it very beautiful. The quinces had no equal here and cannot be beaten in any county. The showing of prunes is especially fine; both dried and fresh. Mr. Densmore has proved that Owens Valley may become famous for the production of prunes. Zinfandel grapes in this collection prove that we can equal any part of the state with that grape. Several other varieties of grapes of equal excellence were in the display. Corn, shelled and on the ear; this is very fine grain. The display of roots and vegetables in this collection was on a par for quality with all the rest. The showing of dried fruits of different kinds was most creditable; everything was excellent.

Races, Tuesday.

The first race for Tuesday was a trot for two year olds; mile and repeat. There were four entries; Clark Young entered Truckee Jr., Charlie Hamilton entered Johnnie G, J. Bryson entered Iniquois and R. W. Scott entered Black Prince. The last named took the first heat; Truckee Jr. second place. The other two were distanced.

The second and third heats were very closely contested, but both were won by Truckee Jr., who was declared the winner of the race. Both of these colts trotted very handsomely and lowered the time every heat.

The second race was running, half mile dash. Frank Williams entered Butler; Felice Gomez entered Tomas and Nelson Beaudry entered Comet. This was a very closely contested race and was won by Comet by a neck, Tomas half a length behind Butler. Time, 55 seconds.

RACES, WEDNESDAY.

The first race Wednesday was running, half mile and repeat. There were four starters; Yellow Jacket, entered by Arthur Smith; Sagebrush by Henry Giles; Johnnie by Nelson Beaudry and Long Frank by Charley Rose. The contest was between Sagebrush and Johnnie; the former won in two straight heats after a very close struggle with Johnnie. The other two were distanced in the second heat. Time, 54, 52

The next race was running, mile heats. There were but two to start "Pickpocket," owned by S. P. Smith, and "our Darby." This time Darby was overmatched. Pickpocket has a first class pedigree and is a very fine horse. Darby is a Prince among common horses, but blood will tell and the thoroughbred led from start to finish. Darby did nobly and beat his former best time a long way. Mr. Smith has done the horse interest of Owens Valley good service by bringing in this fine stallion; his influence will be seen in future. The time made was 1:49½.

THURSDAY'S RACES.

The first race Thursday was trotting, mile and repeat free for all. There were three starters, George M. Patcher, entered by A. P. Smith, Queen by Andy Allen and Harry Wilkes, by I. H. Mulholland. Patcher was the favorite in the pools and won in two straight heats; time 2:56½.

The ladies tournament followed; the contestants were Miss Alice Meade, Miss Lithe Morton, Miss Dora Shepherd, Mrs. J. R. Moffet, Mrs. H. J. Robinson, Miss Sarah James and Mrs. A. Valverde. The Judges put the ladies through a long course of exercises and after very careful deliberation and several ballots first premium was awarded to Miss Alice Meade; second to Mrs. Moffett. During these exercises in making a very quick turn Miss Meade's horse fell but she immediately sprang up and was on his back inaga in an instant without help. She was unhurt and not the least excited by the mishap. The award of premiums gave general satisfaction.

RACES FRIDAY.

The first race Friday was running ¼ mile and repeat. Brown Belle, Comet and Sagebrush were the contestants. Belle is very fractious and hard to start. The starter reported that she was twenty five feet ahead of the other horses when the starting flag fell. Comet had closed up to half a length behind her when they went under the wire. The Judges decided that comet should have the heat. Sagebrush two lengths behind. The two following heats and race were taken easily by Sagebrush. The second race was for stallions, trotting, free for all. Andy, Ned, Gib altar Jr. and Truckee were entered, but the last was drawn. Andy took the first heat easily. The second heat was taken by Ned. A complaint was entered that Andy was not driven to win. While the Judges were considering this matter Ned upset his sulky on the track and the driver was thrown to the ground. The race was then postponed till next morning. In the mean time an Indian pony race was run. There were eight starters. Two made a tie and these ran a deciding heat. The race was won by a Big Pine Indian.

On Saturday morning the stallion race was finished. Mr. A. H. Allen was allowed to drive his own horse, Andy, and took the heat and race easily.

Our Darby.

No race of the season excited more interest than that run last Saturday between Eddy's Darby and Sanger's Sidewinder. The race was the result of a challenge made by the backers of Sidewinder. Darby was known to be a good saddle horse of great endurance; but was not thought to be at all fast. Last year he was tried by I. H. Mulholland who from that time had a great deal of confidence in him. Mr. Eddy then gave Darby in charge to Mr. Mulholland who has since handled him. Sidewinder is a good horse and has been victor in several races. His backers were entirely confident of winning and shook handfuls of twenties in the faces of all who dared to back Darby. Marshal Naylor rode Sidewinder and no horse could ge better ridden in a race. Little Chapo, of Lone Pine, rode Darby. The horses were sent away to a fine start for the first heat; Sidewinder having the inside. Darby is a little fractious, and at the first turn came near leaving the track altogether. Chapo kept cool and got him quieted down and running fairly by the time he got to the back stretch. In the meantime Sidewinder had it all his own way, and Naylor was riding alone like the "solitary horseman" of one of James' novels. Chapo had got control of his horse however, and it began to appear that Naylor would have company in the sweet by and by. Before the home stretch was reached he had it; Chapo was within striking distance and every bound made by Darby was longer and stronger than the one before. Naylor was not now near so certain of the heat as he had been. About halfway down the home stretch Sidewinder crossed the track in front of Darby and then crossed back. When settled into his place again Chapo gave Darby a cut with the whip and sent him under the wire half a length ahead. This was a surprise to the knowing ones. Mulholland claimed a foul but it was not allowed. For the second heat the horses went off to another fine start. Darby behaved first rate; and from start to finish the heat was his. Sidewinder was distanced. Time 1:56¾. A good deal of money changed hands on the race.

Mr. C. A. Walter has beaten his displays made at former fairs. Corn, barley, oats and wheat; vegetables of all kinds. Seeds including lawn grass, and other grasses, a fine display. Fruits of many kinds, and each sample beautiful. Hams and bacon of the finest quality; these are the products that prove the fertility of Owens Valley, and make sure prophesy of future greatness. The display of dried fruits including apples, green gages, nectarines, raisins, apricots, French and German prunes and pears, all of these are exceedingly fine; indeed it would seem impossible to have anything finer in this line. Mrs. Walter and her daughters have made a display of jellies that could not be too highly praised. These beautiful productions were admired by crowds of people every day during the fair.

A Beautiful Collection.

The colletion of minerals shown by Mr. John S. Gorman was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition All the ores of Inyo County are represented in the collection, as well as ores from all over the Pacific Coast. The Inyo specimens of silver and silver-lead ores are particularly fine. Many of these are very rich, running away up into hundreds, and even thousands of dollars per ton. The collection is rich in beautiful specimens of crystals, petrefactions and colored ores, these are of the richest tints of blue, green and yellow. The whole collection makes a very handsome picture aside from its intrinsic value, which is great.

Mr. Gorman made a very fine display of farm products. His showing of corn ought to be sent to "California on wheels" and let the people of the East see what Owens Valley can produce. His young orchard is just coming into bearing and his apples are beauties. Wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa seed prove that he can manage a farm as well as a mine. New blood benefits farming as well as other pursuits.

Found.

On the morning of the 17th of September a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling on Timothy Richards, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Barbed Wire Again.

About nine o'clock Thursday evening Mr. O. I. Mairs was coming into town. At John Baxter's place the team ran into a barbed wire fence. Mr. Mairs got badly cut on the left leg above the knee. One of the horses is terribly mangled; from the neck to the hind leg one side he is all cut to pieces.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

None of our farm products are in greater need of improvement than corn. The seed generally used in the Valley and poor cultivation have resulted in a good deal of inferior corn. Mr. Henry Thomson has done good service by showing what could be accomplished by the right kind of seed and thorough cultivation. His display of corn was very fine; he had several varieties and all were first class. In other farm products he made a fine display. Mrs. Thomson made a display of jellies that alone was worth holding a fair to see. This was one of the most admired exhibits at the fair.

About four hundred and fifty dollars of premiums offered by the 18th District were not awarded, because no entries were made to compete for them. The Directors would take pleasure in paying this money for premiums, but it appears nobody wanted it. When the fair is over many are heard to say they could have made exhibits, but put off till it was too late. Every dollar of premiums offered by the 18th District will always be paid, if entries and exhibits are made to compete for it.

NEVADA STABLE

BISHOP.

Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable

S. P. SMITH, Prop.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 11, 1889, viz: William D. Eakin, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. H. Bissikumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-j26

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louise L. Woodin to become a Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Louise L. Woodin, wife of I J. Woodin, resident of Inyo county, State of California, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of Title XII Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply to the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, at 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, for a judgment and order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name and on my own account as sole trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is the practice of medicine and surgery, and also to carry on and conduct a general farming business, all in the County of Inyo, State of California. LOUISE L. WOODIN.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

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—

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

—

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.

A. K. EUGLEY,

Big Pine, Cal.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address

THOS. BOLAND

KEELER.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1312.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. JULY 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, on September 7, 1889, viz: ANGELLO ROSSI, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1312, for the S E ¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 15 S, R. 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David S. Wells, John Strohmeyer, Reles Carrasco and Joseph Seely, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE of JOHN HENRY MEYER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of JOHN HENRY MYER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,

Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.

Dated June 29th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,

New Furniture,

Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.

sep1 tf

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& CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General

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—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

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—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,

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--DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,

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All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.

Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &

INGALLS.

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FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

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Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View

Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern

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MOLINE STEEL PLOWS, WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
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HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR, STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR, J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES, STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS

& ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

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Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

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SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Inyo

Freighting

Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages

Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,

CARRIAGE WORK,

GENERAL REPAIRING.

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

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As he went down the steps and out of the gate, the chill of the last expression in her eyes hung about his heart. Then he stopped and looked about. She had closed the door, but something white fluttered on the step. It was her handkerchief, with the perfume she always used in its delicate folds. He carried it to his face—it was almost as if he touched her. He stood hesitating a moment—a moment big with issues to them both. He remembered her tender words and the rare caresses she had had for him; he forgot the undertone that had so painfully interpreted them. It was as if he had tasted of some priceless vintage of wine. He would return in an hour and taste again. Ah, he had waited patiently for the moment when this woman of stainless marble would turn to flesh! And now his foolish heart counted all its hard lessons for nothing, but beat high with triumph. "To-morrow." She understood him, then, but how modest and timid the was. To-morrow would be for them both the brightest day of their lives. She was not startled at herself now, no wonder, at the revelation of the depths of such a heart. She wanted a little time to calm herself; to get wonted to the new woman that looked out of her eyes.

He had made up his mind, and the moon went under a black cloud for anger. But it was only for an hour; then he would come back.

Market hall was crowded, and Curran was speaking at a pitch of impassioned eloquence beyond anything Philip had ever heard.

"What overwhelms you is your own energies fused into weapons of deadly warfare; it is their cunning which turns your myriad hands against yourselves. Where else can they find the force to vanquish you? The rich are but few. Whose hands but yours are strong and numerous enough to carry out their plans? The longer you submit the stronger they entrench themselves with your flesh and blood. Every week some new trade or profession is invented to make respectable and steady some new discovered method of living out of the poor; every month some new law is passed in the interests of the money power."

He paused for a moment and then went on with more bitterness. "Every month the upper classes grow more indifferent to the foundation on which they rest—of throbbing, agonizing human flesh. Not satisfied with the terrible natural distinction between wealth and poverty, they invent codes of manners and devise elaborate systems of what they mincingly call etiquette. Marriage with the poor is inexcusable. Even familiarity with inferiors—a great breach of "propriety" they call it. They ask not is a man honest and true hearted, is he kind? but is he wealthy or did he ever soil his hands with work? Not is a woman beautiful, is she modest? these are of little account; but is she well—that is, richly—connected? If her father cheats others she may be admitted to their circles; if he is unfortunate enough to be cheated, never. Ah, the shame of it, that makes no account of hundreds of millions of human creatures of untainted blood, of unclouded intellects, except as mere beasts of burden; to deny them social privileges, and whip the boldest of them back into the darkness of ignorance and contempt. All the lights of knowledge must burn for the few alone, all the soft influences of culture and the elevating pleasures from art and genius are for the few alone." He folded his arms over his broad chest and threw back his head in one of his grandest movements.

"And how have they earned the right to call themselves mankind, to drink alone at the fountains of knowledge and inspiring beauty, with never a share for the millions sweating under the burdens their white hands have put upon them? No carpets of priceless web are too fine for their lovely women's feet, rubies are not rare enough for their jewels. Music beats out its heavenly harmonies for them alone, with its treasured meaning of uncounted centuries. Painting ravishes their eyes alone with the pictured realms of inspired fancy. Literature scrapes and cringes before them, with its stores of wisdom."

Then he threw out his arms and came forward to the edge of the platform, for one last personal appeal. A hundred that could not understand all he said, thrilled to vague revolt under his irresistible magnetic force.

"Your bodies, whose only pleasure is sleep, whose only gratification is to still the daily recurring necessary hunger, your bodies could enjoy every luxury and beauty; ah, and the common Christian comforts would be sweetest luxuries to you, which have palled on the sated senses of the rich. Your minds and souls could grow fine and broad and calm in the education their pampered children scoff at; and the world progress more in a year than in centuries before. And you are a thousand to one; the joys and comforts, the blessed possibilities of a thousand lives against the insensate greed of one man for more, and more he cannot eat, or drink, or enjoy. It is his madness that they do not confine such as he, who sets the world back ten years for one he lives. But when he opens his great vault to-morrow and sits down to count his ill gotten gains of the yesterday, let his heart sink within him; he has refused his workmen the common rights of humanity, and they will leave his mills to rot in idleness."

He took his hat from the table and strode down the aisle amid the excited applause of his audience and went out, not even once looking back. An awkward silence followed, but it was several moments before Philip braced himself to do what, perhaps, was his duty. Every eye was fixed on him as he made his way forward, not one there but believed he was their friend. Had he not put on the fire escapes out of his own money in spite of his father? Many a whisper of commendation brought an answer of hearty good feeling. One or two of the women in the galleries actually said he was handsome.

"My friends," he began, but somehow he did not care to lift his eyes to meet the kind look in the trustful eyes, "I don't think there is any occasion, I mean, friends"——

What did he mean, he knew better than they what occasion there was. How dare he ask them to wait and hope, for when had a corporation a heart for mercy? He knew better than they, that to-morrow would be the last day when a strike would be likely of any effect. They might defeat his father's scheme if nothing else, a scheme that would make them servants no longer of a man, but of a pitiless business principle.

He looked about the room at last; he read aright the confidence in the eyes of the company. He believed he might make them wait, but had he a right to ask it? Here were a thousand souls in the mills, impatient at injustice, as they thought; he could offer them no hope, not one straw; his hands would be forever tied after to-morrow. Had he a right to restrain them?

"Friends, I know not what to advise you, since I am so weak to help you." He sat down and a cheer rang loud and hearty to the roof, but he felt himself in an agonizing position. On the great questions at issue between the employers and the workmen, the rich and the poor, his mind was slow in coming to a conclusion. He admitted most that even Curran said, while he listened, but how to help it was the question he ever asked himself. Surely nobody was profited by flying in the face of great economical laws. But then, what were laws, and what were fallacies? Well, if he did not know what was right, could he not follow his father's urgent wishes? Was he making a generous return for the love his father had lavished on him, if he should disobey him now? As he sat there his vivid imagination pictured the corporation in operation. Some little injustice was being done, and he mentions it to the overseer. "Them's orders; you must see the superintendent." He could see it all so plainly. He knocks at the superintendent's door and is received with the attention due the chief stockholder's son; he sees his bland, smiling face, his sleek, well paid smile. He speaks of the rule which perhaps works to rob some particular set of hands wholly without their fault. "But I have no authority to change it, though it does seem hard; better see the agent." Philip imagines his discouraged step, as he makes his way to the agent to be referred to a set of indifferent directors, who "really know nothing about the matter, but I do not feel like running against the interests of the stockholders."

While Philip sat trying to grasp his duty of that moment, he became conscious that it was very still and that no one seemed disposed to follow him. Not a few impatient faces were turned askance toward him. He rose and crossed the room to go out, but almost at the door he hesitated. He must say something.

"Perhaps it is not all quite as plain as you think. If by higher wages or shorter hours you made the profit on the mills smaller, are you not afraid other mills would leave us behind, being able to sell cheaper, or else the capital invested go elsewhere, where it can make more profit? Now you get small wages for long hours, but in the other cases you might lose work altogether." Then he looked anxiously around and added hurriedly: "Mind, I don't say do this or that; I will not ask anything of you. But if there is a loss it will be on you."

When he left the hall he felt like walking about a little while, to calm his mind. He chose the route that would lead past the little tenement house where they had fed him with cold potatoes. It was only a month ago. He looked in through the windows. The sick woman yet lay on the sofa, the same soiled plaid shawl for her coverlet; there was the same bare deal table, and a pair of dingy chairs before it. The desolation made his heart sick. Then he looked up at the windows of the attic chamber where he had slept that other night. It was all dark, but he imagined the glaring white walls, with the queer little block of a looking glass hanging there, and the backless wooden chair that had to serve for a washstand, and his low bed, with the girl's shawl for his counterpane. What great things he had dreamed, that night, he should do for the new cause that had fired his heart, new to him, but old as civilization. He turned away with a pain in his heart, a pain for the wrongs of the millions of the sons of toil who have never come into their inheritance. He turned up the road that led to his own home on the hill; he could see the gleam of bright light from his father's study, where with his smooth faced lawyer, he was perfecting his plans for the morrow. And then he seemed to hear his own words and his own tone as he had spoken in the meeting echoing oddly in his ear. Had he undutifully sacrificed his father to his help, and would it be from his fault the strike he feared would come to-morrow? Could his father point his trembling fingers at him when the mills should stop, and the prospective stockholders decline the investment to-morrow and say: "My own son is to blame. With one word he could have prevented it."

Then Philip turned his back to the lights that seemed to reproach him intolerably, and walked slowly down the hill again. Ah! what fear for capital, it always shifts its burden upon labor.

A woman's form came quickly out of a shadow, and laid a hand on his arm. It was Jane Graves, with a shawl over her head, servant girl fashion, but was it the ghastly effect of moonlight on her face that made it so pale?

"Wasn't you at Miss Ellingsworth's this evening?"

"Why, yes," he looked at her in astonishment, "and I was just going there again."

"I didn't know but she might be with you. I was at my father's, and when I came back, I couldn't find her, and her hat and shawl were gone."

"She has gone out with her father, perhaps," suggested Philip, startled more by her manner than her words.

"But he has been up at Mr. Breton's all the evening. And you know she never goes out alone."

"Sometimes she does," he said, as he went with the girl. "I met her quite away from home one night, but she seemed a good deal frightened."

"When was it?" Jane Graves stopped short, and when he had told her a quick, involuntary cry escaped her lips, and after that he had almost to run to keep up with her.

Now and then he tried to laugh at the terrors this foolish servant girl had put into his mind. But could it be Bertha had taken another evening walk? She was too beautiful for the exposures of common life. Was heaven envious of such happiness as he had expected in their reconciliation? Why not strike him, then, and not her? Why, it might have been she had tried to overtake him, to call him back. "Hurry faster," he muttered, catching the girl's arm roughly.

CHAPTER XIII.

CLASS PREJUDICE.

But the house looked so sedate and altogether respectable that it seemed impossible but that everything was as usual inside. The door stood invitingly open, as it should on such a balmy summer evening, the light streaming bountifully out on the walk. A catastrophe surely would have left some sign, some fatal mark somewhere to curdle one's blood from afar. How foolish of this black eyed maiden and him to rush at the top of their speed in an agony of suspense only to find Bertha sitting at the parlor table mild eyed and serene as he had used to know her! She had only stepped across the street perhaps.

How she would wonder to see him hurrying in his unreasonable fear into her presence! But he would pour into her ears such a torrent of words of love that she would bless him a thousand times that he had come back, and their happiness would date from to-night. Perhaps she had tender confidences for him, too, of how wonderfully she had grown into the love he had longed for, and she would whisper to him that the few weeks of estrangement had been a blessing of God for her, and he need never again complain of the coldness of her love. Life is not so serious and tragical an affair as one sometimes thinks; things don't always plunge into the ruin they are pointed toward.

By the time Philip stepped into the door, he had fully discounted his expected relief; indeed, had almost persuaded himself that he had had no misgivings, there seemed so little sense in misgivings.

But he did not find the blue eyed woman he loved at her parlor table. He looked for a crochet needle or a square of canvas, which might show the marks of recent work; but the round table was in perfect order. The little book shaped card basket stood near the bronze base of the drop lamp. A large red morocco bound volume, called "The Dresden Gallery," was tilted up a little by a blue and gold book of Swinburne's poems, on which it had been laid. The gracefully carved bookrack was full, all but one space the volume of poems might have fitted into.

"Just as I arranged it after tea," said Jane Graves, moving uneasily about.

"For heaven's sake be still," he exclaimed. He stepped out into the hall.

"Why, here is her shawl," he said, with a lightened heart.

"It is her heavy shawl that is gone," the girl looked peculiarly at him when she added almost under her breath, "the one she takes on evening drives."

Philip shot a glance of sudden intelligence at her, and terrible suggestions and recollections came crowding their hateful meanings upon him. The mad blood seemed congesting about his heart, and yet his face blazed like fire. "Good God!" he shouted hoarsely, "if you dare to breathe it I will choke the envious life out of you." Then he caught the bell knob at the door and rang it fiercely, and then again, before its echoes had ceased, and again and again.

"And is there another fire, your honor?"

The broad faced chambermaid had come up from the kitchen and stood with arms akimbo, trying to make her rich Irish voice heard above the sounding gong.

"Do you know where your mistress is?"

"No-a; if she be not inside, indade."

"Didn't she go over to a neighbor's somewhere?" questioned Philip eagerly.

"Not that I knows on, sir."

"Has anybody been here? Didn't you tend door, you ninny?"

"The bell didn't ring till now, sir; but lave me think a bit," and the woman rubbed her head meditatively.

"Quick," cried Philip, between hope and fear.

"Don't scare me, sir, or I can't do nothink."

He moved his feet restlessly on the inlaid hall floor, and he had bowed his head as if studying the artist's design; but it was for fear he should catch some terrible significance in Jane Graves' black eyes. He could hear her dress rustle; he knew she was looking at him, waiting for him to lift his face; but he would not have met her eyes at that moment for all the world.

"Yis, there was a rumblin' team come up, and I thought I hearn a man come to the dure and thin go back; but the bell didn't ring, sir, and I didn't make no count on it. No, sir, I hevn't hearn missus movin' roun' sense, and I knows she be in it over the house before."

The creature's tongue was unloosed and she kept on talking, but Philip had bounded up the broad stairs and thrown open the door of the room he thought was Bertha's.

In another moment the gas blazed up to the ceiling and he stood, wild eyed, looking from side to side as if he thought to find a heart breaking story written all over the gold papered walls. Then his eyes became fixed on the black walnut bureau with its long mirror coming down through the centre. On the marble slab at the foot of the mirror he saw a satin covered handkerchief case, and pinned upon it a piece of paper.

In three steps he had clutched a little perfumed note, with a ribbon fastened on it as if for a signal, a delicate bow of white ribbon. Mr. Ellingsworth's name was written on it. It was all here, and yet Philip hesitated a moment as a man would hesitate to cut off a maimed and poisoned limb. And it was almost unconsciously at last that his nervous fingers tore the note open and let the bit of white ribbon flutter to the floor. He seemed to read very slowly and the flush faded from his face and left it very calm. There could be nothing very thrilling written there surely. But every line and curve was branded forever on his heart.

"I have gone with Curran. I knew I could not stand your reproaches, but I can only be happy with the man I love. Society will disown me. He is more to me than all.

"BERTHA."

He crushed the bit of paper in his hand, and looked up to see Jane Graves standing in the doorway, pale as death. Beside her stood the red checked chambermaid, speechless again, this time with astonishment to see the young man make so free in her mistress' chamber.

"Gone with Curran; oh yes, it is all written out. Well, that is a joke; a man who don't wear cuffs, and Bertha loves him! Why, I never could dress to suit her." And he threw himself into a chair and burst into convulsions of laughter till the tears came.

"Well, there may be something else," and he stepped jauntily up to the bureau again.

"Certainly, a jewel box with my name on it; oh! to be sure, our engagement ring." He held it up to catch the sparkle of the solitaire diamond. "Yes, yes, a very proper and delicate spirit. I wasn't mistaken in Bertha, she always had a nice sense of propriety."

He came a little unsteadily toward the two women. Jane Graves was pale and still as death, with her two little hands pressed tightly upon her bosom. Philip wondered impatiently what was the matter with the girl. If he could treat the whole wretched business like a huge joke, what the deuce was the use of her playing tragedy queen over it? What child's play life's solemnest woes and failures are after all a man's dread of them! It is mixing up flesh and blood with them spoils their grand effects. Men and women are only fit for the cheapest kind of low comedy. How it must amuse the immortal gallery gods when a man attempts to sustain the tragedy pitch in his experiences! If one can only get the true point of view, there is no such thing as a noble situation, a glorious victory or a desperate dilemma. The dignity of sorrow is a ridiculous misnomer. Everything is only more or less funny according to its pretentiousness—for example, the astonishing denouement of his love episode.

Now Norah, the chambermaid, with a face like a pumpkin and eyes like saucers, was a suitable lay figure for such an occasion.

"Why, here, Norah, this is really a very good diamond. I bought it for the best; permit me to present it to you. Bertha, your late mistress, I mean, was a large woman; no doubt you can wear it over your little finger. Consider it as a reminder of this charming evening. Ah, let me put it on, you are not used to jewels—thus. Now, my love, you may run down stairs and show your pretty present."

He turned his strangely bright eyes to the wall at the foot of Bertha's bed.

"My picture, too. How the girl's heart must have glowed night and morning over it." He took it down and held it before him a moment.

"A foolish face," he muttered between his teeth, the wild merriment fading out of his features. He bent and laid the picture glass upward on the floor, then he ground it viciously beneath the heel of his boot, and walked away without deigning to cast another look at it.

Bertha's pure bed, which her graceful form had pressed so many years—an inscrutable awe crept over him; it seemed impious to look; he fell on his knees and buried his hot face in the pillow where he fancied her head had rested.

"Oh, my lost darling, my lost Bertha, you have taken all the joy and hope of my life with you," and his slight frame shook with tearless sobs, like the death throes of a breaking heart.

Then he rose in bitterness of soul to his feet. Was there no way to drown the deep settled pain about his breast? Were there no other women in the world? He had heard times enough there was no salve for a broken heart so quick and sure as another woman's kisses.

He almost stumbled over Jane Graves, who lay across the threshhold in a dead faint. It was but the work of a moment to bend over her and lift her in his arms. But he would not let her lie on Bertha's bed; no, not to save her life; and he bore her through the hall to another chamber. It was a slight girlish form he held, and need not have been so unpleasant a burden. But he laid her down on the first resting place he could find, and lifted her feet with delicate gentleness on the bed. He removed the high pillows from under her head, so that she could breathe more easily, and, true gentleman that he was, covered her pretty feet and ankles with some light wrap.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Goshen Bell Manufacturing Company at East Hampton, Conn., recently made a large shipment of iron toys to San Francisco.

The report of the officers of the Fish Commission steamer "Albatross" of work on the Pacific Coast, says that "south of Guaymas beds of oysters were found which were thought to be fully equal to the best we have on the Eastern coast, and the question now to be determined is whether there is a suitable place on the California coast where they can be propagated."

HOME AND FARM.

—Don't compel your horses to eat musty hay. It will produce fatal lung trouble, and, in any event, heaves.

—In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces. The paper collects the dust, but does not soil the carpet.

—A pail or tub of fresh, cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour will prove the thoroughness of its work.

—To clean silver: Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene oil, dip in dry whiting, and thoroughly rub the plated or silverware; throw into a dish of scalding soapsuds, wipe with a soft flannel, and polish with a chamois skin.

—Biscuit: One quart flour, one tablespoonful shortening, half a teaspoon salt and two of baking powder. Mix well together, add sufficient milk or water to form a very soft dough, as soft as can be rolled. Bake in a quick oven.

—In trimming a hedge something else should be considered as well as the matter of cutting off the extra growth. A proper shape should be given it. There is nothing so attractive or ornamental as a shapely, well-kept hedge, and it adds value to the farm.

—The Ohio Agricultural College states as the results of experiments there in soiling cattle that half the number of acres will feed the same amount of stock and keep them in better condition if the product be cut and placed before them. Nevertheless soiling is not everywhere profitable.

—Italian Rice Pudding: A teacupful of rice, the yelks of four eggs, the whites of three, beaten separately, two ounces pounded sugar, two ounces raisins, one-quarter pound suet, chopped very fine; flavoring of ratafia or vanilla; put these ingredients into a mold and boil an hour and a half. Serve with brandy or sweet sauce.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Sponge Jelly Roll: Four eggs, one cup and a half sugar, one tablespoonful baking-powder; beat the whites separately, and the sugar and the yolks together till very light, then add part of the whites, then a cup of flour, then beat good, then a little more flour, then the rest of the whites and stir easy; put in and bake. Spread and roll as quick as you can. It is very good.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Ivory may be cleaned by scrubbing with a new soft tooth brush, soap and tepid water, then dry the ivory and brush well, dip the latter in alcohol and polish the ivory until it has regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint dry the object in a heated place. If age has yellowed it, place the object under a bell-jar with a small vessel containing lime and muriatic acid, set the whole in the sunshine.

Grandmamma has been explaining to the little girl how our earth is kept from flying off into infinite space by the attraction of the sun, which is constantly trying to draw the earth toward itself while the latter always keeps its distance. "Grandmamma," said the little girl, "I should think the sun would get discouraged after a while and, like Mr Gallagher, 'let her go'"—Providence Journal.

MAX STADLER'S BIG PRIZE

The Great Clothing Merchant's Investment of One Dollar Yields $12,500.

A *Daily News* reporter dropped into Max Stadler & Co's well known clothing establishment at Broadway and Grand street a few days ago to purchase a suit of clothes. He was surprised to see all the salesmen and bookkeepers congregated in a little knot, of which the senior member of the firm was the central figure. The latter held a telegraph despatch in his right hand that read like this:

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1889.

MAX STADLER, *New York*:

One-five-one-six-six drew fifty thousand. M. A. DAUPHIN.

In the other hand Mr. Stadler held one-quarter ticket No. 15,166 in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and the above telegram, which was in reply to one of inquiry sent by Mr. Stadler, assured him that he was just $12,500 richer than he was before he secured the little ticket.

"For a long time," said Mr. Stadler "there has been an elderly gentleman coming in here each month with Louisiana State Lottery tickets for sale. Last month I thought more out of friendship than anything else that I would buy a dollar ticket. I did so and won $10. This month I invested the $10 in two one-quarter tickets, one of which as you already know, has drawn $12,500.

Mr. Stadler took his ticket to his friend, Manager Hoey of the Adams Express Company, for collection. Yesterday he received the money all right and generously drew his check for a handsome sum in favor of the old gentleman that sold him the ticket, and promised to make him a present of $100,000 if he draws the capital prize of $300,000.

A feature in recent drawings has been the good fortune that has attended the customers of the Louisiana State Lottery in this city and vicinity. Not long since two Brooklyn plasterers had the good fortune to draw $15,000 upon an investment of $1 each, they having agreed to go shares on what they won. There was E. Amsden, the printer at 137 8th street, who drew $5,000, and Cassagnac & Vieu, the feather merchants at 3 West 3d street, who drew $2,500, and the restaurant keeper on Bleecker street, who struck a big prize, and whose luck left most of these mentioned into going into the lottery.—*New York Daily News*, August 7.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Peter the Great's boots are exhibited as curiosities at St. Petersburg.

—An engineer on a Southern railroad has run for twelve years without being able to tell a red light from a white one.

—They are now manufacturing fireproof writing paper. This makes it all the more dangerous to be a statesman. —*Chicago Current.*

—Among the assets of an estate just settled at Auburn, N. Y., was twenty thousand dollars' worth of street railway stock, which brought only ten cents.

—A stage line established one hundred years ago between Showkegan, Me., and Quebec—a distance of two hundred miles—is still maintained and well patronized.—*Boston Post.*

Henry Whitney, a tramp, the top of whose skull was lately knocked off by a Nickel Plate locomotive, is lying in the Erie county almshouse with a "naked brain," and may live. The denuded brain, the physical workings of which can be plainly seen, is kept from exposure by an artificial covering.

So widespread has inebriety become among children in Austria that it is no strange thing to see drunken boys and girls enter the school houses. The evil has become so great that the Vienna school board has invoked the power of the government to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to boys and girls under 15 years.

"MAMMA'S GITTIN BETTER."

There is a gladness in the household;
The shadow has fled away
That darkened all the sunshine
Of many a summer day.
"O, mamma's getting better,"
The happy children cry,
And the light of hope shines bright again
In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

$500 reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

Borrowing is the canker and the death of every man's estate.

A soap that is soft is *full of water*, half or two thirds its weight probably, thus you pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Dobbins Electric Soap is *all* soap and no adulteratior, therefore the *cheapest* and *best*. Try *Dobbins*.

A slip of the foot may soon be recovered, but that of the tongue perhaps never.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banne of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle o Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, pric 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper wit your address, plainly written, and 4 cents i stamps. We will then mail you the above lis with an elegant package of oleographic an chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa

The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he has got.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold, o Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" giv immediate relief. *Sold in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

He is a fool that praises himself, and he a madma that speaks ill of himself.

Ask your druggist for "Tansil's Punch."

Far better is it to know everything of a little tha a little of everything.

The twenty-fourth Industrial Exposition of th San Francisco Mechanic's Institute will open Augu 25th, and continue until October 5th. The depar ments of Science, Art, Industry and Manufacture and Natural Products of the Coast will be more full represented than ever before. Any information d sired may be obtained by addressing A. W. Starbir Sec'y., San Francisco.

It is a good thing to be able to let go the less fo the sake of the greater.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your reader that I have a positive remedy for the abov named disease. By its timely use thousands o hopeless cases have been permanently cured. shall be glad to send two bottles of my remed FREE to any of your readers who have consump tion if they will send me their express an postoffice address. Respectfully,
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Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

FOR THE BLOOD.

S.S.S. MARK.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. MISS JULIA DEWITT,
2227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctor failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.
E. V. DELK, Will's Point, Texas.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

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One Dozen Assorted Handkerchiefs at 50c., 75c., $1.00, or $1.50, postage paid; for Men, Ladies, and Children.

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SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA.

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I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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All men are frail, but thou shouldst reckon none so frail as thyself.

EVERY SYMPTOM GONE.

Probably no disease inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., won more cures than Rheumatism. By its use the agonized patient can once more use his limbs and freed from past years of pain.

Mr. Frank Strait, a well-known merchant of New Hamburgh, N. Y., says: "I suffered tortures from Sciatic Rheumatism. My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit to me in other ways. I heartily recommend it to other sufferers.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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FOODS AND MILK.

Synopsis of Interesting Experiments Recently Made in Germany.

Interesting experiments have been made in Germany by Herr Neuhaus upon the effects of succulent and dry foods upon the quality of the milk. It is well known that cows fed on green forage give an abundant quantity of milk, and the pasturage being rich, the milk is of high quality. It was wished to ascertain if cows suffered in the production of milk, as to quality, by the different class of food which city cowkeepers were compeled to use.

Two chemists were employed by Herr Neuhaus, and their results are in each case the same. Supposing that a cow requires 1.30 per cent. of her weight of dry material, but, in addition, 4.30 per cent. of her weight of water, Herr Neuhaus believes that neither forage grass from irrigated meadows, or grains, both of which contain a large quantity of water, would have a bad influence upon the milk. In the first analysis made of milk from cows fed upon green forage cut from irrigated meadows, to which some lucerne was added, the results were: Fatty matters, 2.08 per cent., and dry matters, 12 per cent. Three analyses made of milk obtained from cows fed exclusively upon forage grass obtained from irrigated meadows gave the following results:

Fatty Matters.	*Dry Matters.*
3.50	12
3.93	12
3.80	13.15

It is well known that cows which are fed in the stall give milk which is richer in the evening than in the morning, and it was found to be the same in analyses of milk produced from forage-fed cows, as follows:

	Fatty Matters.	*Dry Matters.*
Milk of the Morning	2.08	11
" Midday	3	12
" Evening	3	12.5

Herr Neuhaus believes that when grains are fed rationally they are not hurtful to the cattle; but he makes a most important point when he states that it is necessary to heat them from 120 to 140 degrees in order to kill the dangerous organisms which they contain and to prevent acidulation. In how many cases in this country do dairymen use grains which are absolutely sour, and use them too every day? The danger of grain feeding is not so much in the food itself as in the condition in which it is given. The analyses of milk produced from a ration composed of grains, irrigated forage grass, and barley straw, was: Fatty matters, 3.56; dry matters, 12.05. The German writer also gives details with regard to the cream yield, and explains the differences which in some instances arise by reason of the variety of kinds and sizes of creamometers which are in use among dairymen. A proper cream tube or glass should be an inch and a half in diameter, the narrow tubes so commonly used being practically useless. At the same time it may be observed that the cream test is of no decisive value as an indication of the value of the milk.

Cream is composed of fat globules and milk, the milk being sometimes much larger in proportion than at others, and in some cases, where the size of the cream globules varies, as it does in different cows and in different races, these globules do not rise to their full extent, and consequently the cream does not indicate as it ought to do. It has long been conclusively shown that although the cream test is, roughly speaking, a near enough guide for ordinary consumers of milk, buying in small quantities, it is not a sufficient test—indeed, quite the reverse, being most misleading as an indication of the food and fat value of the milk.

It is stated that the difficulty is found in Berlin, as in London, in milk which has been transported to a distance, for the cream rises to the surface before it is delivered, and it is with difficulty again amalgamated, and in the same way it may be remarked that where dairymen send out milk in large cans and deliver it from a tap at the bottom there is a liability to hand customers a sample which is poor in consequence of the rising of the cream to the surface.

To remedy this defect a German has invented a tube which enables a retailer to deliver milk from this tap at the bottom of his can which is of proper quality so far as regards the milk which the can contains. The great object in delivering from the bottom of the can is to enable the milk retailer to lock his can, and so prevent the delivery man extracting any or adding water.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

A Reliable Fertilizer.

Unbleached wood ashes are always a good fertilizer. There is no question about that. But because they do not, in some instances, produce good crops, should farmers condemn them? Evidently not. Bone used alone may in many cases produce a paying increase in yield; in others the efficacy may not be appreciable. Does this prove any thing against bone as a fertilizer? Suppose we use both bone and ashes. In the experiments where neither have proved helpful both of them may prove of high value. When both fail we should not condemn ashes and bone as valueless. Let us add nitrogen in some form. Then we have the essential parts of farm manure. If this combination fails to increase the crops, it will be because the land is already rich, or because there is too little rainfal to render them available.—*St. Louis Republican.*

William Tabor, a Pennsylvanian, made fun of the big trees in the Yosemite Valley, and John Ashton, a guide, felt it his duty to stab the scoffer twice in the right arm.

TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Their Annual Expenses Equal to the National Debt.

"The money used in a single year to foot the salary and expense bills of the traveling salesmen of the United States would pay off the entire National debt and leave a few dollars over."

This rather startling statement was made by a junior member of one of the large dry goods houses of this city, who has a force of about fifty travelers under his immediate charge. As proof of his assertion he presented these particulars: "There is hardly a wholesale, jobbing or commission house in any line of business in the United States that does not have at least a single traveling representative, and from one lone man the traveling force ranges up as high as 125 or 150 men, and there may be one or two houses with even more. The average of the most reliable estimates places the total number of commercial tourists in this country at 250,000; and, mind you, this does not mean peddlers, but only those who sell goods at wholesale.

"The railroad fares, charges for carrying sample baggage by freight or express, hotel bills, and numerous incidental traveling expenses of these men will range between $4 and $12 per day, but some men will spend $25 in a single day for these purposes without resorting to any extravagance. Take, for instance, some of the carpet, clothing or fancy goods men who carry ten to fifteen trunks full of samples, take a packer with them, and hire a hotel porter to display their goods whenever they open their trunks. But the number of these men is comparatively small, and $6 a day will fairly represent the average expenses of the 250,000 men. There you have $1,500,000 per day for expenses, alone. Multiply this by 365, and you have $547,500,000 as the amount expended in one year.

"The item of salaries is nearly as large. Few men are paid less than $900 per year. The largest number receive between $1,500 and $2,500, either in salaries or commissions. A lesser number are paid from $3,000 to $5,000—those receiving the latter amount being comparatively few. But there are traveling salesmen who are always in demand at $10,000 to $15,000 a year, but they are few and far between. The lower salaried men predominate, as might be supposed, and an average of $1,800 per year is not far out of the way. Figuring 250,000 men at an average salary of $1,800 per year gives a total of $450,000,000 according to my arithmetic. To this add $547,500,000 for expenses and you have $997,500,000 for these two items.

"But there are other items to be charged against the salesmen's account. It is impossible to give any accurate esmate of the cost of trunks, samples, and other requisites of the traveling men, but the items as we figure them in our store will give something to judge from. Our fifty men require 150 trunks, costing $8 each, or $1,200. These men require two sets of samples yearly—one in the spring and one in the fall. The cost of these two sets of samples is about $1,000 per man. Of this $50,000 worth of goods which are required for samples every year a considerable portion is lost, while most of it is so soiled and damaged by constant handling that it has to be sold at a heavy reduction from the actual cost or else given away. To cover this depreciation we make an allowance of 33⅓ per cent. upon the cost of samples, or about $17,000 per year. Trunks do not need renewing every year, but repairs and replacing lost ones form quite an item of expense. From these figures it is evident that the similar expenses of greater or lesser amount borne by every wholesale house will swell the salary and traveling expense item of $997,500,000 far beyond $1,000,000,000 per year."—Philadelphia Record.

THE SAHARA DESERT.

Why It Is by No Means so Black as It Is Painted.

The Sahara as a whole is not below sea level; it is not the dry bed of a recent ocean, and it is not as flat as the proverbial pancake all over. Part of it, indeed, is very mountainous, and all of it is more or less varied in level. The Upper Sahara consists of a rocky plateau, rising at times into considerable peaks; the lower, to which it descends by a steep slope, is "a vast depression of clay and sand," but still for the most part standing high above sea level. No portion of the Upper Sahara is less than 1,300 feet high—a good deal higher than Dartmoor or Derbyshire. Most of the Lower reaches from 200 to 300 feet—quite as elevated as Essex or Leicester. The two spots below sea level consist of the beds of ancient lakes, now much shrunk by evaporation, owing to the present rainless condition of the country; the soil around these is deep in gypsum, and the water itself is considerably saltier than the sea.

That, however, is always the case with fresh-water lakes in their last dotage, as American geologists have amply proved in the great Salt Lake of Utah. Moving sand undoubtedly covers a large space in both divisions of the desert, but, according to Sir Lambert Playfair, our best modern authority on the subject, it occupies not more than one-third part of the entire Algerian Sahara. Elsewhere rock, clay and muddy lake are the prevailing features, interspersed with not infrequent date groves and villages, the product of artesian wells or excavated spaces or river oases. Even Sahara, in short, to give it its due, is not by any means so black as it's painted.—Cornhill Magazine.

—At an industrial establishment in Quakertown, Penn., a sign is posted reading as follows: "No loafing here. Employes do enough."

A MEDLEY OF MARVELS.

The Processes Employed in the Making of Flint Glass.

Flint-glass is the general term for all the multiform utensils and ornaments (apart from windows and dark bottles) which make glass an omnipresent blessing in modern life. The distinctive peculiarity of flint-glass is the presence in it of lead, which imparts a brilliancy unlike that of most other glass. The lack-luster surface of all the old objects of glass made before the English invention of a lead formula is noticeable. Lead oxide was originally used only in most expensive glass prepared from calcined flints. But gradually it has crept into many grades, down to the most common materials for household and fancy wares, and for all transparent bottles, giving them all a finer luster than was otherwise obtained until the recent invention of lime glass. And the costliest of all glass, that used for optical lenses and imitation gems, still gains its extraordinary weight and refractive power from lead. The honors of skill in flint-glass production are broadly divided among the nations, England taking the lead in the crystal or purest flint-glass used for cutting; Italy (Venice) in colored designs more brilliant than any made in the days of the republic, when flint-glass was not known; Switzerland in imitation gems; Germany in cheap vases; France in lens disks; and America in pressed glass and cheap tableware. Recently a cheaper flint-glass has been introduced into American pressed ware, in which lime is substituted for lead, yet which retains much of the luster and clearness of lead flint.

Flint-glass is either blown, molded or pressed, and frequently all three methods may be seen together in the same establishment.

A flint-glass factory is a most entertaining medley of marvels. As you enter the great building that surrounds the huge chimney the first impression is that you are in a human ant-hill rumbling with inordinate activity. Or perhaps the sensation is better described as a plunge into a purgatorial chamber of industrious demons. In the center the openings in the gigantic furnace dazzle you like glaring eyes from a soul of fire; but the glow comes really from molten glass in the dozen "monkey-pots" about the blaze. Scores of workers, boys, youths and men, throng in restless confusion. It looks as if every one were running about on some impish deed of his own fancy. But stand still and watch closely, and you will see it is all a great system of human clock-work, each movement fitting nicely into the whole effect. The men at the furnace, who seemed at first to be devils thrusting pitchforks into the blazing depths to toast their victims, are only gathering metal on their punties. When a sufficiently large lump has been collected the man wanders off with it. You think he will certainly burn some one with that burning ball of fire, they are all bustling about him so incessantly. But follow him carefully and you see him silently hand the tube to an older man, who blows the glass into a large globe, and sits down to play with it at a bench which has a horizontal iron bar on each side of him to roll the tube on. Back and forth he rolls it like a toy, and the glass keeps curiously changing its shape. He has made a hole in the globe and has enlarged it into a symmetrical opening, and now the glass is cooled so that he can do nothing more. Will anybody in all that hurrying crowd help him? Instantly a young man appears, and without a word he holds up to the cool glass his long tube with a disk of red-hot glass on the end, which fastens to it. The man at the bench scratches the globe, jars it, and it leaves his bar. Off the other man runs with it to the "glory-hole," where the broken end is quickly heated again into softness. Then he hurries back with it to the bench man, who renews his play. A couple of minutes more and suddenly you perceive that he has made a perfect lamp shade, which a stroke detaches from the iron rod into a small bed of sand. A small boy carries it off on a stick to the annealing furnace, and now the gatherer is on hand again with a fresh lump of metal to begin the process again. Turn to the next man sitting at his work, and you notice him finishing a smaller charge into a lamp chimney, shaping the top by a mold. Here is a man amusing himself with a small bunch of soft glass on his rod. You are sure he can have no serious purpose in turning and bending it into those ridiculous shapes. Quickly a boy seizes it from him, and you can not trace him. It has gone over to a fancy vase, where it was needed to complete the ornament. So each bench has its own little task of skill, and keeps repeating it over and over, and each boy of the multitude (there are two or more to every man) has his own particular duties. He pops up always in the moment and place where he is needed. All the workers are busy as their wits can make them, for they work by the piece, and the number of things made determines their wages. They are grouped into sets or "shops" of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a shop, the most skilful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling molds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven. The only way to learn the glass trade is through long apprenticeship in these four stages. And no apprentice is permitted to enter the full privilege and wages of a master-workman without the consent of the order. By this severe means of apprenticeship the glass-workers keep the skill of their trade in their own control, much like the old Venetian artisans, and practically dictate their own prices to employers.—Harper's Magazine.

THE TURQUOISE.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Values of Precious Persian Gems.

Turquoises are found in Thibet, China, and the neighborhood of Mount Sinai, but the supply for jewelers' purposes comes almost wholly from the celebrated Persian mines. Very little was known about these till a remarkably interesting and exhaustive report upon them was recently furnished to the British Foreign Office by Mr. A. Houtum Schindler, who was for a short time director of the mines. They are situated in a range of mountains bounding on the north an open plain in the Bar-i-Maden district, thirty-two miles northwest of Nishapur, in the province of Khorassan. Botanists tell us that the brightest blue is seen on Alpine flowers. If pure mountain air could be supposed to brighten the color of a gem as well as a flower, there is no want of it where these turquoise veins occur. Their position is between five and six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and a strong north wind blows almost continually over the ridges of the hills, rendering the situation very healthy. Wheat, barley and mulberry trees grow well on the slopes of the lower of these heights. * * * At the mines the turquoises are roughly divided into three classes of first, second and third qualities. All the stones of good and fast color and favorable shape belong to the first class. But how curiously these vary in value will be best understood by quoting Mr. Schindler's own words: "It is impossible to fix any price, or classify them according to different qualities. I have not yet seen two stones alike. A stone two-thirds of an inch in length, two-fifths of an inch in width, and about half an inch in thickness, cut *pikani* (conical) shape, was valued at Meshed at $1,500; another, of about the same size, shape and cut, was valued at only $400. Turquoises of the size of a pea are sometimes sold for $40. The color most prized is the deep blue of the sky. A small speck of a lighter color, which only connoisseurs can distinguish, or an almost unappreciable tinge of green decreases the value considerably. Then there is that undefinable property of a good turquoise, the *zal*, something like the 'water' of a diamond or the lustre of a pearl; a fine colored turquoise without the *zal* is not worth much." He subsequently adds: "The above-mentioned three-hundred-pound Meshed turquoise was bought from the finder by one of the Rish-i-safids (elders of the village) for $15; the latter sold it still uncut at Meshed for $190. As soon as it was cut its true value became apparent, and it was sent to Paris, where it was valued at $3,000. The second purchaser, however, received only $1,700 for it; the difference was gained by the agents." Among the fine turquoises in the possession of the Shah there is one valued at $10,000. The best stones of the second class are worth about $150 per pound, while the most inferior will scarcely bring a twentieth part of this price. The latter are chiefly used in Persia for the decoration of swords, horse-trappings, pipe-heads and the common kinds of jewelry. Small cut turquoises of a slightly better quality than these sell at the rate of from 25 to 75 cents per one thousand. In the third class are included stones unsalable in Persia, as well as large flat stones, some of which are esteemed for amulets, brooches, buckles, and the like. The prices given there will be more than doubled when the turquoises are sold in Europe.—*Chambers' Journal.*

OLD VESSELS.

The Most Venerable Craft Afloat on the Deep Blue Sea.

An interesting discussion took place between a number of Down East sea captains who congregated in Captain Hughes' tug-boat office, on Walnut street, the other evening. The subject was the oldest American merchant vessel afloat. Captain Kelley, one of the oldest of the number, said that the oldest merchant vessel now afloat under the American flag was built in 1815. Captain Hughes, in whose office the discussion took place, a retired mariner, said that he noticed a few days ago the arrival at New Bedford, Mass., of the American bark Rousseau, Captain Wicks from St. Helena, after a passage of fifty-seven days, with a cargo of 1,300 barrels of sperm oil, 180 barrels of whale oil, and 700 barrels of bones. "This vessel," continued Captain Hughes, "was built in this city in 1801. She is a double-decked vessel of 305 tons register, which in those days was considered an enormous craft. She was built for the Stephen Girard Line of packet ships, and ran on that line out of this port for years. The Rousseau is now classed as well as the ordinary vessels of ten years old, and is taken much care of on account of her great age. She is owned by S. Osborne, Jr., of New Bedford."

The discusssion continued several hours, and nearly every ship of the past century was talked over by the mariners, and their qualities compared with those of to-day.

In looking over the old records of shipping the oldest merchant vessel afloat was found to be the bark True Love, of London, 296 tons register. This vessel was built in this city in 1764; making her now one hundred and twenty-two years old. She is owned by John S. Ward, of London, a large owner of vessel property. The True Love is yet in active service.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The American maid is bound to shine conspicuous wherever she goes. An American girl writes to the New York *World* from Berlin: "We, from America, were the sensation of the evening, for here, in Germany, they do not reverse in dancing, but go around in a ring one way continuously. When we began to dance the people looked at us in wonder, and then the Princess Wilhelmina caught sight of us and called the attention of the Crown Prince and Princess, and they watched us all through the dance. So it was all through the evening, wherever we danced all gazed curiously at us."

THE ALUMINUM AGE.

A Metal That May Revolutionize Shipbuilding and Other Construction.

The world has had its ages of stone and bronze. We are now passing through the iron age. Will this be succeeded by an age of aluminum? We believe that it will. It taxes one's imagination a little, we confess, but not one's credulity to see in the mind's eye the bright and beautiful aluminum replacing black and ugly iron in most of the latter's uses.

Fancy houses made of aluminum instead of iron. The weight of the new metal is only a third as much as iron, with equal or greater tensile strength. The girders and the plates could be cast and readily handled in sizes far larger than those to which architectural iron is now confined. Perhaps whole fronts of modern-sized houses could be moulded in a single piece. This would greatly facilitate building operations which are now slow.

Aluminum is as fire proof as iron. The larger the plates of the metal composing the side of the house the less liable they are to be warped and curled by intense heat. A building with aluminum walls, such as we have described, would survive a great conflagration in which iron structures of existing patterns would wither and crumble to the ground. As aluminum never rusts, a house constructed of it would always exhibit a silvery, glistening surface. It would require no cleaning, except as smoke or dust might gradually dim its native beauty. A sponge and water would bring all that back. Whenever aluminum is cheap enough for house building, steamships will be made of it. This will be a revolution in ocean commerce. Hulls of aluminum ships will weigh only a third as much as iron ones of equal tonnage. They will be as strong and secure against damage from collision as iron vessels now are. Their far greater bouyancy will be to that extent an increase of safety.

Passenger cars made of aluminum in light and graceful patterns—including wheels of the same metal—need weigh no more than wooden cars of our day, and they would be incombustible, and would not be readily crumpled up or smashed into splinters by collisions. The perils of railroad traveling in the age of aluminum will be much less than now.

The ductility of aluminum will render it the best of all possible materials for bridges. The weight of the wire ropes, as also of the bridge itself, for a given span, being but one third that of iron, engineers will perform feats of bridge building now wholly beyond their powers. The age of aluminum will be the age of bridges. They will probably be thrown over the East and North rivers at intervals of every few blocks.

With the sufficient cheapening of aluminum may come the realization of the flying machine. One great obstacle to the success of aerial navigation is the difficulty of supplying a practical motor either to propel or to steer the balloon. The want is still more seriously felt if the design is to dispense with gas and imitate merely the movement of a bird's wing or a fish's tail in cleaving the air.

The small weight of an aluminum engine, driven by compressed air, gas or electricity, compared with its iron equivalent, undoubtedly makes the ultimate success of air ships more probable than before.

The sources of supply are inexhaustible. Iron, copper, silver, gold are found in localities geographically small. But one of the most universally distributed materials of the earth beneath our feet is clay, the metallic base of which is aluminum. Having boundless faith in the ingenuity of man to overcome difficulties, we confidently expect him to wrest this now stubborn metal from its superabundant combinations, and enable the world soon to enter on an age of aluminum!—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

BLANKER'S MISTAKE.

He Acts as Chief Mourner at the Wrong Man's Funeral.

A week or more ago a gentleman whom we will call Mr. Blank died, and the time and place of his funeral were announced in the papers. Another gentleman, whom we will call Blanker, saw the notice and said to himself:

"Dear, dear, my old friend and benefactor is dead. I knew he was in Washington and intended to call on him, but now it is too late." And he censured himself for his neglect of the man who had been his friend when he sorely needed a friend.

Tortured by his conscience he sought to make up as best he could for his fault. He sent the most magnificent floral piece he could buy and, on the day of the funeral, was one of the most demonstrattve of the mourners.

After the casket had been lowered into the grave and the ceremonies were at an end the repentant Mr. Blanker turned with tears streaming from his eyes and said to a gentleman walking beside him toward the carriage:

"I am almost heartbroken at the loss of my dear old friend."

"Was he a relative?" asked the other compassionately.

"No, but we went all through the war together and he was my best friend and benefactor afterward."

"There must be some mistake," said the gentleman. "Mr. Blank was not in the army. He has been in this country only a few years."

"The duece you say!" said Blanker, forgetting his grief; "then, by thunder, I've been chief mourner at the wrong man's funeral." And he straightway looked up his old friend, who was in excellent health. It cost Blanker a good deal for flowers, but that isn't a circumstance to what it has since cost him for wine.—Washington Post.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

Useful Improvements in the Style of Under Garments and Winter Dresses.

"They won't stay down! They hunch up just as soon as I pull my stockings on!" used to be the impatient complaint every morning, when our boy first attempted dressing his feet alone, with long drawers reaching to the ankle.

"Wrap the anklet of the drawers leg snug round your ankle, so; now bring up the stocking, quick, so fashion;" or, "Curl your heel and toes into the drawers' anklet; now up with stocking before the drawers leg can slip, so fashion, don't you see?" Frankie's father would say encouragingly, while watching his boy's struggles to keep his drawers legs down while his stockings went up. But Frankie didn't see, and "so fashion" wasn't the fashion at all that those refractory anklets persisted in following, so, after being called again and again from my breakfast-getting, to help the little fellow dress, I became so interested in the matter that I invented this way of keeping drawers from hitching above the ankle, though since I have found other mothers who, long before my day, adopted the same method.

At opposite edges of each anklet I sewed a six-inch strip of white web elastic, making a loop which slips under the sole of the foot and holds the garment in place.

I used tape for loops at first, but Frankie complained they would not give, and bound his feet, so I resorted to elastic straps, and, though they are washed as often as the drawers, they have not yet so lost elasticity that there is any complaint.

The mornings are so fully occupied it is a great help if the little people will dress themselves, and they can do it if their under garments are so fitted as to button in front.

Last winter I turned a new leaf in this matter. I cut and remodeled all their shirts, "nighties" and underwaists so that they have front closings, and even the little four-year-old, under this new arrangement, could nearly dress and undress herself, requiring help only about the buttons of her dress and tire. This winter she is ambitious to close even those, and often comes running out into the kitchen when I am getting breakfast, to twirl herself before me, radiant and fresh as a dewy, newly blossomed sweet pea, in her pink and white apron, proudly saying: "See, mamma, I did dress myself all alone!"

As soon as our little folks are up on stinging winter mornings, they flock on to the warm hearth rug before the sitting-room's open fire, and it occupies them and spares me interruptions, since they found can dress themselves from stockings to collar, with a little help now and then from each other.

The children's arms need looking over several times a day to make sure that little sleeves and wristlets of under garments are smoothly down in place, for often, in dressing or in their evolutions and ablutions through the day, wristlets and sleeves are pused up, making an uncomfortable, binding wad about the elbow, sometimes cruelly chafing and choking the little arm, which causes the child to be irritable and troublesome.

The children's every-day winter dresses break and fray with wear so quickly about the lower front of the skirt, we have trimmed all such skirts with a plaited or ruffled flounce, which has needed replacing across front gores onces, sometimes twice, before the dress was outworn.

Instead of a single ruffle with hemmed edges and of such depth that a tape is necessary underneath to hold the plaits in place, we like better to trim such every-day flannel little dresses with two plaited, narrow frills of stout flannel like dress; so narrow no tapes are required, and with pinked or notched edges. Such ruffles do not break in the plaits so quickly as those of greater depth, and when the pinked edges are worn ragged, pare ruffle even and again pink.—*Clarissa Potter, in Good Housekeeping.*

HINTS TO EMPLOYES.

The Spirit of the Man Who Succeeds and the Traits of Him Who Fails.

There is only one spirit that achieves a great success. The man who seeks only how to make himself most useful, whose aim is to render himself indispensable to his employer, whose whole being is animated with the purpose to fill the largest possible place in the walk assigned to him, has in the exhibition of that spirit the guarantee of success. He commands the situation, and shall walk in the light of prosperity all his days. On the other hand, the man who accepts the unwholesome advice of the demagogue and seeks only how little he may do, and how easy he may render his place and not lose his employment altogether, is unfit for service. As soon as there is a supernumerary on the list he becomes disengaged as least valuable to his employer. The man who is afraid of doing too much is near of kin to him who seeks to do nothing, and was begot in the same family. They are neither of them in the remotest degree a relation to the man whose willingness to do every thing possible to his touch places him at the head of the active list.—*Scientific American.*

—A store clerk in a small mining town near Mariposa, Cal., was sitting on the counter, when a wild boar issued from an adjoining thicket and rushed into the building and made an attack on the clerk's legs. The young man was considerably lacerated about the lower part of his body before the animal was killed by rescuers.—*San Francisco Call.*

FLORIDA WILD HOGS.

Fierce Little Man-Eaters Whose Natures Know No Fear.

One of the many terrors that the Northern huntsman has to deal with in Southern Florida is the ferocious wild hog. No one who has not encountered this animal can appreciate its thorough "cussedness." They are among the fiercest animals that inhabit the wilds of any land, although but little is known of them right here in our own country. The wild hog of Florida will attack any thing; he seems to fear nothing, and is by great odds a bolder fighter than the bear. There is nothing foxy about him. He does not possess any of the traits of the coyote or the wolf, but will march fearlessly into a fight, alone, unaided, and with the odds against him. When assailed he becomes a fiend incarnate and will attack any thing from a cougar to an alligator. He has none of the fear which the latter possesses, and while he keeps away from the cavernous jaws of the alligator as much as possible, yet he does not fear to assail him, and if on dry land, will swoop down upon the alligator without the slightest provocation, and the chances are that in less than an hour's time there will not be a shred of the alligator left to tell of the terrible conflict, except the hide and skull.

The huntsman would rather run into a school of sleeping, man-eating, alligators, or a den of rattlesnakes, than take his chances with the hog. He is by far the most dangerous foe that a hunter can encounter in the wilderness. If he stumbles upon a pack of them unknowingly he is, nine times out of ten, a dead hunter. Even should he succeed in killing any of them, he does not escape, for their dismal death portending howls soon bring reinforcements by the dozen. They attack the hunter at all points. While some are snarling and snapping at his legs, others are springing upon him from all sides, some have him by the throat, and others are upon his arms.

To shake them off is an utter impossibility. It can not be done. Soon the hunter becomes weak, and sinks to the ground from utter exhaustion. When this stage arrives the balance is comparatively easy work for the hog, and the sportsman soon shares the same fate as the luckless alligator. Their teeth are small and as sharp as a razor, and they have been known to gnaw at a tree for hours in their mad efforts to appease their hunger.

Should a hunter be fortunate enough on running across them to have a good-sized tree within easy distance, he may save his life by taking to it, but he is even then in a bad way. The hogs are bound to scent him out, and as soon as they do they are sure to range themselves about the base of the tree and remain there for hours, until hunger compels them to start in search of pabulum. Even then the old-timers will not leave until they have thoroughly shown their disgust by champing their foaming jaws at the fugitive; and their little eyes, full of malice, seem to snap sparks of ferocious fire. For a Northerner who contemplates hunting in South Florida, I would advise him to steer clear of the everglades, unless accompanied by an experienced native, who knows the haunts of these man-eaters, and how to contend with him.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

THE HIGHEST CATARACT.

A Water-Fall that Makes a Plunge of Nearly Two Thousand Feet.

The lake is about four and a half miles long by a mile to a mile and a half wide. On either side huge mountains rise almost perpendicularly from the water's edge, covered with snow and ice, and waterfalls come tumbling down on all sides. On the right Terror peaks and Giants' gates (7,000 feet) are the most remarkable features. Ducks of every variety skim upon the surface of the lake, such as paradise, blue mountains, gray and teal. These abound and pay little heed to strangers Several gigantic mountains—among them the Castle, the Danger, Mount Hall, and Mount Daniel—surround us, rising from 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, and we saw some fine avalanches coming down the Barron slopes with a thundering roar. Several rivers fall into the head of the lake. We selected the center one, which turned out to be the Poseidon, and after rowing about two miles up, night coming on, we camped. I must leave to some able writer the work of picturing to the world in suitable language the grandeur of what will soon be known as the highest waterfall in the world. It consists of three leaps in almost direct line, but when standing about a quarter of a mile away it has the appearance of a straight leap with two breaks. The two upper leaps are equi-distant and the lower one shorter. The water issues from a narrow defile in the rock at the top of the precipice; it then makes one grand leap of 815 feet into a rocky basin on the face of the cliff; issuing forth once more it makes another fine leap of 751 feet, and then goes tumbling headlong in one wild dash of 338 feet into the pool right at the foot of the precipice. It will thus be seen that the total height of the fall is 1,904 feet, thus making it the highest waterfall that has yet been discovered in the world. Proceeding right on to the pool in the foot—hewn out, we are told, by the heavy fall of water from the mound of stones and debris projected over in times of flood—at the expense, however, of getting drenched in the spray—a splendid view of the whole is obtained; and when the sun is shining the effect is enhanced by a beautiful rainbow of colors of the most brilliant kind conceivable. This bow is in nearly a full circle, and the closer you get to it the smaller it grows, till it is right in front of your face—a brilliant-hued ring a yard in diameter."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY OCTOBER 5 1889

No other State or Territory will be more benefited by irrigation works than Nevada. There are tens of thousands of acres of the best of land in the State that only need water storage to make as good returns as any land west of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is pleasant, and for all persons with weak lungs, the best in the world. Fine valleys are scattered all over the State where all the farm products and fruits of the temperate zones can be grown, and all these of the highest excellence. When water is stored to irrigate these valleys the State will support a very large population, and the yield of the soil will far exceed in value the millions poured out from the mines. Certain newspapers of Nevada keep on urging the annexation of Utah in order to increase the population of the State. These papers would do well to remember the old proverb, "Better an empty house than a bad tenant." Every paper in Nevada can do good service to the State by clearly and truthfully making known to the world the extent of land that may be fertilized in its own section by water storage. The people of Eastern California are very deeply interested in the prosperity of Nevada; our interests are very closely connected. For this reason we do not wish to see Utah annexed to Nevada; Such connection would bring the Mormon evil to our own doors; for instead of "settling the Mormon question," it would spread the plague over the whole State of Nevada.

A Rotation with Live Stock.

A practical farmer suggests in American Agriculturist the wisdom of a system of rotation with live stock. He says: Late in August I had four hens "come off" with about forty Langshan chicks. These, hatched from the same lot of eggs, were fed in the same way and managed under exactly similar conditions right through except that three hens with thirty chicks were placed and kept on a comparatively new piece of land, while the fourth hen, with the remainder of the chickens, had to be satisfied with quarters in the old poultry yard. Those on new soil grew with wonderful rapidity, and have always remained perfectly healthy, while the chicks in the old yard, although taking a fine start, soon began to droop and to die off, until now there is not one left. Diarrhea took them all. As thorough or (as I am tempted to call it) "wide" rotation is one of the best and most simple preventives of fungus diseases in cereals, vegetables and fruits, and often of injurious insects, so, if practiced with poultry, it must aid in preventing the attacks of cholera, dysentery, catarrh, and especially that dread of the poultry keeper, the gapes, as it is well known that moist ground is one of the links in the transfer chain of the gape worm from one fowl or chick to another. The same principle, carried out in the management of hogs, is a reasonably sure protection from the attacks of swine plague or cholera, as I have had frequent opportunity to observe.

Elevators for Home Use.

The ingenious plan proposed by a Berlin inventor, of a simple and inexpensive elevator for private dwellings in place of the ordinary staircase, has attracted some attention as a long felt desideratum. It is on the principle of the inclined railway, and the motive power is furnished by the city water, which is applied in the cellar; each flight has its separate chair, so that, for example, one person can ascend from the first to the second story while another is on his way from the second to the third, or still another is descending from the fifth to the fourth. The chair, being of the width of the human body, requires but little space, and still leaves a free passage for any who wish to walk up or down instead of riding. It is set in motion by a simple pressure upon one of its arms, while after it has been used it slides back to the bottom step, its descent being regulated in such a manner that the carrying of a passenger is a matter of entire safety.—New York Telegram.

The Enterprising Reporter's Capture.

When Sara, the famous high kicker, was here with Emily Soldene, she was written up and illustrated in the columns of the paper which seems to have a weakness for high kickers. When the article on Sara was written up it was desired to obtain her portrait for a cut. Fred Hall was then the city editor and he directed one of his reporters to call on Sara and secure a picture from her. In about an hour he returned to the office. He entered the local room and said: "Mr. Hall, I couldn't get her picture, but here's Sara," and the wonderful high kicker pirouetted gracefully into the sanctum, while Mr. Hall removed his pipe from his mouth and gazed at her in amazement through his glasses. Then he hastily directed that she be removed to the artist's room and sketched. —Chicago Herald.

Low satin shoes laced up with silk ribbon are finished at the top by a bow of ribbon nearly an inch wide that will fall over the toe, thus relieving the stiff line about the ankle where the shoe ends. A few of the red and leather half shoes have narrow gilt or silver braid laced back and forth across the toe, while some have tiny spangles tacked all over side and toe.

TOILERS IN STRIPES.

SHOEMAKING IN THE KINGS COUNTY (N. Y.) PENITENTIARY.

Turning Out Three Thousand Pairs of Shoes Daily—Wonderful Machines Employed—Free Labor in the Building. Women Who Work and Never Smile.

That immense stone structure on Nostrand avenue, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is the King's County penitentiary, one of the most widely known and best managed institutions in the United States. About seven hundred men and women are confined there.

The most interesting part of the institution is the big shoe factory, which is situated on the eastern end of the building. It is a T shaped building, three stories in height.

Here 500 convicts are engaged in making shoes for the Bay State Shoe and Leather company, a corporation which has made a vast fortune out of convict labor. It gets its shop rent, steam power, labor and all for about $5,500 a month—about one-quarter of what it would cost the employer of honest labor.

The men and boys who work in the prison factory range in age from 15 to 65 years. Some are ninety day men and others are long term men. They wear the rough, striped shoddy garb, the popular fashion in all prisons.

MACHINES WITH BRAINS.

Each man gets a day's task and he is kept at it until it is finished. Some of the inmates are very expert and finish their share of the work as early as 3 o'clock. Three thousand pairs of shoes are turned out of the prison every day.

All the instructors and overseers are citizens who reside outside of the penitentiary. In passing through the shop they can be readily distinguished from the inmates, who are uniformed, shaved and close cropped.

The factory is especially interesting. It is arranged and managed like any big factory of the kind. The machines used are of the most approved patterns. They perform without exciting comment things which would have been considered most wonderful a few years ago. They are especially adapted for the common work which the company manufactures.

There is one little simple looking machine which, as if by magic, chops and changes thin little sheets of wood into shoe pegs, and then drives them into the soles of shoes at one operation in so short a time that the visitor is amazed. The cold machine works and throbs as if endowed with a head, heart and intelligence.

Another machine that is driving men out of the business was working away, guided by a convict mechanic. This machine attaches a heel to a shoe and then trims the heel as nicely as a human hand could do the work and much faster. It was a powerful implement, and every time it moved it looked as if it was going to crush the shoe into pulp.

One or two blows fastened the heel to the shoe. The turn of a crank set the trimmer in motion and it rapidly peeled the rough edges off the heel and left it ready for the burnisher—the man who polishes the edges of the heels or soles.

The reporter saw another noisy little machine in operation. It does a great deal of work and does it well. The machine not only punched the holes for laces, but drove eyelets into them at the same time.

Another machine sent two needles flying and they sewed a double row of stitches at one time. This reduces vamping to one operation.

The reporter was shown every machine. It is the custom of the prisoners to show every visitor a sample of the work they are engaged upon. They hand it without saying a word. The rules forbid any conversation on the part of the inmates. The reporter passed through the building without hearing a single word. The citizen mechanics and keepers alone are allowed to speak.

SILENT AS THE TOMB.

Some of the men become experts at some part of the trade. None of them ever can learn it all through, because machinery is supplanting hand work. When they become free they frequently manage to get good situations.

Two keepers guard each floor, but in case of an outbreak, a score of men would be ready for action in a minute. The prisoners there, however, as a rule, are well behaved.

The keeper opened a door and the reporter found himself in a room filled with bright, cheerful, chatting and neatly dressed girls. They were bent over machines or tables, working busily. They are employed on fancy work by the company. They go to the penitentiary every morning and leave it every night for their homes.

The reporter was then escorted to a low frame structure in the middle of the yard. The scene here was altogether different. The room was bright and cheerful, but it was silent as a tomb, although forty women were in it. They were prisoners. Some of them had very hardened faces marked by an I-don't-care expression; others looked as if they had abandoned all hope. Only one turned around to see who had come.

These unfortunate women were attired in rough blue dresses. They were engaged in shoemaking. They are, of course, kept apart from the men prisoners and isolated from the respectable girls who work in the prison. Some of them are life prisoners confined for homicide.

There were desperate women in that room—women who have terrorized men in their time, but the discipline is so perfect there that order is maintained by a single matron seated on an elevated platform which enables her to see all over the room. Her only assistant is a lady overseer.—New York Journal.

Bribed with Tobacco.

A suggestive yarn about the abuse of the fee system by constables is told by a Gardiner, Me., man. Officers down on the Kennebec have pocketed lots of money from fees for arresting tramps. It seems to have been the custom in times gone by that when one of these gentlemen of leisure was committed to jail he was presented with a plug of tobacco by the officer who arrested him, with the understanding that when his time had expired and he came round on the circuit again he should look out for his official friend and help him to get another fee. The increase of this branch of the police duty caused competition to spring up among the members of the force, and it is stated as a fact that some of the bribes of tobacco ran as high as a pound.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How It Is Done in Mexico.

"Like the alcalde of Lagos," Como el alcalde de Lagos, is an expression current throughout a large part of Mexico to denote any trying or ludicrous position that a man is placed in because both his hands are full. The story runs:

Once went an alcalde of Lagos to church. And in his right hand he carried his staff of office, and as he entered the church he lifted off and held in his left hand his hat. Then he sought to put the holy water upon his forehead; but this he could not do, for both his hands were full. Then in a while a bold resolve entered his heart, and he plunged his head into the font.

Before the plaza that is in the midst of the town of Lagos was set in order, as it now is, there was in the middle of it a deep and wide hole. And this hole caused the town council (ayuntamiento) much concern, for they perceived that it was a dangerous place, into which the unwary might fall in the dark and be killed or maimed. So a meeting of the council was called, and it was decided that the hole should be filled. And to get earth to fill it a hole was dug beside it. And, behold, when it was full there was a new hole, as deep and as wide as that which was filled! Then in the same way did they set about filling the new hole, and again was the same result, only now the hole no longer was in the middle of the plaza, but over at the side of it in the street that goes out toward the north. And again they filled it, and so continued, until at last the hole was far out in the northern suburb of the town. And there they suffered the hole to remain, for there it did no harm.—Scribner's Magazine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Emelie Thiebaut, the Administratrix of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order authorizing, empowering, and directing her to mortgage the East half of the South west quarter, South west quarter of the South west quarter of section twenty-six, and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of section thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the purposes, and for the amount stated in said petition, or for such lesser amount as to the said Court may seem meet; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Superior Court on Monday, the 14th day of October 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Superior Court at the Court house, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted, to the said Administratrix, authorizing, empowering and directing her to mortgage the real property belonging to said estate, to wit: The East half of the South west quarter, South west quarter of South west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and North east quarter of North west quarter of Section Thirty-five, Township Twelve South, of Range Thirty four East Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the sum of $840.19, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet; all of which more fully appears by the said petition now on file in the Clerk's office, and to which reference is here made for further particulars. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN RE-FITTED,
—And a large—
SWIMMING BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE
BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
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ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.
BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of his above well known and favorably known public resort, can be assured of finding there the best of livery teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
G. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries & canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

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Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Independence Hotel,
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		11 00 a m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		1 25 a m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne		5 05 p m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning		6 25 p. m.		10 05 a. m.
Sodа Springs		7 5 p m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville		8 45 p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	9 20 p. m	Lv.	7 10 a. m
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a m		5 25 p. m.
Benton		11 40 a m		1 35 p. m
Basalt Creek		1 50p. m.		11 00 a. m.
Alvord		2. 5 p. m		10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m		7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5 45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
S. G. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
Sept 21-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 93½
Lead, 3.95
Copper, 10.60
Tin, 20.75
Sugar, .06¼
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 17 @ 20.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

TUESDAY, October 1st.

Grant vs. Walker—Filed notice of motion for a new trial. P. Reddy, attorney for Plaintiff.

Swansea Mining Company vs. John Dunphy et als.—Filed notice of motion to set aside or vacate order of dismissal. Order allowing Defendant to file cross-complaint. Filed cross-complaint. Filed Petition of P. Reddy to be made a party Defendant. Filed notice of motion to ask leave to file amended answer.

WEDNESDAY, October 2d.

Swansea Mining Company vs. John Dunphy et als.—Order setting aside or vacating order dismissing order. Filed amended answer. Filed order that P. Reddy be made a party Defendant.

Governor Waterman is publicly announced as a candidate for re-election.

George Collins, of Warm Spring, has opened a butcher shop in Candelaria.

B. Rosenthal, the Hawthorne sprinter, wants to run any of the Inyo county foot-racers for $250 or $500 a side.

Judge Hannah and John A. Lank have purchased what is known as the Reddy place at Independence for $5,000.

The State rate of taxation for 1889 is $7 22 on the $1,000. Last year it was $5.04, being an increase of $2.18.

A good delegation from Independence and Lone Pine will attend the fair at Bishop next week. Everybody should go who can.

Arthur Smith, C. Walter and Matt. McDonald have gone to Cerro Gordo to work on the new waterworks Mr. Farrington is putting in.

Dr. J. D. Blair was awarded a special premium of five dollars for a display of waxwork. This was overlooked in the published list.

Mr. F. Schabbell was awarded a premium of twenty dollars for the best milch cow. This was overlooked in the list published last week.

Mr. D. E. Gilbert arrived at Independence last Monday from his home in Fresno County. He is visiting his brother Mr. A. D. Gilbert.

William Crapo, Albert Sainz, William Avery and F. S. Wallace have sold all their water claims at Cerro Gordo to the Union Mining Company

Hon. Patrick Reddy arrived at Independence last Monday. He has since been at Cerro Gordo, Keeler and other points looking after various interests.

Mr. McIver intends to make an exhibit of raisins at next fair of 18th District. This will be the first fruit offering from land irrigated by the Eastside canal.

Rev. J. H De La Motyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.; at Georges Creek at three o'clock p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening.

Mr. H. T. Thomsen's boy disappeared suddenly at the close of the fair last week. All the girls were crowded about him at the pavilion and some of them must have got away with him.

A. R. Conklin left town on Thursday morning for San Francisco, to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge which meets there next week. Mrs. Conklin accompanied Mr. Conklin to San Francisco.

Senator Stanford's stallion, Palo Alto, now has the fastest record of any trotting stallion. At Stockton last week he trotted three heats in the following time, 2:16½; 2:17¾, and 2:13¾. This time has never been equaled by any stallion in a race.

The bankers of Los Angeles have offered $100,000 at a law rate of interest to insure the working of the grape crop into wine and brandy, and this is now being done. The price of grapes has very largely increased already.

Dr. Woodin came up from Olancha Thursday evening and said he thought Gus. Walker and the other two men who were blood-poisoned may recover. They are still in a critical condition and the Doctor left town next morning to attend them.

Mr. W. Walker has tried a variety of tomatoes called the "Brazilian fig." He has just cured and packed some of the fruit and it makes a very good substitute for figs. The tomatoes are a little smaller than figs, and of a yellow color.

The contest of W. L. Slack and Robert W. McIntyre for 160 acres of school land situated in section 16, Township 12 of this county, has been referred to the Superior Court for adjudication by the State Surveyor General.

Every tax-payer in the county should have a copy of the annual address made by the President of the 18th District Association at the close of the fair last week. They would find it profitable reading. It will be published in the proceedings of the State Agricultural Association, issued from the State Printing Office.

The Board of Supervisors meets next Monday to make the tax levy. On Monday the matter of refunding the county indebtedness will be acted upon. We understand that Supervisor Sneden has received a proposition from parties in Sacramento or San Francisco to place the bonds at 5½ per cent.

Copies of the Constitution and By Laws of the 18th District Agricultural Association can be had at the office of the Secretary at Independence. Section 9 of the Constitution is particularly commended to the attention of life members; it contains the following: "Any member who shall attempt to deceive or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the Society may be expelled by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Board, &c." It may become necessary to take action under this rule.

The Silver Question.

A National Silver Convention will be held at St. Louis at an early date. The purpose of the Convention is to take steps to secure the remonetization of silver. The following letter was received a few days ago:

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION }
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1889. }

MR. C. MULHOLLAND: *Dear Sir:*—I address these lines to you with the view of enlisting your hearty co-operation to the National Silver Convention, to be held in this city at an early date. At the same time would thank you for any information or suggestion bearing on the subject. The Silver Question is a matter of great importance to the West and South, and it shall be the work of the coming Convention to discuss that subject in all its commercial bearings, and to take measures to forward the interest of Silver coinage and the general use of silver as a money metal.

Yours truly,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

Useless Example.

"Man will be man to all eternity", So said Mokana the veiled prophet, and so it is. In spite of all the warnings that are given people will go on kindling fires with kerosene and pulling loaded guns toward them by the muzzle. On Wednesday A. Rambo was up in the Sierra mountains north of Big Pine, with his band of sheep. He placed a loaded shot-gun against a sheepcorral, and afterward reached over the fence for the weapon, pulling it toward him by the muzzle. Of course the weapon exploded by the hammer catching on the fence; the charge went through his right arm, between the shoulder and elbow. The arm is horribly mangled and the bone broken very badly. The brother of Mr. Rambo brought him to Independence and he is under the care of Mrr. Dr. Woodin. The Doctor says she can save the arm but it will never again be strong. Mr. Rambo is very cheerful and laughs as if the affair were only a little fun.

The Swansea Mining Suit.

On the 29th of July the suit of the Swansea Mining Company, Plantiffs, vs. John Dunphy et als., Defendants, was dismissed in the Superior Court on motion of counsel for Plaintiff. On the 1st inst the Defendants were allowed to file a cross-complaint. On the 2d inst. the Defendants filed an amendsd answer and petition asking that P. Reddy, who had purchased a one-third interest in the property affected by the said suit, be made a party defendant, which was granted by the Court. Counsel for defendants alleging that the dismissal of the suit was irregular. The property in question is that certain mine at Cerro Gordo known as the O'Keefe and Dunphy mine, which proves to be a very valuable property.

Steady Progress

The records in the office of the Secretary of the 18th District Agricultural Association, show that the receipts this year from pavilion and race track, and from race entries, exceed the receipts from the same sources last year by a small fraction less than twelve per cent. This is proof enough that interest in the fair is steadily increasing, and a refutation of the statements made to the contrary. The management of the fair this year, in every department, gives far greater satisfaction than other years. The Directors and the people know much better now than at the beginning how to manage a fair. The awards of premiums in the pavilion this year gives much better satisfaction than any former fair. The committees went strictly according to rule and so far as human judgement could guide them aright tried to do justice to all.

Meteorological Summary for September, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean barometer	29.870
Mean temperature	75°
Highest temperature	97°
Lowest temperature	50°
Monthly range of temperature	24°
Mean dew point, 40°	
Mean relative humidity, 33 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, S.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direcion and date, 30 miles N. E. 25th.	
Precipitation	0.08
Number of cloudless days	24
Number of partly cloudy days	04
Number of cloudy days	02
Dates of Frost, none.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

Shaken Up.

Sunday night at 10:30 o'clock five severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Bishop. The motion appeared to come from the south west, and lasted nearly an hour. Next day about noon three more shocks were felt. At Round Valley fifteen shocks were felt; these are reported to be heavier than the shocks at Bishop. Dishes were shaken from shelves and every thing was pretty well shaken up, but no serious damage is reported. County Surveyor McKnight is authority for the report. No earthquake shocks were felt as far south as Independence.

Blood Poison

Last Tuesday news was recieved from Olancha that Gus Walker, August Matszer and Charley Pacheco were very dangerously ill. It is said that Mr. Walker and the other two men had skinned some cattle that had died at his place. All three were blood poisoned in their hands or arms. A messenger was sent to Lone Pine and called Dr. Bunting to attend. On Tuesday evening Dr. Woodin was telegraphed for to Independence and he left soon after, traveling all night by team.

Candelaria

There is good prospect for a big revival of business at Candelaria. The English Company who own the water works and a thirty stamp mill are negotiating for the purchase of the Holmes mining property. There is strong probability that the sale will be made, and if it is the camp will boom again. Candelaria is far from being a dull camp as it is; about one hundred and seventy miners are employed there now, and that means a good deal of business.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Found.

On the morning of the 17th of September a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling on Timothy Richards, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

The wine growers of the State allege that their business is being badly injured, if not entirely ruined by the unjust working of the Internal Revenue system. An effort will be made at the next session of Congress to remedy the evil. The wine interest is injured for the benefit of whiskey distillers and dealers in foreign wines.

The grape brandy of California is being recognized abroad as the purest and best brandy in the world. The Los Angeles *Herald* says that Hon. J. De Barth Shorb some time ago forwarded samples of the brandies made by the San Gabriel Wine Company to London, to a firm which furnishes the English army and navy with supplies of this kind. The result of the venture was an order for five puncheons of brandy to be forwarded at once to London. There is no doubt this is but the initial one of many orders. The price is not made known, but this much is revealed, that if the whole brandy product of this region were sure of as good a market, the price of grapes would rise at once to $20 a ton. These markets will be opened, and that price will be paid for our grapes before many years pass by. As it is the price being paid is $10 a ton.

Under Sheriff Yaney had a fruitless trip to Olancha early in the week after a horse that was reported to have been stolen. There are stupid men who run after the Sheriff and Justices of Peace if a horse happens to stray away from the pasture or gets out of sight in a clump of willows. No attention should be given by officers to such idle tales. In this case the owner of the horse accused a young man who was attending to his own business and who has never been known to do wrong to anybody. If this person should take a good blacksnake and wear it out on his reckless accuser the dignity of the People of California would not be very much injured.

A promising horse should not be let go for a song because he may not come up to what was expected of him, even for several years. The famous horse "Sultan" is a noted instance. When he was nine years old the best time he had ever made was a mile in 2:33. In his tenth year he was bred to over sixty mares; on the 10th of July he was taken out of the stud and put in training, and the same season trotted a mile at Oakland in 2:24. He is now in Kentucky and could not be bought for $40,000; the fee for his service is $200.00 cash down.

Last week a fire was started in the mountains near Santa Ana and an immense amount of dsmage was done. A great deal of grain in sacks was destroyed and buildings and fences burned. Large numbers of sheep and cattle perished in the flames or died of heat and smoke. The Los Angeles *Tribune* says that people could be seen at night on the housetops all over the City "enjoying the sight." The people who could "enjoy" such a sight would find little enjoyment in heaven unless they could see the torments of the damned in hell.

St. Louis wants the World's Fair in 1892 and the Governor of Missouri and other leading citizens are working hard to secure it. The fair will probably be held in New York, but Chicago would be a better place that either of the other cities.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
Oct. 3, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown. Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

FINAL PREEMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
September 4, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 11, 1889, viz: William D. Eakin. Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Bosskumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Louise L. Woodin to become a Sole Trader.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Louise L. Woodin, wife of I. J. Woodin, resident of Inyo county, State of California, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of Title XII Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply to the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, on Monday, October 7th, 1889, at 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, for a judgment and order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name and on my own account as sole trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is the practice of medicine and surgery, and also to carry on and conduct a general farming business, all in the County of Inyo, State of California. LOUISE L. WOODIN.

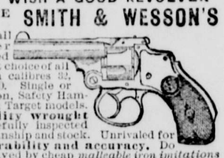
Dated September 6th, 1889.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,

d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1296.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. }
Aug. 26th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 7th, 1889 viz: Charles Houle, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1296, for the N. E ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John McSweeney, Alexander D. Gilbert, John Keegan and William S. Enos, all of Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o.j26 Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JOHN HENRY MEYER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of JOHN HENRY MEYER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, in Pleasant Valley, Inyo County, California. FRITZ MEYER,
Administrator of the estate of John Henry Meyer, deceased.
Dated June 29th, 1889. o-12

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.

BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep14f

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Postmaster and Dep. Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

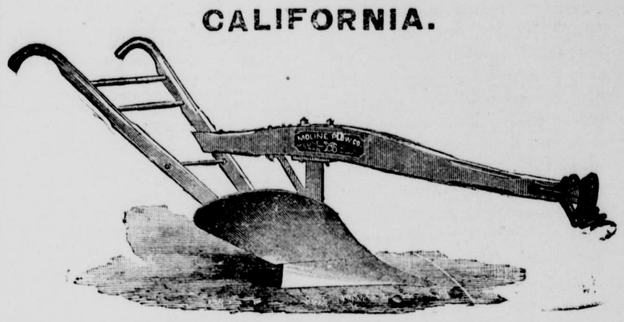
Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern CALIFORNIA.



MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
CHAMPION STEEL FRAME MOWERS,
FLYING DUTCHMAN AND CASADAY SULKY PLOWS,
THOMAS AND ROYAL SULKY RAKES,
HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
STICKLE STEEL HEADERS,
LUITWIELER VINEYARD CULTIVATOR,
J. I. CASE THRESHERS AND ENGINES,
PLANET JR. HORSE HOES,
STUDEBAKER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
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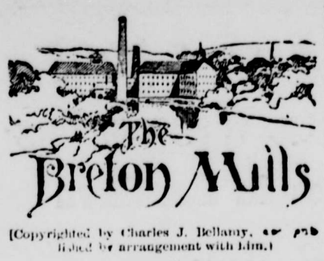

The Breton Mills

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He almost stumbled over Jane Graves.

A green tinted cologne bottle stood near by and he bethought himself to dash the cool contents into her face, and felt quite a doctor's surprise to see any good result follow his ministrations. The banished blood stole slowly back into her olive cheeks. He bent over her and lifted her shapely little hands, as dainty as a princess', and tried to arrange them in some graceful position. How pretty she was; if her lips were a little full that was a very pardonable fault.

A sudden mad thought warmed his body; why not wait till she opened her eyes, this charming little girl, and then swear to her that he loved her? What was love then that such a pretty face and form as this should not have it? She was no cold woman; her kisses and endearments—but his eyes had grown cold and hard while he looked at her. If she were a Cleopatra she could be nothing to him, her kisses would only stifle him with her passion; her clinging soft arms about his neck would only strangle him. He knew to his sorrow what it was to love, and no pretty sham, no matter how its voluptuous artifices might make his hot blood surge through his veins, could still for one moment the immortal longing it only mocked. She moved a little as she lay; and he started and went out.

The girl's eyes opened slowly on the rich blue lambrequins and the rare frescoing of the room. She vaguely wondered for one delicious moment if she awoke some rich gentleman's wife and her old line of poverty was past forever. Why, she was in Mr. Ellingsworth's bed chamber? How came she here? And her hair was wet, and the ruffles on her neck were damp—it was cologne. Then she remembered everything, and rose from the august couch she had unworthily pressed. She laid back the great pillows and tried to smooth out the outlines of her form on the spotless counterpane and then made her way down stairs. The house was so still it frightened her; it was as if everybody in the world had died while she lay in her faint. The hall below was empty, too, and the outer door shut. She opened the parlor door; she felt as if she must find somebody to ease the tension of her nerves.

Mr. Ellingsworth sat with his head bowed on his hands; he knew it all; his home was desolated, his pride outraged. At the noise he uncovered his face for a moment and looked up, and the cruel light falling on his distressed face revealed the marks of age his tranquil course of life and selfish and complacent philosophy had so long softened and covered. He saw the graceful figure of his maid in a pretty attitude of hesitation on his pleasure. He was alone in the world but for her; deserted in his own home only for her.

"Come here, Jennie," he said in a broken voice.

She came into the room, and a few steps toward him. Then she stopped. Her face was almost as pale as when she fainted, but her black eyes shone with unusual feverish brilliancy.

"Give me your hand, dear."

The girl started, and half turned as if to escape. Then strange thoughts darted through her brain. A warm, red flush mounted from her neck, and spread itself in tingling waves of shame to the very roots of her black hair. She came up to him, and reached out her little hand. He pressed it gently, then he laid it against his cheek. Her heart bounded in sudden revolt, but she controlled herself with an effort of sheer will, and did not move, but her startled eyes sought the floor. And so this was her proud master. But what harm if he wanted to be foolish and sentimental? it was no matter to anybody now, no one cared for her unkissed lips.

"Jennie," he said at last, "come nearer to me."

And she kneeled by his chair, in a sudden impulse she dared not define, not yet. She put her other hand in his, and lifted her dark, wet eyes to his face. Then he bent down to the upturned face, that never flinched, and in another instant he held in his arms her form that seemed to shrink only that he must clasp her the closer.

"Will you be my wife, Jennie? I never loved a woman as I do you. Will you be my wife, Jennie?"

"Yes," whispered the red lips that never once turned away from his thick raining kisses.

In Bertha Ellingsworth's own parlor it was, with her mother's face looking down from the painted canvas, in the room where the daughter of the house had so coldly entertained the heir of the Breton mills. Ah! yes, and where she had taught Curran, the prophet of the poor, to love her, and she the very essence of the spirit he taught them to hate. But how her proud face would wince now! If she were only here! Her father, the haughtiest of men, to everybody in the great world beneath him cold as an iceberg, they said, arrogant as any duke of courtly circle, could it be he praying, with hot breath, the love and the hand of his servant maid! Could it be he holding her so fondly in his arms, where he might have gathered coy dames of the stateliest rank, lavishing honeyed words and mad endearments on his poor servant girl, whose only nice dress it was he was crushing so recklessly! Ah! it was worth the cost, if she had to tear her heart out, for all that wealth can buy will be hers.

She nestles her burning face on his shoulder and tempts him to new caresses and new words of folly, that he may not remember yet what a strange thing it is that he is doing; that he not think of repenting until his enthralled senses shall make him forget everything else rather than this sweet hour. Her wildest dreams are realized. She will be one of the rich and the great whom the rest of the world bow down to. She will make her husband's—yes, this man to be her husband, why should she be ashamed with him—she will make his friends all envy him his beautiful wife; and as for their faded, fashionable women, with limp backs and bloodless veins, how it will please her to study the signs of jealousy on their listless faces. And Bertha Ellingsworth's proud, false heart will ache with shame over the low born woman whom her father has made his wife.

"Has the train gone for the west?" asked a breathless voice at the Lockout station.

"It's thirty minutes behind its time," growled the ticket agent. It was Philip Breton, who went back to the post to tie his horse more securely. "Poor Joe, poor old boy," the big white horse seemed more like to fall dead in his tracks than to try to break away. "A pretty hard gallop, wasn't it, Joe, your breath will come easier in a minute, old horse."

His time was precious, but he lingered in an uncontrollable terror of what he had come so far to see. He had thought he wanted to make sure. There might be some mistake in the note, or even now, if she had changed her mind—but it was all folly, he saw it now. He had forgotten all reason in one wild longing to see Bertha again. But what was the use of harrowing up his soul with new pictures he would pray God in vain to wipe out of his memory? But he had come so far, perhaps it would do no harm to look at her once more. He had turned and was walking along the platform, toward the ladies' waiting room. He glanced up the long stretch of straight track and saw in the distance the head light of the engine, which seemed to him a pitiless monster, hastening on to seize his darling and bear her to some hopeless region of eternal night. He must hurry. Who knows? it might be fate had kept her rescue till this moment, and meant him to save her. He pushed the waiting room door open. The seats appeared all vacant and expectant; a big russet apple had been dropped on one of them by some interrupted traveler, and in another place the carpet upholstery was specked with the white litter of a cracker and cheese luncheon. The whole atmosphere was too commonplace for a pair of runaway lovers. Philip took two or three steps into the room, but it was only as he turned to go back that he saw the settees were not quite deserted.

It was a group for a painter's loftiest genius, but the artist must have a faith in love, which the world has learned to scoff. The figure of the man may embody strength and dignity in unconscious perfection; it is bent now in a beautiful protective attitude toward the woman whose head rests on his shoulder. Her lips are parted to reveal the pearly gleam of her white teeth, but she does not smile. She has golden hair like a crown setting well down on the broad forehead, and there is the tint of red gold in her cheeks like a perpetual glow of sunset. But

It was a group for a painter's loftiest genius.

what painter can catch the holy tenderness in the eyes that drink in her unsullied beauty, the breathless wonder, the rapt mystery in his softened face? What inspired brush can picture the quiver of the long, golden lashes against her cheek, and then the dreamy stirring of the eyelids that now open wide, so his impassioned gaze may thrill the liquid depths of blue. Let the artist fix them forever if he can—the smile that ripples at last over her fascinated face, a smile of trust too perfect for shame.

What was that sound so like a human sob that startled the lovers from each other's arms? Why, it almost made them sob for sympathy, as if it came from a broken heart. Who ever heard the wind moan like that before, so short and sharp it was? But it must have been the wind, for they were quite alone.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MILL OWNER'S TRIUMPH.

The gray mists broke and the eastern clouds blushed red at the coming of the most ardent lover in the universe. His fruitful bride, earth, smiled her glad welcome up to him, but gave place to settled peace and love as the early hours went by. But it was the saddest day of Philip Breton's life, so terrible a thunderbolt had fallen upon him out of the clear sky.

A woman's hand had struck him; and he had looked to her for all the most precious experiences of life. Humiliation might have stirred in some hearts a blessed reaction to relieve their aching consciousness of loss; but the blow to his love and his hopes was so much heavier than the hurt of his pride that he did not think to be insulted, he was only overwhelmed. There could be no escape for him; he had been so simple to give his whole heart to a woman before he had married her; to teach every taste to incline toward her; to suffer every little rill of tenderness and worship in his being to pour into his ideal of her. And all his plans touched her somewhere; and all his thoughts, even such as she could never understand, wound about her personality as he conceived of it at some point in their processes. And now every hour of his life must be embittered by some reminder of what he had hoped for and lost. The balmy south wind that morning was like her breath; the soft murmur of the water in the raceway below the mill was like her voice; a blonde face looked down from one of the windows of the weave room, there was a flitting expression on it like Bertha. And so it must be forever.

At the head of the counting room table sat Mr. Breton, smiling and bland. Before him were piled the heavy tomes containing the records of his great factory; by his side stood two clerks to assist in handling and explaining them. Around the table, attentive and eager, were gathered as many as could get there, of shrewd, hard business men. A dozen more of the same unmistakable species, stood about the room and leaned against the windows, quiet and observant, listening to all that could throw any light on the matter under discussion. It was the momentous meeting of the prospective stockholders in the corporation looming up in magnificent proportions before their fancies.

The paymaster and the attorney stood at hand apt with suggestions; one of them had the smile born of fond hopes of unlimited fees; but the other an awkward fretted air at the sudden change from one to so many superiors. The mill owner was detailing to this most interested audience the details of the flourishing industry he desired to enlist them in, and their eyes shone eagerly at the prospect of buying such stock at par. They imagined their thousands doubling on their hands in such an investment, doubling without an effort of theirs, doubling in spite of their idleness, which added never one stroke of theirs to the sum of the muscular force that furnishes the wealth of the world.

But what could possess Breton to make this change? Was he rich enough? Absurd! who ever was rich enough? Perhaps there was some flaw somewhere, and this cunning lawyer knew all about it. They must not let themselves be fooled, so they listened with still quickened attention, and waded suspiciously into one after another of the big ledgers, for a few pages, to ferret out the secret.

"The gentlemen may ask," Mr. Giddings, the lawyer, had noticed the puzzled expression on their shrewd faces, "why Mr. Breton makes this offer. From the amount of stock we propose to issue, it ought to be clear enough," and he laid his fat finger in the palm of his left hand. "He proposes to keep just as big an interest here as ever, but the plan is to make these mills, as they shall be extended, gentlemen, as they shall be extended, the most stupendous manufacturing enterprise in the country. For that there must be more capital, and you are invited to join."

Philip had but little to say to the unwelcome visitors, whose carriages, of all varieties of elegance, lined the roadside without. He moved about among them more like a ranger than the least pretentious of them all.

"Ellingsworth, Mr. Ellingsworth," called Mr. Breton, "why, he was with me only last night. Can he be sick?"

Yes, sick with shame, and Philip thought how quickly the flush of pride would fade out of his father's pleased face, if he knew—knew that his own son, the heir of his millions, had been discarded at last by the girl he had already taken into a daughter's place in his heart. And it was this same man Philip had defended and argued for, that had struck his deadliest blows at the mills, and now thrust his knife into the very home of the rich man. It would embitter the father's life, when he came to know of the broken heart his boy must bear forever—but he need not know just yet.

Now and then the young man went out into the hall for a clear view of the massive mills, and glanced fearfully along their front, and listened. But the roar of the machinery did not abate, and through the jail like windows he could see the tireless men and women forms stepping backward and forward, raising and lowering their hands at the tasks that had ushered in their cheerless youth, and were wearing out their tedious lives. Very likely there would be no trouble; could it be they had been influenced by his words? God forbid that any such responsibility should rest on him. Once, a man appeared at a door. Philip's heart stopped beating for an instant; he thought him the first of a long line that would now rush forth from their prison. But the man only stood listlessly a moment as if there was absolutely nothing of importance on his mind, and then went back. So Philip returned to the office.

"Is that Breton's son, that young man who looks so pale? He don't seem to take much interest in this business."

"I've always noticed business talent wears out in one generation. The father earns and saves for the son to spend."

"True for you," said a third, apparently of Irish birth. "Well, we won't want the boy's services when the old man dies."

"Hush, Breton is talking."

"And, gentlemen, I have never known a strike here, though I certainly don't pay any more wages than my neighbors." There was a slight noise of something falling outside and Philip hurried out. The mill yard was as quiet as on Sunday; not a soul in the whole village apparently who thought of a strike but him. And whether he feared most an outbreak or a day of peace he could not have told.

"I wonder how the help will like the change," suggested a white haired old gentleman, with a grim smile.

"These corporations are the neatest device of the century for a gagging machine. What the devil's the use of the help grumbling, when there is nobody they can find to blame, only a fiction of law."

Philip was standing near the speaker, and was so galled by his complacent enjoyment of his own unfeeling philosophy as to venture to make a suggestion.

"Isn't it just possible that this complaining you wish to gag has some occasion?"

A dozen craned their sleek wise necks, to stare at the man who talked so wildly.

"Why, my kind hearted young friend," replied the philosopher, glad of an excuse to vent his practical wisdom, "don't you see the poor will complain until the whole vast distance between us and them is bridged over. We have got to protect ourselves, you won't deny that. I climb to heights on another's body. Everybody knows life is only a fight—the weakest goes to the wall. The poor are the weakest in this case."

Could the mill owner's son dispute such plain propositions? An odd silence pervaded the company. The gentlemen in the windows stopped talking to look at this curious young man, who seemed disposed to question the plainest axioms of his class. His father hitched uneasily in his chair and rustled a bundle of papers to attract Philip's attention. What had got into the boy?

But of what possible account was his opinion. Mr. Breton rose to his feet, and all eyes were turned toward the mill owner, on the course of whose ideas hang the fate of a whole village. The clock struck 10.

"Gentlemen, you pronounce yourselves satisfied," he waited. His lawyer smiled complacently, the paymaster and his clerks began piling up the books. "Well, then, there are one or two formalities, my lawyer informs me—What is that noise?"

It was like a rising north wind, not a little like the breaking of the angry sea on a rock bound shore. From the entrance to all the mills swarmed jostling human forms. A thousand heads turning at frequent intervals to catch courage from their numbers, gave an unpleasant snake like effect to the swaying columns which united as they swept on toward the mill yard gates. Philip Breton hurried back from the hall and threw open the office door. Within all was still as death. The complacent smile had died on the lawyer's lips. The clerks stood like statues, while the ruddy color slowly faded from his father's face, giving place to undefined dread of a danger that had elements no human arm could control. Kings and armies before him had trembled at the murmur of mobs till they learned how short lived was the mad fury of the people, no matter how terrible their wrongs, until they learned how certain was the disunion which made patient victims so soon again out of the fierce avengers of blood.

"Do you ask what the noise is?" cried Philip from the doorway. "It is a strike at last, see for yourself."

The sight of the mill hands in open revolt, untouched by the motives that commonly restrained them, at once awed Philip, and determined him to oppose their violence with his life if need be. The mill yard gates were hastily unlocked by the frightened janitor, and as the first excited throngs, like a nation escaping out of bondage, swept through them, only one man stood calmly watching from the counting room piazza. In the front rank ran some little children, whose faces, that should have been rosy in the first bloom of life, were pinched and wan instead. Play hours and merry sports were unknown to them. What their baby fingers could earn was the merest trifle, but it cost them the only hours that could ever be free from care. A number of them were deformed from a neglected infancy; they had to learn to be still because it hurt them to fall—tenderer lessons there was no time for. Then came the girls, chattering, and nervously pulling their shawls about their shoulders, as if it were winter. One and all seemed to wear the plaid shawl—badge of their vocation—and there was the same dull yellow hue on their cheeks, the same lines of weariness on every face. Few of them looked well; girls ought to be petted a little; but the dreary monotony of their ill paid work had frowned on their childhood as it cursed them now. And instead of resting while they might ripen into healthful, happy women and blessed mothers, their unknitted frames and soft muscles must work like their starving fathers and brothers. It is only the women of the rich whom the sentiment of chivalry is for. In every eye was the dullness that comes when hope goes, and the vague, delicious dreaming, the eternal privilege of girlhood, is broken rudely upon, when love has no more of its ideal glory, and all the beauty of purity and refinement is lost in the gross struggle for something to eat. The gentle, poetical grace of womanhood was gone, those huddling, awkward creatures were only weaker men.

But Mr. Breton had pushed his chair to one side and was making his way through the group of his friends with hardly a word. The rest tried to smile, but he was far too angry.

"Don't go," urged his lawyer, imperatively laying his hand on his shoulder, "don't think of it, you can do no kind of good, and they will only insult you."

(To be Continued.)

Doc Haggerty, who was blown to atoms by nitro-glycerine near Titusville last December, had $5,000 insurance on his life, but the insurance company is not entirely satisfied that he is dead, their chief argument being that "no dead Haggerty can be found."

FORTUNE FOLLOWS DISASTER.

A Clerk's Windfall Two Hours After His Employer Was Burned Out.

Bernard Heringhi, a well-known broker, whose office is on Pine street, between Montgomery and Sansom, is the father of a young man who will hereafter speak nothing but praise concerning the Louisiana State Lottery. The young man's name is Louis, and he has for several years past been chasing fortune behind the counter of Louis Sach's dry-goods store at Fresno.

A few days before the recent conflagration at Fresno, the clerk bought the one-twentieth part of ticket 42,758, for which he paid $1, and of which he thought no more until the morning of the fire. His employer's store was left in ruins, and he escaped from his boarding-house with little more than the garments considered necessary by civilized nations.

In his vest pocket was his portion of ticket 42,758, and in a somewhat reckless mood ne offered to sell half of it to a friend for 50 cents. The offer was refused, and two hours later the poverty-stricken clerk passed a bulletin-board on which he read, with something like bewilderment, that his ticket had drawn the first capital prize of $300,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, of which he was entitled to $15,000.

That night there was a champagne supper at Fresno, in which the lucky clerk participated as host. His share of the prize was promptly forwarded him by Wells, Fargo & Co., and he hastened to the home of his parents at 828 Geary street in this city. Louis' father and one of his six brothers are stock-brokers, but Louis believes in real estate, and in real estate the larger part of his prize money was invested.

He paid off a mortgage of $2,500 on some land that he owns at Fresno, and with $8,500 of the remainder bought the handsome dwelling-house at 2222 Jackson street, which he subsequently presented to his mother. The family moved to their new quarters yesterday, and the lucky clerk, after telling the story of his good fortune to many friends and acquaintances, departed for Lake Tahoe, where he will make merry while the season lasts.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Call*, Aug. 8.

A Des Moines, Iowa, youth, under the inspiration of sensational novels, purchased an outfit of small arms, a false beard, and then held up several travelers in highwayman style. His vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself, and he is at present in the care of the police.

THE BEST TESTIMONIAL

yet published for any blood medicine is the *printed guarantee* of the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which *warrants* that wonderful medicine to benefit or cure in all cases of those diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be returned. It cures all diseases arising from torpid liver and impure blood and their names are *legion*. All Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, Eruptions, Sores and Swellings, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas and kindred diseases, are among those in which the "Discovery" effected marvelous cures.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. 50 cents, by druggists.

We are not more ingenious in searching out bad motives for good actions when performed by others, than good motives for bad actions when performed by ourselves.

IT WAS JUST IN TIME.

G. C. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., says: "I located in this place five years ago, having formerly resided in Troy, N. Y. I have been a great sufferer from what the physicians of Troy called Bright's disease. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. All the terrible symptoms of the disease are gone. I have no traces of any disorder of the kidneys, liver or bladder. Who would begrudge the cost of this medicine (one dollar a bottle) for such a blessing or refuse this simple though sincere token of gratitude for being perfectly cured? I owe everything to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and hope this will induce others to use the medicine who suffer from any kidney, liver or blood disorder."

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Be earnest and don't worry. Inspiration is good Zeal is better. Work is best of all.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

It is a good thing to be able to let go the less for the sake of the greater.

This is the age of wonders, and the average American citizen is no longer surprised at anything. If you want to experience that sensation, however, just write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St. Richmond, Va., and hear what they have got to say of the success of some of their agents. They have got the goods that sell, and any one out of employment will consult their own interests by applying to them.

The richest man, whatever his lot, is he who's content with what he has got.

The *very best way* to know whether or not Dobbins' Electric Soap *is* as *good* as it is said to be, is to *try it yourself*. It can't deceive *you*. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer for just one bar.

He is a fool that praises himself, and he a madman that speaks ill of himself.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigar to most 10 cents.

Far better is it to know everything of a little than a little of everything.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A. BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

That virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—Please inform your reader that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

No state can be more destitute than that of a person who, when the delights of sense forsake him, has no pleasure of the mind.

IDLENESS IS A DANGEROUS FAULT

in the kidneys. When inactive they speedily fall into disrepair. Those obstinate and fatal maladies, Bright's disease and diabetes, ensue with terrible certainty upon the inaction of the organs affected. Catarrh of the bladder, enuresis, gravel and strangury are also to be apprehended from a partial paralysis of the bladder, of which weakness and sluggishness are the causes. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine tonic and promoter of activity for the renal organs, and one which can be relied upon to afford them the requisite stimulus without exciting them—in effect to be feared from the unmedicated alcoholic excitant of commerce. A further beneficent effect of the Bitters, by renewing activity of the kidneys, is to enable them to drain from the blood in its passage through them, impurities productive of rheumatism and dropsy. Nervousness, fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia are conquered by the Bitters.

As to people saying a few idle words about us, we must not mind that any more than the old church steeple minds the rooks cawing about it.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service subduing Hoarseness. *Sold only in boxes.*

Cheated Himself—Gasket. Yes, sir, I'm a self made man. Smothered Voice—Then you cheated yourself.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

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THE ENDURING HOME.

According to "Gath," Personality Is Not to Be Found in the City.

It is city property which is a perishable thing, and not property in the country. Hardly a house, which is preserved, which has historical or pious reminiscences remains in any of our cities. The John Hancock house of Boston had to go at last; the old South Church might as well be torn down as to be what it is, a kind of peddling bazar. The Hamilton House in New York barely escaped sacrifice by being turned over to a church. But country houses are generally found where they stood when the man of history put them up.

You never could find Shakespeare's house in London if he ever had owned one there. The bard of nature returned to his cattle market town and there acquired and altered one of the best residences, and to this day it stands evidence which, like the old man's tomb, pulverizes the small beings who would get a day's fame by explaining Shakespeare away. I have always noticed that when I went to hunt up the evidences of men of celebrity I found them nearly perfect in the country and hardly ever recoverable in the city. If you want to see where John Jay lived so much longer than his contemporaries, go to his farm at Bedford, forty miles above New York City.

If you seek for DeWitt Clinton's rooftree, do not ask where it is in New York, but go out to Maspeth, in Long Island, and there, close to the big cemeteries and oil refineries, stands exactly as it was the statesman's home, where no doubt he had more self-respect than in all his political victories. He died very young for such a man, occupying the office of Governor, which is a seat of nettles. You will find Oliver Perry's birth-place still standing among the rocks and sand-hills in Rhode Island. Men who only lived in towns left no more foot-prints than are to be found upon the brick pavements. Hence the ever recurring desire not merely to buy a place in the country, but to build one and see it molded to one's own images.

Garfield had a house at Mentor, which will probably stand for two hundred years, in some of its parts, even though fire should consume most of it. He said that in order to work off the mental fatigue of Congress he had to go back and pitch hay upon the wagon as he did when a boy. You can locate Garfield for the next several centuries by his country home, but where can you locate Chester A. Arthur, who always lived in a town, and whose house merits a glance on Lexington avenue, New York, being indistinguishable from thousands of others, having not one feature that is distinctive or ornamental about it.

But Mt. Vernon remains all that we can put our hands on of Washington, except his old buckskin breeches. Posterity he had not; the painters like Stuart sublimated the man to their conception of what the public expected; but when you go to Mt. Vernon you have only to fill up a chair with a living man somewhat worn out in the general service, you can smell him, handle him and criticize him. You can not say, "In this closet he kept his whisky; here he turned and expressed a suspicion to the servant that somebody had been tampering with the whisky. This fire place he poked up with that old shovel. Here on the porch he sat of evenings and heard the chatter of some French or German traveler, who expected before he went to bed, at the risk of his eye-sight, to put down every thing that Washington grunted and assented to, or if he tilted back his chair and crossed his egs."—Gath in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CHARITABLE FAMILY.

What the Vanderbilts Have Done for the Poor and Needy.

The Vanderbilts are always most wise and munificent in their charities. The city is dotted with admirable monuments to their generosity and discretion.

There is down-town, among the poorer classes, a handsome building which contains a free circulating library given by George Vanderbilt, the student of the family, whose own private library is one of the most splendid in this country.

Upon Madison avenue is a beautiful club-house with library, gymnasium and lecture rooms for the young men employed in the New York Central railroad, given by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the president of the road.

Still further up town is the maternity hospital given by Mrs. Sloan, another one of the Vanderbilt daughters; and now comes the new monument in the shape of the new lodging-house for the Christian young women.

Besides these special institutions, their gifts to hospitals, asylums, orphanages, homes and churches is as legion, and they have a private almoner who looks into and relieves special cases of distress which come to their notice, and who at Christmas time has put into her hands a liberal contribution from each member of the family which she dispenses in Christmas gifts to the poor.

It is calculated that the Vanderbilts have within the last twenty years given away considerably over $1,000,000 in charity, a large portion of it having gone to Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., at which the young men of the South of narrow means have been enabled to get an education. They have been very generous in their gifts to the South and indeed, Mrs. Willie K. is a Southern woman herself by birth and is disposed to look favorably upon applications from that quarter.—N. Y. Sun.

ROSE FROM THE RANKS.

Railroad Magnates Who Started as Brakemen, Operators or Rod-Men.

Among the officers of nearly every railroad in the country are to be found men who have risen from the very lowest round. A. M. Tucker, who is division superintendent on the Erie under Murphy, started in as track laborer, and his first promotion was to the position of rod-man in the engineer corps. John N. Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, used to be a freight clerk on the Erie. C. W. Bradley, general superintendent of the West Shore, used to be a brakeman and conducter on the same road. General Superintendent Bancroft of the Denver & Rio Grande learned the Morse alphabet in one of the small stations on the Erie, and counted himself lucky when he obtained a position as telegraph operator on the West Shore. President Caldwell of the Nickel-Plate was once a clerk on the Pennsylvania. F. K. Hain, general manager of the New York elevated roads, began his career in his seventeenth year as a machinist's apprentice on the Philadelphia & Reading road at Pottsville.

The officers of the great Pennsylvania system, from the president down, have all come up from the bottom. President Roberts entered the service of the road in 1852 as rod man in the engineer corps. Later he had charge of the construction of small branch lines, and finally was made assistant to the president in 1862. He has been president of the road for eight years. A. J. Cassatt, formerly vice-president of the company, also began as rodman. Second Vice-President Thomson used to be a machinist in the shops at Altoona. He invented the block-signal interlocking switch. General Manager Pugh commenced as brakeman, and General Passenger Agent Carpenter was once messenger boy in the Philadelphia office of the company. General Agent Geer used to be receiving clerk in the freight department.

James McCrea, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, like President Roberts, began as rod-man at $40 a month. He now draws a salary of $15,000 a year, and is still under forty. Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania and general agent for the company, was once a messenger boy in the old Atlantic & Ohio telegraph office in Pittsburgh. Among the other messengers employed at that time was Anson Stager, afterward general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company; W. O. Hugart, now president of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company; Andrew Carnegie, who a few years later laid the foundations of his wonderfully successful career as private secretary to Colonel Tom Scott, and David McCargo, now general superintendent of the Allegheny Valley railroad.—Philadelphia News.

Handling Babies.

An article, "How to Handle Babies," applicable to young mothers, is on the rounds. Some advice suitable to amateur fathers might not be out of place.

Never get careless when you are in a hurry to go down town, and throw the baby across the back of a chair like an overcoat; it is hard on the spine if it has one yet.

Do not toot it like a pile driver to make it stop crying, as this only jolts more yells loose.

Don't trot around the room with it at night when it has the colic with its head down and its feet up; see that you grab it right side up and with care.

Never be so thoughtless as to carry it by one arm or one leg, if you do not want any more noise in the house.

Do not let it slip through your hands on to the floor, though you do find it as hard as an eel to hold.

In handing it to your wife do not be so glad that you will let go of it before she has a clinch on it.

If you stand it in the corners to get rid of it be sure that its feet are down.

Never lay it upon the mantel piece, even for half an hour; it has no wings, but may have when you come back.

Do not be guilty of tying its feet together and hanging it on the hat rack.

If it jumps off your lap, always try to catch it before it hits the floor.

Avoid lifting it up by the ears, as this produces enlargement of those ornaments.

Don't bounce it up against the wall like a ball and catch it; it may not like it.

Do not balance it on your head with your hands in your pockets.

If you find you must lay it across your lap to spank it, see that it is in a comfortable position.

If you feel that you have to sell it, don't.—A. W. Bellew in Yankee Blade.

To Do Away With Drunkenness.

"I notice," said Col. John J. to The Man About Town, "that the daily press of the country is beginning to agitate as a means of doing away with the evil of drunkenness a remedy which I advocated several years ago. My idea was to build at public expense asylums where drunkards could be sent and kept in confinement until pronounced permanently cured by a competent physician. It was my opinion that these institutions should be maintained by money secured through a tax levied on the keepers of saloons, and I do not believe that there is one saloon keeper out of a hundred who would not favor such a plan. Such institutions, properly conducted, with a law requiring the confinement therein of every man detected in a state of intoxication would, I think, go far toward bringing about an abatement of the evil. It would cause a large percentage of the men who now make a practice of getting drunk to hesitate before making the venture. I had even gone so far as to draft a bill embodying the provisions outlined above, with the intention of having it introduced in the legislature, but at the earnest solicitation of a few friends, who deemed it an unwise measure, I allowed the matter to drop, although I felt then and still feel that it would be a good thing for the state to have some such law in operation."—St. Louis Republic.

THE TWO NAPOLEONS.

Both Attached a Superstitious Importance to the Letter M.

It is not generally known that both Napoleon I, and Napoleon III, attached the most superstitious importance to the letter M. This will be understood when it is remembered that Marbœuf was the first to call attention to the genius of young Bonaparte at the military college, that Marengo was Napoleon's first great victory, that Molae was the General whom he superseded in the command of the French army in Italy, that Mortier was one of his best Generals, that it was Moreau who betrayed him, and that Murat, King of Naples, was the first martyr to his cause. Marie Louise shared the culminating point of his fortunes, Moscow was the scene of his greatest disaster, and it was Metternich who defeated him in the field of diplomacy. No less than six of his Field Marshals and twenty-six of his best Generals had names beginning with M, and Maret, Duke of Bassano, was his most trusted confident. His very first battle was that of Moulnotte, and his last that of Mont Saint Jean, subsequently and more universally known as Waterloo. Among his victories were those of Millesimo, Mondovi, Montmirail, Montereau and Montmartre. His first Chamberlain was M. de Montesqieu, his last residence in France was at Malmaison. He surrendered himself to Captain Maitland of Her British Majesty's ship Bellerophon, and his attendants at St. Helena were Montholon and Marchand.

The superstition attached by Napoleon III, to the letter M may be accounted for by the fact that his wife was a Countess of Montijo, that his most intimate friend was the Duke of Morny, and his most dreaded enemy Manzini. The most glorious feats of arms by the French army during his reign were the capture of the Malakoff and of the green Mameloh during the Crimean war. His most famous Field Marshals were McMahon, Duke of Magenta and the Duke of Malakoff. The great victory of Solferino in 1859 took place on the banks of the Mincio, and the cities of Mantua and Milan played an important role during the campaign. The Mexican war and the execution of Emperor Maximilian caused his power to wane perceptibly. Malmesbury was the name of his most intimate friend in English political life. Sedan, which witnessed his fall, is on the banks of the Meuse; the surrender of Metz rendered his restoration to power impossible, and Moltke was the name of the man to whose genius he chiefly owed his defeat.—N. Y. Times.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

A Constellation Which Australians Have Chosen for an Emblem.

I have seen the announcement of a book called "Under the Southern Cross." That means a great many countries, over half a hemisphere, says a traveler writing from Australia, for the cluster is visible in ten and fifteen north latitude, or even further north of the equator. I have often mentioned the brilliance of the stars of the south, and here was this beautiful constellation of the cross (crux) wheeling around us, barely dipping to the horizon at her least or lowest sweep. The Consul-General for Australia said to me one day: "Captain, do navigators use the north star and southern cross as beacons or guides when projecting their courses over the vast northern and southern oceans?" I looked at him a moment and saw he was not quzzing me, for he was an educated man, and replied: "No, sir; not as a rule. The star Polaris will do in the north Atlantic—i. e., when she has, say, an altitude of reasonable height, but is seldom used now, in these days, and south of twenty degrees north latitude never, for then she is seen too dimly. The southern cross never, for only when it is on our meridian is it directly south, although Polaris, on the contrary, varies from the true north only a small amount; she is north herself. May I ask why you propose this question, sir?" He said that on the last Sabbath in church the clergyman announced that the marines made constant use of the north star and the southern cross as guides over the trackless ocean, and he (the Consul) was not so sure of it. It is said that King Cetewayo, when in church in England, heard the minister make such a foolish remark that he arose, gathered his toggery about him, and said gravely to his attendants: "Come, let us go." I should have done the same if I had been where our Consul was. It is thus that I often learn how men appear, no matter how great they are, when they do not know what they are talking about; for instance, the Kennebecker talking aoout spiritualism or any kind of religion.

Well, the Australians have captured the beautiful cross of stars that wheel over their heads, chosen it for an emblem (of trials, perhaps, or to apply to themselves as a crucial test), and placed it in the field of their flag, with the English Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner. They are ahead so far as the cross is concerned, and probably the book means "Australia" and its crucial test.—Boston Journal.

—A Philadelphia tool manufacturer instructs his workmen to hold large steel tools in a north and south line while they are being tempered. He says that many years ago he noticed that such tools would often fly apart when being tempered if held "east and west," and that the liability to such accidents was greatly lessened, if not entirely obliterated, if the tool was held "north and south."

MRS. DRUMMUP'S LIST.

It Covered Considerable Ground, But One of Her Victims Didn't Know It.

It seems that the business of collecting subscriptions is no exception to the rule that there are tricks in every trade. A man or woman with a gift for the business may collect of the same men at least twice as much as another would. A little incident will illustrate.

They were getting up a subscription a little while ago for the Home for Decayed Apple Women. There is no more deserving institution, as every body knows, than the Home for Decayed Apple Women; and moreover, an influential coterie of Back Bay women, headed by Mrs. Charity Drummup, had become interested in the home, and were pushing the subscription. When Mrs. Charity Drummup sails into a counting-room with a subscription paper in her hand, the bankers and men of business know perfectly well that it is of no possible avail for them to turn her a cold shoulder, unless they are anxious to lose caste or custom among the wealthy circle which revolves around her.

Down town there are two solid men, in business, one as a retailer in a large way, and the other as a financier, who are very good friends. The financier is mercurial, excitable, and passes for a free-handed, generous sort of person. The merchant is phlegmatic and slow, and has the reputation of being very shrewd and close in money matters.

Well, when Mrs. Charity Drummup came down in behalf of the Home for Decayed Apple Women, she made one of her calls upon the financier and promptly showed him a paper, already signed by at least a dozen bankers, merchants and other wealthy men; and upon this paper there was not a single subscription for a less amount than $50.

"You see what they're all doing," said Mrs. Charity Drummup, with an engaging smile.

The financier gave a low whistle.

"Nothing but fifty dollar subscriptions, eh?" he said. "Well, I'm afraid this is a little too steep for me. You are quite right, Mrs. Drummup, in assuming that I should not care to lead the break-off into smaller figures; but, see here, is this the only paper you have got, Mrs. Drummup?"

"The only one," said the lady, with a little confusion. "Why, this is *the* subscription paper, sir."

"But is it the only one you have got?"

Pressed for an answer, Mrs. Drummup produced from her reticule a paper, upon which there were several $25, $10 and even $5 subscriptions.

"Ah! this looks more like it," said the financier. "You may put me down there, if you please, for $25." And he went down there, high up on the list.

That night the financier and the merchant met at the club.

"Well," said the merchant, "did you have a call from Mrs. Drummup to-day?"

"Yes."

"Stuck you for $50, I suppose?"

"Oh, no; I only gave $25."

"What? Why, there wasn't a single subscription on her list for less than $50!"

"Not on the list she showed you, my friend; but you should have called for her other paper."

He explained the scheme to the close-fisted merchant, who became fairly black in the face with chagrin. He felt that he had been overreached; and the financier, who seemed to have come in for a share of his wrath, is of the opinion that he did not sleep that night, and that it was, indeed, several days before he regained his usual calm.—Boston Transcript.

THE RATTLESNAKE'S BITE.

No Sure Cure for the Venom Known to the Medical Fraternity.

Speaking of people bitten by rattlesnakes, Mr. J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News, says: "Out of a thousand people bitten by rattlesnakes I do not think a dozen recover. There is no known cure, in spite of the fact that many people have said that they were cured by whisky. You may depend on it when a man says he was cured of a rattlesnake bite, though necessarily not a liar, he is at least laboring under a misapprehension of the facts. There is a small snake similar to a rattlesnake in appearance, whose poison is not so venomous, and negroes bitten by it place line upon the spot or less drink enough whisky to counteract the poison. Whisky if taken in a large quantity, goes directly into the blood and counteracts the poison of the snake. But the regular Georgia rattler, from five to seven feet in length, is a deadly customer to meet. It does not give any warning, but strikes the moment it is disturbed, and it can strike an object as far distant as it is long. A friend of mine was riding along in the saddle one day and a big rattler lying in the road leaped at him as he passed. It closed to his bootleg, driving one of its frangs clear through the thick leather of his boot and through his trousers, just escaping the flesh. It required considerable kicking to shake that snake off, and when he was finally got rid of he started in pursuit. My friend faced bullets in the army with nonchalance, but his hair stood on end when he saw that snake coming, and he jammed spurs to his nag and didn't stop until he had gone a quarter-stretch. My plantation is full of rattlesnakes, and only last week my hands killed twenty-six in a field of twenty acres."

THE CIRCUS PARADE.

Mr. Bixby Takes His Family to See It and Has a Glorious Time.

"The children would enjoy the big circus parade, don't you s'pose they would, ma?" said Bixby pleasantly to his wife at breakfast one morning.

Mrs. Bixby thought they would, and the five little Bixbys, profiting by their father's weakness, set up a howl to go, and go they did, and this is a sample of what Bixby endured during the three fearful hours that he and his family were a struggling fraction of the ten thousand people who made up the crowd:

"Oh, pa, I can't see."

"Lift me up, pa."

"Me too, pa."

"Where's Sally?"

"Where *is* Will?"

"Robby, you hang tight to papa's coal tail!"

"Can't you hold Janie now, papa?"

"Oh, mercy goodness on us, I don't see Bessie any place! Bessie! *Bessie!*"

"Papa, you must keep hold of Willie and Robby and Bessie and Sally. It's all *I* can do to manage the baby."

"Willie! Willie Bixby, if you let go of my hand again I'll—"

"Bessie, come *here*."

"What are you crying for, Rob? Hush! Hush, now, or—great Jupiter! has Bessie got away again?"

"Papa, do hold the children up and let them see that lovely chariot."

Bixby sprains his back holding two of them up at a time.

"Willie, you *will*, just let me ketch you—stand back, here comes a patrol wagon full tilt!"

"Oh, we'll be killed!"

"Here, you, Willie! Robby! Bessie! Sally! Ma! Janie! Where *are* you? Get back or—"

"Oh, pa, I don't see Sally!"

"She's hanging on to my coat tail. Where's Robby and Bessie?"

"I don't know."

"Here, ma, here we are."

"Where's Sally?"

"Here—all right."

"And Robby?"

"Here—we're all here."

"I'm *so* glad! Such a fright as I've had, dear, *dear!*"

They drag wearily home after waiting an hour and a half for a car on which they could all get seats. Four of the children went to sleep on the car and Bixby says it was the worst good time he ever had.—Time.

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

Some of the Things He Has Caught On to in This Country.

E Pluribus Unum some more, which means dot der man who can get ahead vhas all right, und he needn't care aboudt anypody else.

Let us be ready to die for our country, but let us die as easy ash possible, und let dot country pay all der funeral expenses.

I haf lived in dis country long enough to find oudt dot personal liberty means, most general, der right to trample on der privileges of somepody else.

I hear a good deal aboudt der majesty of der law, but I doan' see much of her. Maype it vhas majesty vhen some loafer pounds his vife almost to death und der shudge says he shall be fined fife dollar.

Free speech vhas a great boon. Dot's vhy I doan' say nottings vhen a tough stands in my door und calls me a liar und a tief.

We vhas so independent in dis country dot we doan' haf no kings, but one-haf der population vhas nefertheless busy all der time in licking der President's shoes.

Vhen a public official vhas sharged mit stealing we vhas all indignant, but if he goes out of office a poor man we speak of him ash a fool.

If we want office we pack der caucus, hire workers, buy votes, tell lies und abuse der opposition candidate. If he goes in we claim fraud und chicanery. If we vhas elected it vhas all right und we represent der honest masses.

I haf noticed dot whatefer our party does vhas a l right; whatefer dot odder party does vhas open to objection.

Some feller gets oop und says dere vhas no sooch grand country on earth, und dot no peoples vhas blessed like we vhas. Dot same cafnings he gets a letter dot his application for a place in der custom house vhas n. g., und he goes oudt und screams aloudt dot America vhas a sham from top to bottom.

Der Constitution guarantees efen der humblest citizen his rights, but I notice dot der more money a citizen has der more rights he gets.—Detroit Free Press.

One of the Six Hundred.

Tramp (at the back door)—If you know me, madam, you would not hesitate to extend the open hand of sympathy. I am one of the famous Six hundred.

Lady of the house (astonished)—You? you don't loo't old enough.

Tramp (with his mouth full of pie)—I am one of the six hundred inmates of the work-house mentioned in the superintendent's last report.—Drake's Magazine.

A Juvenile Taste Explained.

Little Boy—Our cook has gone away, and I'm awful glad. Now mamma will have to make the cake, and mamma's cake is always heavy.

Guest—Well, I declare! Do you prefer heavy cake?

Little Boy—Yes'm. You get more chewin' in one piece.—N. Y. Weekly.

—An old lady of Kimberton, Pa., now in her eighty-fourth year, was seen by a neighbor not very long ago high up in a cherry tree gathering material for pies.

CONEMAUGH

"Fly to the mountain! Fly!"
Terribly rang the cry,
The electric soul of the wire
Quivered like sentient fire.
The soul of the woman who stood
Face to face with the flood
Answered to the shock
Like the eternal rock,
For she stayed
With her hand on the wire,
Unafraid,
Flashing the wild word down
Into the lower town.
Is there a lower yet and another?
Into the valley she and none other
Can hurl the warning cry:
"Fly to the mountain! Fly!
The water from Conemaugh
Has opened its awful jaw,
The dam is wide
On the mountain side!"

"Fly for *your* life, oh, fly!"
Facy said.
She lifted her noble head:
"I can stay at my post, and die."

Face to face with duty and death,
Dear is the drawing of human breath.
"Steady, my hand! Hold fast
To the trust upon thee cast.
Steady, my wire! Go; say
That death is on the way.
Steady, strong wire! Go, save!
Grand is the power you have!"

Grander the soul that can stand
Behind the trembling hand,
Grander the woman who dares,
Glory her high name wears,
"This message is my last!"
Shot over the wire, and passed
To the listening ear of the land.
The mountain and the strand
Reverberate the cry:
"Fly for your lives, oh, fly!
I stay at my post and die."

The torrent took her. God knows all.
Fiercely the savage currents fall
To mattering calm. Men count their dead.
The June sky smileth overhead.
God's will we neither read, nor guess,
Poorer by one more hero less
We bow the head, and clasp the hand:
"Teach us, although we die, to stand."
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in N. Y. Independent.

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

In Sixteen Minutes It Traverses the Diameter of the Earth's Orbit.

Light moves with the amazing velocity of one hundred and eighty-five thousand miles a second, a speed a million times as great as that of a rifle-bullet. It would make the circuit of the earth's circumference, at the equator, seven times in one beat of the pendulum.

For a long time light was thought to be instantaneous, but it is now known to have a measurable velocity. The discovery was first made by means of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

Jupiter, like the earth, casts a shadow, and when his moons pass through it, they are eclipsed, just as our moon is eclipsed when passing through the earth's shadow. Jupiter's shadow far surpasses in magnitude that of the earth. His moons revolve around him much more rapidly than our moon revolves around the earth, and their orbits are nearly in the plane of the planet's orbit. Consequently they all, with the exception of the fourth and most distant satellite, pass through the planet's shadow and are eclipsed at every revolution.

Roemer, a Danish astronomer, made in 1675 some curious observations in regard to the times of the occurrence of these eclipses. When Jupiter is nearest the earth, the eclipses occur about sixteen minutes earlier than when he is most distant from the earth. The difference in distance between the two points is about one hundred and eighty-five million miles, the diameter of the earth's orbit, or twice her distance from the sun.

It takes light, therefore, sixteen minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, and half that time to span the distance between the sun and the earth. Light is thus shown to travel one hundred and eighty-five thousand miles in a second, and to take eight minutes—or more exactly, five hundred seconds—in coming from the sun to the earth.

It follows that we do not see the sun until eight minutes after sunrise, and that we do see him eight minutes after sunset. When we look at a star we do not see the star as it now is, but the star as it was several years ago. It takes light three years to come to us from the nearest star, and were it suddenly blotted from the sky, we should see it shining there for three years to come.

There are other methods of finding the velocity of light, but the satellites of Jupiter first revealed its progressive movement.—Youth's Companion.

PATENT POSTAL BOX.

An Ingenious Invention Exhibited in Melbourne, Australia.

A patent postal pillar box of an ingenious character has been exhibited at the Athenæum Club, Melbourne. The box is octagonal in shape and stands seven feet in height, having a diameter of about two feet, and it has three divisions. The top one contains a series of compartments, in which there are police and fire alarms, the former being communicated with by means of a telephone, while the fire brigade is apprised of an outbreak of fire in the locality by the pressure of an electric button. The central division, which is the largest, is devoted to the reception of letters and newspapers, the ordinary slot or opening through which the letters are placed being covered with a wire comb to prevent the letters being extracted by the insertion of thin sticks or pieces of wire.

The letters fall into an iron box which is fastened on to the door, and when it is desired to clear the box all that the postman has to do is to touch a spring, which causes the bottom of the box to fall, and this allows the letters to drop into the open bag underneath. There is a dial immediately above the door denoting the times at which the box is cleared, and on the door being closed the hand on the dial indicates at what time the next clearance will take place. The bottom division is reserved for the batteries used in connection with the police telephone and fire alarms, and on top of the roof an electrical lamp is affixed.—Sydney Herald.

THE INNOCENT READER.

How He Is Ensnared By the Makers of Nostrums and Toilet Articles.

[The popularity of the "reading notice" exceeds any craze which has ever possessed advertisers or seekers after notoriety. Exciting and thrilling incidents of contemporary or historical record begin by chaining the attention of the most casual reader and terminate in a touching appeal for Boggs' soap. Captain Burnaby is said to have made the fortune of Squeers' pills by a mere mention of them in his "Ride to Khiva." If this sort of thing grows with the years as it has with the past, we may look for a new edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" containing something of this sort]:

"Uncle Tom," said little Eva, as the two sat side by side in the diminutive summer-house, "won't you tell me about the New Jerusalem?"

"Lor' bress yo' soul," exclaimed the faithful darkey, "what makes yo' gwine ax sich questions all o' er heap?"

"Because," said the child, as a beautiful blush o'erspread her brow, "I want to know if a little white girl can get there, or if only colored people will pass the beautiful gates?"

"I specs," replied Uncle Tom, "dat dey'll be mos'ly bracks dere, but dey'll let you in sure 'nough, honey," and he sang in a clear, musical voice fourteen verses of the old plantation hymn:

"De gospel train am movin',
Hop aboard."

"I often thing," said Eva, after Tom had finished his melody, "that I shall not be long in this world. I shall not be here when the spring comes and the flowers bloom, and then, dear Uncle Tom, what will all you poor people do without me? I wish you would gather them all about me so I may tell them how to be good."

The faithful African departed, and in a few minutes returned with all the servants, who ranged themselves about her, wondering what she was going to say.

"Dear, good friends," said little Eva, "I am afraid I shall soon go away to join the bright-winged host on high."

The negroes prostrated themselves on the ground, and, with piteous cries and lamentations, besought their young mistress to remain with them. Uncle Tom stood up, with the tears streaming down his honest black face, and shouted:

"Dere's just one ting, Missey Eva, kin fetch yo' back when you's mos' gone, and I'se got it right hyar."

"What is it?" asked the child; "the Gospel you sang about?"

"No, honey, it am dat ar medicin' I done bought down at de store," and with these words he produced a small bottle of Dr. Gander's Golden Godsend and Restorer of Lost Health, and administered a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water to the sainted child. Eva immediately arose, completely restored to strength, and signed a certificate setting forth the wonderful nature of her cure. She is now practicing for a race on one of Blobbs' bicycles.

[This may be regarded as a combination ad., the expense borne mutually by Dr. Gander and the bicycle manufacturer, between whose wares there can, of course, be no competition. Then there will probably be something in this vein]:

"Like a ray from far beyond, aslant the golden, mellow dawn," said Sybil Craydocke, in her quick, original way, as they all stood watching the shadows fall on the distant heights of Old Graylock.

Harry Thorne said nothing, but he glanced at Rosalind, and the bright color flitted across her cheek; she did not speak at once. Her sweet face was aglow with enthusiasm, and as she turned it toward the young man, there was a swift, answering light in his eyes that deepened her rosy blush.

"It seems to me," said Sybil to Uncle Marmaduke, as they stood apart, "that those two were made for each other—made from the beginning, and have been growing nearer and nearer ever since. They are the true poles of a battery, and there is a shock and a spark whenever they meet. How wonderful is the power of true love!"

"And how wonderful the forces of nature," said Uncle Marmaduke, "the electric-battery of which you speak! Is it not a perpetual reminder of the far-off gates where the countless throngs are passing to and fro?"

"Yes," murmured Sybil, turning toward her companion with one of her rare smiles; "and the crystal stream, with its golden lilies, too."

They were silent for a moment, and then the old man said, impulsively:

"Sybil, you've got the right stuff in you. You'll excuse the liberty I take, remembering that I'm odd and eccentric, and have been known as a crank. I'm going to give you something as a remembrance of this sanctified hour. Here it is."

"A present! How good of you." She took the small parcel and opened it eagerly. Then she clasped his hands eagerly in hers, and exclaimed, with trembling voice:

"How can I thank you?"

"Do you know what it is?"

She lifted her face to his, radiant with emotion. Her eyes were moist and her voice wavered like the wind-swept forest, as she answered: "It is Dr. Bilious' Electric Beautifier, it opens the pores of the skin and gives one a complexion like the rose dawn. Oh, how can I thank you?"

[This style has a society flavor which insures success and commands a high price.]—N. Y. Truth.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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SATURDAY OCTOBER 12 1889

The Elliott Case.

The following is the text of the decision of the Supreme Court granting the slayer of John B. White a new trial.

IN BANK.

PEOPLE vs. ELLIOTT } No. 20,195.

The defendant was charged with the murder of one John B. White, convicted and sentenced to death. His motion for a new trial was denied and he appeals.

The following points are made in support of the appeal:

1. That the Court below erred in overruling the demurrer to the information.

2. That the Court erred in denying the defendants motion for a change of venue.

3. That the Court erred in not allowing the defendant subpoenas for witnesses to prove the grounds of his motion to change the venue.

4. That the defendant was not duly committed by a magistrate.

5. Erroneous rulings of the Court in the admission and exclusion of evidence.

6. Improper statements made by the Court in the presence of the jury with respect to the testimony of certain witnesses.

7. That the Court erred in certain of its instructions given to the jury.

8. That the verdict was against and contrary to the evidence.

1. Counsel for appelant have not called our attention, in their brief, to any defect in the information and we have discovered none. The information must therefore be held to have been sufficient.

2. The motion for a change of venue was properly denied for the reason that it was based upon the ground of bias and prejudice existing against the defendant in the county in which he was charged, and was supported by the affidavit of the defendant alone. Such an application is addressed to the discretion of the Court below and a denial of the change will not be reversed unless it clearly appears to this Court that such discretion has been abuged. (Penal Code, Secs. 1,033, 1,035; People vs. Fisher, 6 Cal., 164; People vs. Mahoney, 18 *Id.* 180; People vs. Graham, 21 *Id.* 260; People vs. Congleton, 44 *Id.* 92; People vs. Goldenson, 76 *Id.* 328) No such abuse of discretion is shown by the record.

3. The application to the Court for the issuance of subpoenas for witnesses to prove the grounds of the application for change of venue was not supported by any legal showing and was for that reason properly denied. It was based upon the mere statement of one of the attorneys for the defendant. The record states: "Counsel for defendant stated to the Court, then in session, that he had talked with a number of persons in business of public official character, which brought them in daily or frequent contact with persons from all parts or sections of Inyo county, who stated that everywhere in said county there was a widespread conviction that the defendant had, in cold blood and without justification or provocation, killed and murdered John B. White, an old and universally acquainted and esteemed citizen of Inyo county, that great excitement and bitterness existed against defendant, W. T. C. Elliott, and that a widespread disposition to execute him by lynch law prevailed throughout Inyo County and that an impartial trial of defendant could not be reasonably anticipated; but that such persons refused to give their affidavits voluntarily to that effect, but that if brought before the Court under process of subpoena would candidly state such facts as they knew and their unbiased opinions an- prayed the Court to order subpoenas to be issued and served upon a number of credible persons occupying responsible offices of public places of business that defendants counsel would name to the Court."

These facts were not supported by the affidavit of the defendant, or any one else, in support of the application, and although the statement of counsel may have been entirely worthy of credit the showing was not such as the Court was bound to act upon. Besides it does not appear that any such order was necessary. Subpoenas are not usually issued on the order of the Court, but as a matter of course on application to the Clerk. There was no showing that a subpoena had been applied for and refused or that the defendant was unable to procure the attendance of witnesses. While great care should be exercised by the lower courts, especially in capital cases, to see that the defendant has a fair and impartial trial and that every facility to that end is afforded him, he has no right to ask the Court to act, except upon a legal showing, under oath, of the facts necessary to call for such action.

4. It is contended that the defendant's motion to set aside the information should have been granted. The motion was based upon two grounds viz: that the warrant issued by the examining magistrate was insufficient and that the defendant was not given time to procure counsel and none was furnished him by the Court at the preliminary hearing.

The last of these only is urged here. Conceding that the constitutional provision, which makes it the duty of the Court to appoint counsel for a defendant who is unable to employ one, applies to preliminary examinations, it is shown by the affidavit of the District Attorney that the defendant was brought before the commiting magistrate on the 28th day of April, 1888, and was then and there informed by said magistrate of his right to counsel at all stages of the proceedings, and the nature of the charge against him; that by consent of the defendant the examination was set for Monday, the 7th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that on said day said examination was had.

This certainly showed that the defendant was given ample time to procure counsel, and there is nothing in the record tending to show that he expressed any desire to have one appointed.

We do not think the ground stated was one on which the information could properly have been set aside, but if so it was not sufficiently shown that any such ground existed.

5. The evidence was to the effect that the defendant killed the deceased by stabbing him with a butcher knife. It also appears that the defendant's wife had lately procured a divorce from him; that she and her children by a former marriage were the owners of a ranch upon which there was a dwelling-house and a small cabin; that by the decree of divorce, the wife was given the custody of their child with the privilege to defendant of visiting it three times a week, which he did, and he was given the right to occupy the cabin on his wife's ranch for two months; that the deceased was an uncle to defendant's wife and had, since the divorce, been staying with his niece a part of the time; that a few days before the death of the deceased he, without sufficient provocation, brutally attacked and beat the defendant with a club, inflicting a painful wound on the head; that at that time, while the defendant was smarting from the effect of the blow, he threatened to kill the deceased and afterward endeavored to borrow a revolver, saying that the deceased had beaten him once and he wanted to be prepared for him; that the time for which the defendant was allowed by decree of the Court to occupy the cabin was about to expire and the deceased showed great anxiety for him to get out and announced his purpose of removing him therefrom at once; that the defendant came to a man who was working on the ranch and said to him, "I have stabbed White in the cellar; go up and look and see how he is getting along. I think he is badly hurt." That the man went to the cabin in a few minutes and found the deceased lying a few feet from the cabin, on the road, dead, with a knife wound in his chest; that the defendant passed on and notified others of the occurrence in substantially the same words, and requested that an officer be sent for to take him in charge.

The claim of the defendant at the trial was that the deceased attacked him in the cellar of his cabin while he was in the act of cutting some meat that was hanging there, for his dinner, and that he stabbed him with the knife he was using, while it was claimed on the other side that the defendant had laid in wait and killed the deceased as he was passing along the road.

There was no witness to the killing except the defendant. He testified. "I ran from the cellar door."

"Q. What occurred there?

"A. I was in the act of taking the meat down and I heard a step on the cellar steps. I turned to look and saw the last foot of some one stepping off the lower step. I saw the side of the man approaching and Mr. White shoved the door open.

"Q. How did he shove the door open?

"A. I can't say whether with his hand or with a stick.

"Q. What was then said or done?

"A. He said, 'What are you doing here? Get out of this cabin or I will beat you to death, you son of a bitch.'

"Q. What did he do then?

"A. I said 'Let me out,' and sprang for the door.

"Q. What did he do or say?

"A. He threw up his cane, and as I made the spring I drew my left arm in guard and struck with my right.

"Q. What did you strike with?

"A. With the knife that I had picked up.

"Q. What then occurred?

"A. Mr. White then ran out of the cellar, and I too.

"Q. Where did he go?

"A. He ran out and turned down north the road or lane.

"Q. What did you do?

"A. I ran from the cellar door.

"Q. Show where you ran.

"A. From the cellar door east down this way to where I saw Kinney plowing.

"Q. What did you say then?

"A. I told Kinney that White had attacked me in the old cellar and that I had cut him, and for him to go and see him as I was afraid I had cut him badly."

There was contradictory testimony of physicians on the question whether White could have traveled from where the defendant claimed to have stabbed him to where his body was found, after having recieved the wound from which he died.

With this brief summary of the evidence we pass to a consideration of the questions presented as to the rulings in the admission and exclusion of evidence.

The divorced wife was a witness for the prosecution. She had testified to the striking of the defendant by White and the threats then made by the former, and in explanation of the presence of White at the house, during his stay there, she was asked: "What was the business of John B. White, the deceased, on the Baker ranch when he made his last visit there at the time he was killed?" This was objected to on the ground that it was immaterial and irrelevant and that it was hearsay, she could only know it from declarations of White. Counsel announced that they desired to know that White was not a trespasser on the ranch, but was there for a lawful purpose and a legitimate and chivalric one. The objection was overruled and the witness answered: "He was there for the protection of me and my child against W. T. C. Elliott," the defendant. The defendant moved to strike out the answer for the same reasons and the motion was denied. These rulings were erroneous. The evidence was entirely irrelevant. The case presented no question as to the right of the deceased to be on the ranch of Mrs. Elliott and it could hardly be contended that it was necessary for him to attack the defendant in his cellar in order to protect Mrs. Elliott and her child. Nor can it be said that the testimony was harmless. The fact that it was necessary, or even supposed to be necessary, to protect the former wife and infant child of the defendant, as against him, could not but prejudice the minds of the jury and as we regard the verdict of the jury, which must result in the severest penalty, as scarcely warranted by the evidence, we cannot say that the substancial rights of the defendant were not affected by this ruling.

It is further contended that the Court did not allow the witness Fannie Elliott to be fully and freely cross-examined. We cannot concur in this view with the record before us. We trust that the cases are rare in which so much time is allowed to be taken up with immaterial and useless questions, on cross examination, many of which were repeated over and over again without apparent reason. If the Court erred at all in this respect it was in allowing the witnesses, including Mrs. Elliott, to be too freely cross-examined.

In the cross-examination of this witness it was attempted to show that there was a discrepancy between her testimony at the trial and that given by her at the preliminary examination. In the course of the examination of the witness on this point the Court said: "I cannot see any discrepancy in her testimony upon the preliminary examination and her testimony today."

To this remark the defendant excepted and contends that it was error. Certainly a statement of this kind by the Court was improper, but we, like the Court below, cannot see the discrepancy, and for that reason must hold that the statement did the defendant no harm.

There are other points made relating to the evidence. We have given them careful attention, and without extending this opinion by noticing them in detail, we hold that none of such rulings were erroneous.

The Court instructed the jury as follows:

"The killing being proved, the burden of proving circumstances of mitigation to justify or excuse the homicide will devolve on the accused. Up to the moment when the killing is proved the prosecution must make out its case beyond a reasonable doubt. When the killing is proven it devolves upon the defendant to show any circumstances in mitigation to excuse or justify by a preponderance of evidence on his part. That is, the killing being proved, the defendant must make out his case in mitigation to excuse or justify by some proof stronger in some in some appreciable degree than the proof of the prosecution. It must be in some degree, no matter how small, stronger than the proof of the prosecution on the other side.

"You are not bound to decide in conformity with the declarations of any number of witnesses, which do not produce conviction in your minds, against a less number or against a presumption or other evidence satisfying your minds."

This instruction was erroneous.

The penal code provides: "Section 1,105. Upon a trial for murder, the commission of the homicide by the defendant being proved, the burden of proving circumstances of mitigation, or that justify or excuse it, devolves upon him unless the proof on the part of the prosecution tends to show that the crime committed only amounts to manslaughter, or that the defendant was justifiable or excusable." The latter clause of the section was entirely omitted. The most important testimony of the prosecution was that of the admissions of the defendant that he had killed the deceased, and such admissions tended strongly to show "that the crime committed only amounted to manslaughter or that the defendant was justifiable or excusable." Therefore it was important that the instruction, which cast the burden of proof on him, should be qualified in accordance with the section of the code on which it was based. (People vs. Arnold, 15 Cal., 476 and 482; People vs. Ah Kong 48 Id., 7; People vs. West, Id., 611; People vs. Smith, 59 Id., 607; People vs. Langdon, 67 Id., 428.)

The instruction was erroneous for the further reason that it cast upon the defendant the burden of proving circumstances of mitigation or that justified or excused, the commission of the homicide *by a preponderance of the evidence* when it was only necessary that he should introduce evidence sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt as to his guilt or the mitigating circumstances. (People vs. Buston, 22 Pac. Rep. 127.)

It is contended that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. We have read the evidence carefully, and must confess to some surprise that a verdict of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty, should have been returned, but we are not prepared to say that the jury were absolutely wrong in their conclusion. It has a tendency, however, to convince us that the motion of the defendant to remove the cause to another county for trial was well founded and should have been granted.

Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for a new trial. WORKS, J.

We concur:

MCFARLAND, J.
SHARPSTEIN, J.
PATERSON, J.
FOX, J.
BEATTY, C. J.

I concur in the judgment on the ground that the Court below erred in allowing the question quoted in the foregoing opinion to be put to the witness Fannie Elliott and in admitting her answer thereto. In my opinion the instructions held to be erroneous in the foregoing are not erroneous. (People vs. Hong Ah Duck, 61 Cal., 387; People vs. Raten, 63 Cal., 421.)

THORNTON, J.

Her Cable Cipher.

His daughter was going to Europe. He is a very rich man, but a millionaire will always make up a telegraphic code to save money. It would be nothing to him if she sent a hundred words, but he will always get as much as he can for nothing any way and he will have a telegraph code. I don't know, though. Perhaps he thought she might take as many words to say a thing by telegraph as ladies ordinarily do in conversation, and that would bankrupt a millionaire. Let us acquit him of economy. Let us say that by confining her to one word he would understand what she telegraphed, whereas if he left her to express it her own way he might never have found out what she meant. He left her to make out the code. She made one quite to the point on all important matters. She selected the words herself, wrote it all out and handed it to him when she left. He locked it in his desk and it was all right. Last week he got a telegram from her. It consisted of one word—"Laugh." He laughed. It seemed to be something quite pleasant. His code was at the house. He went up there in the best of humor. He got out the code and he read: "Laugh—Send me $500."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Counterfeit Bills.

"No matter how expert a bank teller may become in detecting bad money, there are counterfeits extant which will stump the best of them. I was for many years a United States treasury expert, and have handled all the famous counterfeits ever made. I have in this roll of bills $5,000, about one-half of which is good and the rest worthless. I often test bank tellers by offering this money for deposit, and you would be astonished to learn how large a proportion of the counterfeits are passed by some of them as genuine. In fact I have never found one who rejected every bad bill, some of them accepting as much as $1,700 of it, and from that down. I have been testing some Kansas City bank men today, with varying results. Four hundred dollars was the least counterfeit passed by any of them, and one bank, if it had taken the teller's decision on the money, would have been stuck for more than $1,000."—Expert in Kansas City Journal.

The Higher Education of Women.

Miss Bacon (they have been discussing orchids)—And now, professor, I want you to tell me all about the plant from which electricity is made.

Professor Hohonthy (aghast)—The which?

Miss Bacon—You certainly must have heard of it. Father says its high cost prevents the general use of electric lighting—I mean the electric plant.—Harper's Bazar.

Alaska and Its Seals.

The Alaska seals have paid Uncle Sam for Alaska, which cost him $7,000,000. Since 1870 the Alaska Commercial company has paid the government $5,597,100 or seals killed. The customs duty from Alaska seal skins dressed in Europe have yielded in round numbers about $4,000,000. By the new contract with the company the United States is to receive $50,000 per annum for ten years and $3.50 per head for each seal taken, the annual catch to be limited to 100,000 seals.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Education and Invention.

Inventors have generally been led to their important tasks by chance, and have picked up their training by the way. Here and there may be a mute and glorious Milton whose soul has never been aroused by educative influence, but for each great poet who has never learned to sing there are probably scores of men as able as Watt, Naymith or Edison who have not been aroused to their inventive powers. It therefore seems very desirable that manual training should be made to go with such headwork as will serve to stimulate the inventive spirit of our youth. The means of carrying out such a project for arousing the inventive capacities of young men and women will need to be created. It is easy, however, to see the way to a plan in which, as soon as the student has compassed a sense of the natural powers in their simpler relations, he may be set to work seeking to solve problems which demand inventive power for their solution.—Boston Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.

Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable

S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
AT
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
195-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
AND AT
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau!
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
AND
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
AND
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13st
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
947tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

Independence Hotel,
Independence - - Cal.
V. G. THOMPSON, Lessee.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
AND
THE BAR
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Daily Bus To and From The Cars.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House	11 00 a. m		5.50 p. m	
Dayton	11 30 a. m.		5.10 p. m.	
Wabuska	1:25 a. m		3 10 p. m	
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.		11:25 a. m.	
Luning	6:25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.	
Soda Springs	7:5 p. m.		9.05 a. m	
Belleville	8 45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar.	9:20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m
	No. 3.		No. 4.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville	8 10 a. m		5:25 p. m.	
Benton	11 40 a. m		1:35 p. m	
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.	
Alvord	2. 5 p. m.		10 06 a. m.	
Independence	4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.		7.40 a. m	
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 93¾
Lead, 3 92½
Copper, 10.70
Tin, 20.50
Sugar, .06¼
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 11 @ 13.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, October 7th.

Application of Mrs. Louise L. Woodin to become a sold trader granted.

People vs. W. T. C. Elliott—Filed remittur and certified copy of opinion.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—ZINC—At Independence, October 11, 1889, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Mr. P. L. Carroll and Miss Mary Zinc.

John Anton was up from Keeler early in the week.

The "County Fathers" met on Tuesday morning.

Hon. P. Reddy has returned to San Francisco.

Dr. Woodin reports his patients at Olancha as doing well.

A number of Independence people have gone to Bishop to attend the fair.

Mr. Will Russell departed for his home at Davisville on Tuesday morning.

Old Boreas is reminding us that the melancholy Autumn days are at hand.

District Attorney Gill intends to visit the lower country soon for special medical treatment.

J. S. Gorman came up from Keeler on Tuesday morning and has gone to Bishop to attend the fair.

Mrs. John Lubken, of Lone Pine, has been quite ill for several weeks past. She is now convalescent.

A large number of sheep are being pastured in the vicinity on their way to the lower country for the winter.

One hundred and twenty carloads of raisins have been shipped from Fresno in the last two weeks.

Dave Holland, of Lone Pine, has gone to San Francisco where he will take a course in a good business college.

An etcher is now called an "aquafortist." At this rate a whitewasher will soon appear as a "calcium-lighter."

Comet, a horse weighing 1,400 pounds, ran a quarter last week at Yreka in 21 seconds, the fastest time on record.

Sunol, the phenomenal Palo Alto filly, has lowered the record for three-year-olds to 2:13¾, beating Axtell's time of 2:14.

Sheriff Eldred has the pleasant prospect of a 200 mile trip across the desert on matters pertaining to a suit against the Ibex Mining Company.

The Summer is now ended in the east, but the harvest is just beginning for the Southern California hotel and boarding-house keeper.

Mr. C. Mulholland is in San Francisco attending the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge as Representative of Inyo Lodge No. 221.

Chancellor Hartson, of Napa, who has been prominent in California politics for many years, died suddenly of heart disease on the 25th ult. aged 64.

By refunding the outstanding indebtedness the Board of Supervisors has saved this county some $8,000 in interest. All the members of the Board took an active interest in the matter, but Supervisor Sneden was very instrumental in securing so low a rate of interest.

Secretary Noble has decided that a man and his wife cannot each prove up homestead entries to adjacent tracts of land. A young couple in Nebraska made homestead entries on adjacent tracts, erected a dwelling on the dividing line, got married and lived on their respective tracts and then claimed a patent to both. The husband was granted a patent to his tract, but the wife was refused.

"It is not intellectual work that injures the brain," says the London *Hospital*, "but emotional excitement. Most men can stand the severest thought and study of which their brains are capable, and be none the worse for it, for neither thought nor study interferes with the recuperative influence of sleep. It is ambition, anxiety and disappointment, the hopes and fears, the loves and hates, of our lives, that wear out our nervous system and endanger the balance of the brain."

The Present Bond Holders.

Inyo County has outstanding $70,500 in seven per cent. bonds. The Treasurer's register of bands shows that they are held as follows:

State of California	$31,000
J. R. K. Nuttall, San Francisco	9,000
Martin Sachs, " "	5,500
Louis Sachs, " "	5,500
Clara Sachs, " "	2,500
Isaac Harris, " "	2,000
Rosa Levy, " "	1,000
J. P. M. Perham " "	1,500
Thos. Mootry, Jr. " "	500
A. R Conklin, Independence	4,500
Mrs. E. Spencer, Bishop	4,000
August Walker, Olancha	2,500
R. A. Loomis, San Louis Obispo	500
V. H. Pease, Carson	500

Social.

On Tuesday evening a "housewarming" was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Matlack in their new residence on Edwards street. The party was well attended by the young people of the vicinity and dancing was continued till midnight, when the guests departed with many warm wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their kind entertainers in their new home.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 7, 1889.

The Board of Supervisors met at 7 o'clock p. m. and considered the matter of a tax levy for the year 1889. Adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, Oct. 8.

TUESDAY, October 8, 1889.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m. with all the members present excepting Supervisor Eddy.

Board adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m. of this day, at which hour it reassembled, the same members present as at the morning session.

A tax levy of $2.50 was levied on each $100 of assessed valuation and apportioned to the various funds as follows:

State Fund	$.722
General Expense	.440
Salary	.500
Bond	.440
School	.188
County Road	.120
Bridge	.060
Hospital	.030

Special school district taxes were levied as follows on each $1,000 of valuation:

Bishop Creek School District	$6 50
Warm Spring " "	4 00
Independence " "	4 00
Union " "	1 88

C. & C. railroad assessment apportioned to school and road districts.

The following claims for per diem and mileage were allowed on the Salary Fund:

J. D. Harger	$26 10
S. G. Sneden	25 80
E. Robinson	12 30
J. J. Stewart	16 80

The Board adjourned.

TUESDAY, October 8, 1889.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session at 2 o'clock p. m., absent, Supervisor Eddy.

The Board adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The county of Inyo, State of California, has an existing bonded debt in the sum of seventy thousand five hundred dollars bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and whereas, it has become known to this Board that the German Savings and Loan Society, a corporation duly corporated under the laws of the State of California, and whose principal place of business is located in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, is willing to purchase the bonds of this County of Inyo, bearing interest at the rate of five and one-half per cent per annum:

It is therefore ordered by this Board that the whole of the bonded indebtedness of this County of Inyo be refunded by issuing new bonds, of the same denomination and in the same form as the existing bonds; and the said new bonds be substituted for the existing bonds; and that the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby directed to notify the holder or holders of existing bonds, by publication in the official county paper for one month, that unless he or they shall within thirty days after the service of such notice, present the bonds held by him or them to said Board, at the office of the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, in the town of Independence, and consent to the reduction of the interest thereon to the rate of five and one-half per cent. per annum, the Board will proceed to cancel such bonds by the payment of the principal and interest thereon accrued.

George L. Drake was appointed a Constable for the Fisrt Township.

The following claims were allowed for per diem and mileage:

J. D. Harger	$20 10
S. G. Sneden	19 80
E. Robinson	6 30
J. J. Stewart	10 80

The Board adjourned.

The Barbed Wire Bill Was Not Enacted.

The following letter was taken from a recent issue of the *Pacific Rural Press*:—

VISALIA, Sept. 23, 1889.

EDITORS RURAL PRESS:—I received to-day your favor, asking information in regard to a bill that was introduced in the last Legislature requiring every person who erected and maintained a barbed wire fence on a public highway to put a six inch board the entire length and not less than three feet from the ground. In answer I will say I am familiar with the bill, as I took some interest in it.

The bill known as Senate bill No. 38 was introduced in the Senate Jan. 10th by Senator Jones (Senate Journal, 28th Session page 17), and on Feb. 12th it passed that body by 27 ayes to 2 noes (page 431). It was then transmitted to the Assembly and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which I was chairman. The committee on February 26th reported against the bill (as you will find by referring to the Journal of the Assembly, page 549). On Feb. 28th it passed first reading (Assembly Journal, page 626), and was placed on second reading file, and there it remained until the Legislature adjourned, when it stood No. 136, page 9, Assembly General file.

It is an entire mistake about the bill passing, and I am at a loss to know how the report ever got started. I see several of the papers have stated that the bill did pass and was signed by the Governor. Whether the Governor signed it or not I don't know, but I do know that it never passed the Assembly and consequently it does not appear in the Volume of Statutes and amendments of 1889.

However when I come to think of it the band of flintlock reporters that lay around the Legislature for the purpose of fleecing the members, I am not surprised at the papers getting some things wrong.

Yours respectfully, G. S. BERRY.

Tax Notes.

The following shows the amount of taxable property in the school districts in which a special tax has been levied this year:

Bishop	$228,856
Warm Springs	106,060
Independence	155,132
Union	75,555

No special tax in the Big Pine District this year.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, $10,782 69 was collected by the county in the form of fees, hospital and road poll taxes, and licenses. The receipts for the same time exceeded the expenditures by $1,588.

Found.

On the morning of the 17th of September a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by calling on Timothy Richards, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased.

Emelie Thiebaut, the Administratrix of the estate of Alphonse Thiebaut, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order authorizing, empowering, and directing her to mortgage the East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of section twenty-six, and the North east quarter of the North west quarter of section thirty five, Township Twelve South of Range Thirty-four East, Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the purposes, and for the amount stated in said petition, or for such lesser amount as to the said Court may seem meet; it is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Superior Court on Monday, the 14th day of October 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Superior Court at the Court-house, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted, to the said Administratrix, authorizing, empowering and directing her to mortgage the real property belonging to said estate, to wit: The East half of the South-west quarter, South-west quarter of South-west quarter of Section Twenty-six, and North-east quarter of North-west quarter of Section Thirty-five, Township Twelve South of Range Thirty four East Mount Diablo Meridian, or some part thereof, for the sum of $840.19, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet; all of which more fully appears by the said petition now on file in the Clerk's office, and to which reference is here made for further particulars. It is further ordered that a copy of this notice be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Inyo.

Dated September 6th, 1889.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

FINAL PRE-EMPT ON PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

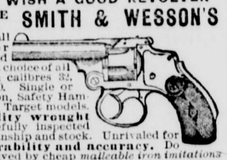
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 14, 1889, viz: William D. Eakin, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. H. Bisskumer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-j26 Register.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On ...son & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept, 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complaint demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

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All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

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FARM PRODUCE.

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Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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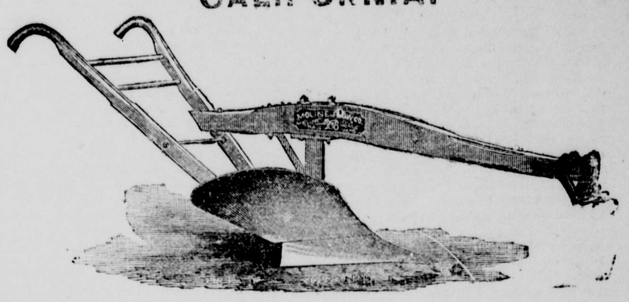

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Great Reduction
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PIANOS & ORGANS

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TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

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HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

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Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

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W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
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Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
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& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING
☞ All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

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Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

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"Insult me?" he repeated between his teeth. Then he stopped, and suddenly faced about. He frowned fiercely on the cautious business men, whom he knew full well had decided to give him the lurch. "If I had a pair of horses who behaved badly, they are stronger than I, but I would whip them and starve them till they forgot it." If he could subdue his own rebellious factory hands, and turn them back to their work like whipped beasts, he knew these timid counselors would come back into his office and put their names to his corporation scheme, if not—— He bit his lip and pushed on out of the door. His help had never dared think of mutiny before; he had fancied they were afraid of him. Five minutes more would prove whether they were or not.

In a moment more he stood beside his son, who watched, pale and stern, from the counting room piazza; behind him his lawyer, whose face, deserted by smiles at last, looked almost unfamiliar; and still further back a few of the boldest of his visitors.

"For God's sake—go inside," whispered Philip between his set teeth, "you will only make them angrier."

"Truckle to my own help, shall I?" repeated his father in his harsh, grating mill tones.

The mill owner threw back his head and shoulders, and looked commandingly at the crowd. He could not understand why they were not afraid of him. Had he not been the dispenser of bread, almost of life or death to them, for twenty years? They were a thousand, and he one, but for thirty years their fate had trembled in the balance of his will, and was it any less so today? They might be ever so numerous and strong; the subtle machinery of the laws and the ingenuity of capital put them at his mercy. He frowned majestically on the women and children; where would their dinners and suppers come from? Where could they lay their foolish heads to-night if he chose to punish them? But they only laughed in a novel sense of freedom as they hurried by to enjoy their whole holiday.

Then came the men, with the hard, set look on their faces that should have warned the mill owner that this was not the moment for him to assert too boldly the sovereignty that had made their whole lives a barren waste. The word had been passed from lip to lip that Mr. Breton was at the counting room door, and very angry. But his son, who had shown himself their friend, and who had been too honest with them to give them false counsel, stood with him, and the men meant to show him the respect he deserved and march by in silence. Still, the seeds of old wrongs and daily repeated privations had borne a bitter fruit in every heart, and many a sullen look of hate Philip saw on their faces.

"Stop, stop, I say," shouted Mr. Breton. A murmur ran through the crowd and they stopped. Philip saw the willingness of the halt. It had irked them to go by, without one word to relieve the universal sense of justice that had seethed so long in their breasts.

"You will do well to let them go in peace," muttered Philip, in a constrained voice, "the poor creatures will have to come back again when they are hungry." But his father did not appear to hear him. His face had flushed crimson, and he seemed to have quite lost his self command, as he shook his fist at the sullen crowd that widened every moment.

"Do you think you can force me, you beggars?" For a moment admiration for his courage divided the indignation of his strange audience, and the first response was as much applause as anger.

"No!" he shouted, in a voice shrill with excitement. "You shall every one of you starve first. You get more wages than you earn now. Do you know what this strike will fetch you?"

His lawyer plucked at his sleeve. That man of discretion did not like the expression on the faces of the workmen nearest to the piazza.

"This is quite uncalled for, my dear Breton, and not only that," he added, "but decidedly dan"——

But the excited proprietor shook off his arm and stepped forward, trembling with impotent wrath.

"I will tell you," he cried, "I will cut your pay down 10 per cent. more." A murmur started on the outskirts of the crowd, and swelled into a roar at his very feet, while the mass of ill clothed humanity swayed tumultuously.

Philip saw that a catastrophe was imminent. The excited workmen avoided his anxious eyes, and there was a power of wrath in their slightly stooping attitude, like a panther, before a spring. Their faces, too, were lit up with a fierce glare, like some long caged beast that has burst his bars. Injustice after all is an uncertain foundation for riches, when it is thrilling human beings who suffer. He rushed boldly forward to save his father from violence, apparently he was absolutely blind to the peril in which he stood. Mr. Breton's face had grown suddenly purple.

"I'll teach you to brave me. I'll starve your obstinacy out of you, before one of you comes back into my mill."

He threw up his hands in distress, reeled backward before their astonished eyes, and fell into the arms of his son, a victim of his own passion. The poor were avenged. God had taken judgment into his own hands.

The poor were avenged.

His friends bore his stricken form from within, out of the sight of the people. But he had tamed the mob at last, though it took his life to do it. A hush as chill as the breath of the death angel's wings had fallen upon them. They waited with the patience of their class, they watched doctors come and attendants hurry to and fro, but no one told them what had happened. Nothing but glances of hate were cast at them, till at last Philip Breton himself, with a new desolation in his face, came out alone on the piazza. Some fancied he stood unsteadily as if a vital prop had been taken away, others saw a new force and dignity in his thin, boyish face.

"My father did not finish his speech," he said, with scathing satire in his voice; "I will finish it for him." They would have borne all the reproach he might have heaped upon them, but he only said, "Will you go back to work?" His voice began to break as he added, "My father is dead, and I want to take him home."

Not a man, woman or child but worked out their tasks that day. Ezekial Breton had triumphed.

CHAPTER XV.

A HOLIDAY.

The streets of the little village are alive with the people commonly shut up in the great mills out of sight. It was only one man dead, the world in which he moved crowded along, and if he had come back even so soon, he would have had to make a place for himself, as when he started first. Another man was born the minute he died, and the ranks were always kept full.

There was a holiday at last, and the people were the nearest they could get to holiday dress. The husbands and fathers had but few changes to make. Their aprons, if they were fortunate enough to have them, were off, and their overalls; their sleeves were rolled down, too, revealing the wear of storm and sun on the cheap stuff of which the clothes of the poor are made. But the young men had, most of them, some flashy color about their necks, and wore some threadbare black coat, with here and there a whole showy suit, bought regardless of the poverty that stared them in the face. The higher classes had taught them the lesson that a poor man can expect no consideration or respect any where, and each human creature, whose spirit is not all broken, will save his scant pennies to disguise in the livery of the prosperous the poverty that the world makes at once his misfortune and his disgrace. Most of the girls, too, had gilt or rubber jewelry in abundance, rich looking chains about their necks, and the most elaborate and massive earrings. They wore flashing ribbons of the most startling colors, and for dresses cheap flimsy imitations of the most costly stuffs.

All had gathered near the Breton mansion. The door was hung with black crape in voluminous folds. A melancholy hearse, with plumes waving the insignia of woe, was at the gate. But the faces of the multitude were happy, even gay, and the murmur of their voices had no cadence of sadness. Yet for one moment they were quiet. It was when eight bareheaded men, with awe in their faces, the awe of mortals in the presence of the grand mystery of death, came slowly out of the crape hung door bearing between them the deposed lord of the house. Then appeared at the door the face of the heir, young Philip, pale and grief stricken, and an involuntary hum of greeting met him from the people who lined the roadside and hustled the carriages in waiting. He was their hope, their trusted deliverer, their friend who had seen how hard their lives were, and had once promised to help them. His words that night of the fire had sunk deep into their hearts and been repeated from mouth to mouth, with many an addition of an eager imagination. To be sure, he had done but little to fulfill his promise. But there were the fire escapes to bear witness to his honesty, and his father, the one they were expected to mourn for, was a hard man to move. Had the young man not admitted in their meeting he was too weak to help them? Now he was untrammeled; the unquestioned owner of the Breton Mills; his wish was the sole authority henceforth, and he wished kindly to them. His word the only law throughout the great factory, and he had given his word to help them. Not a soul but believed in the dawn of a vague day of general happiness. Few had clear ideas of the elements of their long wretchedness. They thought everything was wrong in the system under which the poor were so unhappy, and the remedy that occurred to their minds was, of course, to change everything. No more long hours, no more scant pay, no more favoritism; all should have alike. No more strikes or conflicts or complaints or bitterness were dreamed of, for there would be no hardships left.

Philip thought of Bertha. At first it seemed a year since he had lost her, and he wondered with a dull ache in his heart where she could be after so long a time.

Then it seemed but an hour, so fresh was the wound in his heart. It was her place, that empty seat by his side, in this supreme moment of his desolation. She could comfort him in his loneliness, the most terrible crushing loneliness, that in the midst of a multitude. Perhaps he was weak, too weak for the stern requisitions of his destiny. Perhaps there was not enough of the sturdy element in his character. He would rather have leaned on some other brave heart than stand out alone before the world, better formed for the gentle graces of a friend than to wield undismayed the ponderous weapons of wealth and power. He would have been better to nurse the sick and comfort the fallen, than to be ordered to the front of the battle, where to be still is infamy, and to fight death to some pitied foe. And there was not one human being near or dear enough to him to instil one spark of new courage into his heart, or brighten by one smile of love the darkening desolation that seemed to have settled over his life. If Bertha had only waited another day she could not have gone. She would have staid and learned again for very pity to love him. If she had only waited another day! But no doubt the very weakness in him that cried out for her made him incapable of holding her love. It is hard to confess to oneself, his soul is too poor and small for the woman of his choice to love. But that was the depth of humiliation Philip Breton had reached as he lay back on his carriage cushions. At least he was generous to make an excuse, even at the moment of his greatest need, for the woman who had deserted him.

He heard voices from without. He had no interest in what any one in the world might say, he thought, but these words were the first words that fell upon his ear.

"Sick is it? Well, cheer up, girl, the young boss will make it all right. Yer all tired out and ye niver was fit for much anyhow."

"Will he give us doctors, too?"

"Why not? he has 'em when he's sick. It's just as right we should, as works our best for him when we're well."

Philip was fairly startled into momentary forgetfulness of his sorrow. But the carriage moved along a few feet and stopped again. Were the people mad? Was it his duty to keep a free hospital and teach the sick to come whining to him for charity, when ill? Wouldn't it spoil them, to say nothing from the business point of view? He began to sympathize more than ever with his father's perplexities, and to feel that perhaps, after all, his solution of them was the only practicable one. But he heard the rustle of a woman's dress beside his carriage where it waited.

"Isn't it splendid to have a whole holiday?" said a fresh, girlish voice.

"This isn't the last, Molly," replied a man who stood right against the carriage door. "They say we're not to work but four days a week now."

Philip frowned very unpromisingly, but the girl said:

"And how can we git along on much less wages?"

"Why, the wages will be more instead of less. I guess you don't understand."

Nor did Philip, but the carriage rolled along before the young man could explain, and stopped by another group.

"Only eight hours a day and every hand will get just the same. No more favoritism. Who told me? Why that's been the plan all along, only the old man wouldn't agree. Now it's goin' through, though."

The other man laughed. "Well, I don't see how the young boss is goin' to make the mill pay that fashion, but that's his lookout."

"Pay!" repeated the sanguine prophet. "Why those looms just turn off sheets of gold."

The horses started once more and Philip Breton sank back again on his seat. The people had cost him his bride and his father. They had wrecked his life, and cast him on a shore of barren wastes, with never one fountain of hope for his famished soul.

And now, with stupid and yet pathetic trust, they looked to him to devote his fortune and himself to them, never questioning but a word of his, a stroke of his pen, would let perpetual sunlight into their lives.

That evening he sat alone in the little study in the house that had been his father's. The house was full of solemn faced guests, but he would see none of them. He had bowed his head on his folded arms and tried to commune with the dead; his dead. There were two. One his kind, tender father, whose broad, florid face always brightened with a smile at the coming of his son. The other of his dead was a woman. He saw her as if she yet lived. What there was in this woman of all others that should have called forth such tender raptures of love he had never paused to wonder. She was not brilliant as some women. Her lips, that he believed could have spoken so wonderfully if they had cared, were oftenest closed in society. Her eyes expressed to him the rarest of noble thoughts, and it was as if she deemed the common world unworthy, but that by and by she would speak. He had thought her heart spotless white, and the texture of her nature finer and sweeter than that of all other women. Every eye that saw her must admire the threads of fine spun gold she called her hair, her soft skin as delicate to the touch as a baby's lips, and the queen like perfection of her form, a system of bold curves and lines of beauty melting into each other at their beginning and their end. But could there be any one to whom she was so much beside her beauty, for whom each phase of her thought or tone of her voice was just what seemed most fitting? And she too was gone, dead; where no prayers or cries of his could reach or touch her; dead, and yet forever alive for him.

"Will you see a lady, sir?" It was Mary, whose manner was subdued suitably to the melancholy occasion. All these trappings and pretenses provoked Philip strangely, as did the low voices of his guests and their drawn down faces. He knew well enough they didn't care so much as all that. "She is very particular, Mr. Phi——; I mean Mr. Breton."

Then he forgot his impatience in a strange, thrilling thought. He rose to his feet and walked to the window without answering the girl. Could it be Bertha had felt his hunger for her such as no other creature could have for her presence? Was it too unlikely that such pain as ached in his heart might have touched her? A throb of electricity goes around the world; might not such longing as his have reached her a few short miles away? The maid began again.

"Will you see a"——

(To be Continued.)

THE GRAPE FRUIT.

An Excellent Substitute for Quinine in Malarial Diseases

Too much can not be said in praise of the pomelo or grape fruit. The mildly bitter principle which is conspicuous in the juice is undoubtedly anti-malarial, like the bitter principle of many barks and roots. And aside from its medicinal qualities, what is more refreshing than a draught of pomelo juice taken fresh and cool from the golden bowl in which nature distilled it, after a process all her own? Mr. Mott writes as follows:

I believe this valuable fruit has been neglected by our horticulturists here in Florida in their haste to find the best oranges, for surely some of the improved varieties are being much sought after by moneyed people. It is without question, one of the most wholesome fruits, and often it is eaten for its medicinal properties, and even prescribed by our physicians, by those that know of its value as a tonic and alterative medicine.

Especially is it valuable in all cases of a malarial type. For many years I have had very serious malarial troubles, and for the past several months have eaten whenever the opportunity offered freely of the grape-fruit, and I am glad to say that my health now is much better than it has been for many years, and it is a question with me whether this fruit that I am prizing so highly (for I like it as a luxury) has not had much to do with my improved health.

The many forms of the shaddock (citrus dulcamara) and its culture by the ancients is evidence of the high estimation in which it was held in the earliest times. DeConotalle says: "The number of varieties in the Malay Archipelago indicates an ancient cultivation. Its original country is not yet known."

Scientists say of it: "It is believed to be a native of Southern China; it is common in China and Cochin China, but this does not imply that it is wild there." It is in the islands to the east of the Malay Archipelago that the clearest indications of a wild existence are found. Seemann is yet more positive about the Fiji Isles. "Extremely common," he says, "and covering the banks of the rivers."

The name shaddock is the name of a captain who first introduced the species into the West Indies. I have been at a loss for its name "grape-fruit," a local name that has been given it in some foreign country. It may be from the fact that often the fruit is in clusters, similar to the habit of some kinds of grapes.

While the fruit has been grown in orange countries for ages, and perhaps it is very seldom that it has been crossed with the orange, yet it is very evident since its importation to this country that it has become hybridized with the sweet orange. That may be owing to our peculiar climate. Such a thing might occur here, that has not before in the many climes it has been cultivated in.

I have found one of these changes in Orange County. A grape fruit from an orange seed, the tree taking more the form of the orange; the fruit smaller, skin thin, very much less "rag," and in quality sweet and fine; much less of the bitter of the grape fruit; a very valuable acquisition, so much so that I have thought it proper to purchase the original tree and add it to my list of nursery trees. Have named it from the orange "aurantium pomelo."—Florida Times-Union.

An Unfinished Look.

Mrs. Worthwaite, of Murray Hill, has just moved into a new house. The parlor is beautifully fitted with the most expensive specimens of the upholsterer's art, and has a polished oak floor, only partly concealed by a few choice eastern rugs. She is entertaining a mercantile guest of her husband's.

"We think we are looking very fine in our new house, Mr. Wabash," she remarks, casually.

"Yes, indeed," responds Mr. Wabash, politely; "but it 'll look a good deal finer when you come to get your carpets down."—Harper's Bazar.

Both Had Regrets.

He—Isn't this pastry of yours—h'm—a little tough, my dear? (After a moment.) What delicious pies my mother used to make at home!

She (with a half sigh)—Possibly it is. (After a moment.) What lovely dinners papa used to give me at Delmonico's!—Harper's Bazar.

TICKET 42,758.

A Pick-Up of $15,000 by Three Well-Kown Cheyenne People.

The drawing of $15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery by three well known Cheyenne people has created a decided sensation. The children of fortune are all employed at H. H. Elis's bakery and confectionery establishment. They are Louis Salada and wife, young Germans, and Edward P. Gaylor an old-timer who is a prominent Odd Fellow.

The lucky trio had been patrons of the lottery for several months and the realization of small sums from time to time had given them confidence in the Louisiana State Lottery. They tell a reporter for *The Leader* that they felt unusually confident after they had formed a pool and secured one-twentieth of ticket No. 42,758 for the July 16 drawing.

Forty-eight hours after the drawing Salada and his wife and Mr. Gaylor were overjoyed to learn from a list that ticket No. 42,758 had drawn the capital prize of $300,000 and that they were entitled to one-twentieth of that sum, or $15,000.

Advices from New Orleans confirmed the list and the money was collected through the First National Bank of this city, being paid over to the winners August 1. A number of friends who had been skeptical, or who feared that a mistake had been made, called with Mr. and Mrs. Salada and Mr. Gaylor at the bank and witnessed the payment of the $15,000 in cash.

Since the receipt of the money Mr. Gaylor has been in Denver, and it is rumored that he has intentions matrimonial.

Salada and wife are visiting relatives in Missouri. The lady, who has been an invalid for several years, is to retire to an eastern hospital for several months and will be treated by eminent specialists.—*Cheyenne* (Wy.) *Leader*, August 8.

HER FACE WAS HER FORTUNE.

She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She *was* all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone. She is a woe-begone looking piece of humanity now. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the wasted strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and the luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

It is a good thing to be able to let go the less for the sake of the greater.

SWEPT BY THE TIDE OF POPULARITY

To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most favorable kind—but unsolicited—to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative, are chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, debility, kidney and bladder complaints. It mitigates the infirmities of age, hastens convalescence, has a tendency to prevent ill consequences from exposure and exhaustion. Persons of sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it an ever useful tonic.

That virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the sentinel.

For Bronchial and Asthmatic Complaints, and Coughs and Colds, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have remarkable curative properties. 25 cts. a box.

Bobby—Ma, I've nearly outgrown my slippers, haven't I? Mamma—Yes, Bobby. Bobby,—And, say, ma, how long will it be before I outgrow your slippers?

Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" Cigars?

Reflection increases the vigor of the mind as exercise does the strength of the body.

You don't have to *take our word* for the good quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Just get *one bar* of your grocer, and let it tell you *its own story* next *Monday*, and be governed by that, *good or bad*. Remember *Dobbins' Electric*.

Not Badly Named—Housemaid (new to the instrument)—Somebody ringing at de hellophone, marm.

DROPSY.

We call the attention of those suffering with dropsy to the fair proposition of Dr. H. H. Green & Sons in their advertisement on this page. Try them; it costs you nothing to do so.

Policemen laugh at the floating item that a sedentary life produces liver trouble.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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HOW DRUNKARD'S ESCAPE.

Their Muscles Fail to Respond to the Shock of a Blow.

A few days ago a man was knocked from a trestle-work on the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railway near Cross street, by a locomotive. The train was stopped and the victim was tenderly picked up and taken to the depot. He was intoxicated and paid very little attention to the efforts being made in his behalf. At the depot he denied that he had been on the trestle and demanded to know who had taken his hat. Shortly after he was arrest on Ontario street for being drunk. He gave no evidence of pain until several hours later, and then Dr. Cole was called to attend him. The man seemed to have escaped with a few bruises, and at the Central police station it was regarded as another instance of a "drunken man's luck." While the subject was up for discussion a patrolman related the circumstances of an affair that occurred on Canal street. A drunken man had stumbled along a dark passage-way between two buildings and finally fell about twenty-five feet down a steep flight of stairs to the Valley railway tracks. He was finally discovered and carried back to Canal street to await transportation in the patrol wagon. His pulse could scarcely be detected, and the only question with those gathered about him was whether the man was already dead or would die within the next ten minutes. When landed at the station he demanded to be released, and asked whose business it was if he chose to drink a little beer. He had apparently sustained no injury by the fall. Dr. Cole related a river street case where a man fell from a three-story window upon a woman seated in front of a saloon. The doctor had been summoned in hot haste by the man's friend, but upon his arrival the victim of the fall said very indignantly that he had not sent for the physician and had no need for his services.

When asked whether there was any explanation for the uniform good fortune of drunken men in escaping injury by accident, Dr. Cole said it was due to a lack of interest in their fate. In falling the body is limp and lifeless, while that of a sober man would probably be very nearly rigid. In the case of the latter a blow upon any part of the body would be followed by instantaneous contraction of the muscles, having perhaps nearly as much force as the blow itself. It was stated by the physician that often the sudden and violent contraction of the muscles caused by a blow furnished nearly half the force exerted to produce the fracture of a bone. A drunken man's muscles, it was explained, would not respond in a similar way to the shock of the blow, and he would naturally escape that element of danger.—Cleveland Leader.

MARRYING HOUSE-KEEPERS.

A Growing Preference for Who Can Make Home Pleasant.

How did it come about? is a question now asked in regard to the marriage of a popular writer. The same question was asked five years ago when a society man in Boston married a sensible home body, some years his senior. The croakers croaked well, and decided that it was an unfortunate affair or would turn out to be in the end. George Eliot says that this love of "finding out how it came about" is due to "an excess of poetry or stupidity." I don't know as that is just fair, but I do think when a marriage is contrary to established rules, croakers are stupid, and fortunately are often in the wrong in their prophecy. It is written that when a marriage was about to take place King James used to ask: "What is the woman's makdom and her fairness?" The days of "infatuations" are now giving place to a keen outlook in the direction of personal comfort; makdom and fairness stand one side and the question to be answered first, Will this woman make my home restful to me, and will she live on what I can earn? Subtle has been the process that has led to this gradual change, but a change has come.

The brilliant society man referred to is now a regular stay-at-home, for the simple reason his home is as perfect as a home can be made to be. The sunniest, brightest room in the house is his sanctum; here are his favorite books, pictures he likes, the latest magazines, leaves cut, and no end of pipes. When the train whistles into the depot, in which is this fortunate man, a fire is started on the low hearth to make the room cheerful although the warmth is not needed.

To this room he brings his friends, and here husband and wife sit when alone. Every thing that will help his wife to make home a means of grace she reads, on her table are always to be found books and magazines that talk of the higher life of the home. I mean good cooking when I say higher life; a hitherto much neglected part of religion.

This man, formerly out every evening, rarely goes to theater or opera, party or ball, because his home has greater attractions, and he is really now so sensible, well-informed, and amounting to something that his friends are rejoiced that the seemingly incongruous marriage came about.

When I was asked what I considered the reason of this transformation, I answered: "Clean, well-aired rooms, good food, and a wife who is more anxious to be what a German writer calls 'a serene house-wife,' than to keep her weather-eye out to see if she will ever get her rights and vote."—Good Housekeeping.

—Some popular entertainments in the West are "Rainbow Teas," "Bachelors' Meets," "Toast and Cheese," and the "Eclipse Surprise Party."

THE HORSE AT REST.

Curious Facts About the Disposition of Horses to Lie Down.

To a hard-working horse repose is almost as great a necessity as good food, but tired as he may be he is often shy about lying down, even when a bed of nice clean straw is provided for him. The writer once rode a mare seventy miles in a single day. The stable in which she was put for the night was as comfortable in every way as it could be made, but she stood the whole night through. She ate her oats and hay and then went to sleep, leaning forward with her breast against the manger. There are horses that have never been seen to lie down, and if they have ever done so it was only for a short time, and at an hour when they were likely to be seen. No marks have ever been discovered upon their coats which would indicate that they had ever been lying down. A horse is recalled now that occupied for fifteen years, from the time he was two years old, the first stall in grandfather's stable. Up to the hour he died no one had ever seen him lying down, and several times after wearisome drives of about eight or ten hours, a watch was placed on him to see if during the night he would lie down; but he was never caught in that position, and he could not be tempted to recline by the sweetest and cleanest of bedding. He died literally upon his feet. He was taken sick, and in giving him a drench from a long-necked bottle, with his head pulled up to a beam, he suddenly fell back and expired.

Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest can not be complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and, while it is true that horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would continue to work for many years longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young horses from a country stable may refuse to lie down when put into a stable in town, and the habit may become confirmed unless inducements are offered. Horses can be taught to lie down, and they can also be taught to be as neat and cleanly in their habits as individuals.

It is a very rare thing for horses afflicted with a disease that superinduces fever to lie down. They will stand up until nature becomes completely exhausted, and their limbs refuse to sustain them. They have an instinct which teaches them if they lie down it may be difficult for them to get upon their feet again. A sick horse, because of his evident knowledge of his own condition and his inability to communicate the symptoms and the nature of it, commends himself to human sympathy more than any other animal. Horses have a horror of death, and especially dread death in their own kind. A horse may be sick in company with a stableful of horses, and the others will not notice him at al, but the moment he dies there is consternation throughout the entire stable. A horse may be absolutely fearless of every inanimate thing that comes to his notice, but will be frightened beyond measure at the sight of one of his own kind lying dead by the roadside.—Horses and Stable.

ROBBED BY WEEDS.

The Difference Between Two Pieces of Farm Land Described by a Traveler.

I have in mind two pieces of corn growing contiguously, only the line fence between the fields indicating the ownership of the two pieces. The quality of land is evidently the same in both and the corn on both pieces had grown to about the same height. There was apparently but little difference in the two fields at the time the spindles began to show in the stalks. But really there was this difference—one received frequent and careful cultivation with a view to destroy all weed growth; the other had only superficial manipulation of the soil. The careful hand which had with great painstaking—and this kind goeth not out without such—sought to eradicate root and branch of these troublesome "tenants-at-will" in one piece was wanting in the other. The weather now came on dry and hot. The corn in the clean rows spread itself like a green bay tree, and held on wonderfully late into the season before the leaves rolled or gave much evidence that the dry weather was telling upon it. In the other lot a carpet of green weeds in the shape of barnyard grass, Roman wormwood, sorrel and smartweed sprang up between the rows, and not only purloined the nutriment of the soil, but what was of full as much consequence to the corn plants, drank in the moisture afforded by dews and scant showers and with their network of fibrous, surface-feeding roots imbibed the moisture from the soil, and practically throttled the corn on its own ground, and set its leaves curling three weeks before the others, stunting its growth and diminishing the crop fully one-half below that of the clean-kept field.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

—Few educational enterprises have yielded larger results for the amount invested than the Egypt Exploration Fund. Expending annually since 1883 between $7,000 and $8,000, it has discovered or disclosed the following interesting sites: Pittrom (the treasure city of Exodus i, 11), Goshen Tahpanhes (the Daphnæ of the Greeks), the city of Onias, Zoan, Am, Naukratis, and, latest of all, Bubastis (the Pi-Besetti of the Scriptures). These discoveries have been conducted in a thoroughly scientific manner and have yielded rich results regarding the sciences, arts, and industries of past ages, the early sources of Greek history, and particularly Biblical and secular history.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—A. R. Hoagland, of New York, has given $30,000 to Antioch College, in Ohio, to endow a chair of higher physiology.

—There has been a large falling off of late in the number of young men preparing for the ministry in the Reformed (Dutch) Church.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—New York school-teachers are mulcted in pay if they resort to corporal punishment for their pupils. A female teacher was lately fined one day's pay for that offense.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A memorial church to William H. Vanderbilt is to be erected by the Board of Trustees of the Mission for the Seamen of the City and port of New York, with the fifty thousand dollars which Mr. Vanderbilt bequeathed to that Mission.

—The Paris Religious Tract Society proposes to publish a weekly sermon for the many French Protestants who are prevented from attending regular public worship. This plan has been successfully adopted in Berlin and other places.

—Miss Sarah Henshaw, an evangelist, gave a forcible religious discourse at Woodford, Vt., Thursday evening. Although nearing her ninetieth year, she yet speaks with great power. She has followed the vocation of an itinerant expounder of the Gospel for more than sixty years.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—The *Christian at Work* thinks that it does not speak well of the piety of the professed disciples of Christ, that they are so backward in giving for the furtherance of his cause. Of how few of them comparatively can it be said that they gave large money for the spread of the Gospel and for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of Christ in this fallen world.

—The person chosen to be warden of the new law school at Cornell University is ex-Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, who has been connected with the law school of the University of Michigan since its organization in 1859. Justice Cooley has the reputation of being one of the best law instructors in the country, and he is the author of many legal text-books.—*Buffalo Express.*

—English school-board education continues to yield curious results. The latest is this: In answer to the question put by the diocean inspector: "Describe some of the effects of the proceedings under Queen Mary," the glib answer was reeled off: "Many of the Bishops were deprived of their sees." One of the managers, however, cross-examined, the children on the above answer, and asked the meaning of the statement. After a long pause one boy put up his hand and said: "Had their eyes put out!"

—The New York *Examiner* discusses the preaching of the day and the duty of preachers in the premises. It says: "The great need of the time is fresh, interesting preaching. The American pulpit, as a whole, is respectable in scholarship, sufficiently sound in theology and fairly trained in the art of oratory. But it would be greatly the gainer if the old truths were enforced from newer points of view, if the treatment of texts were less mechanical, if the style were less conventional, if the range of topics was as full of variety as the Scriptures themselves—if, in a word, it were more interesting."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Some men are like toads—you have to poke them with a stick before they make their biggest jump.—*The Judge.*

—"Arthur"—Yes, we would like to have you write for our paper. Address your letter to the business office and it will be sent to you.—*New Haven News.*

—The idea that fish is a good brain food has been exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains is usually born in a man and not fed into him.—*Hartford Post.*

—We never yet saw a woman so broken-hearted by a love affair or crossed in spirit by a rival's bonnet that she wouldn't giggle if she saw a man's hat blown off.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Mrs. Dusenberry—Now just look at those flannels! If any thing will skrink more from washing I'd like to know what it is. Mr. Dusenberry—A boy will, my dear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Our troubles are like sharp edged tools, safe enough, and practically beneficial, but dangerous if handled too closely, and heedlessly. Every trial has in it a lesson of wisdom if we only learn it aright.

—Few things are so pleasant to eat as "humble pie," and it is a brave man who will sharpen his knife and hand up his plate for a slice, rather than let a grudge continue or an old sore keep open.—*Albany Journal.*

—A foolish preacher stood up last Sunday and said that "modern humor was ephemeral; it was the crackling of thorns and would not last its own day." Oh, foolish parson! Won't last a day? Why, some of its best jokes have lasted over 2,000 years and are still in daily use.—*Burdette.*

—"I want an excursion," said a bright little tot to an Olive street ice cream dealer. "We have no excursions for sale here, my little miss." "Well, den, you tell a story, for your sign says 'excursions supplied.'"

—"There is always something about this paper that I can not read," observed Mrs. Brown, with an expression that would have kept her lord silent had he seen it. "What?" he questioned. "The wrapper;" and for a minute he fancied derision portrayed even on the face of the clock.—*Chicago Journal.*

—"Have you seen Fangle to-day?" inquired the Major last night. "No," replied the Judge, "but I saw him early yesterday morning, when his heart was swelling with patriotic enthusiasm." "Well, you ought to have seen him today. The swelling had passed into his head, but he wasn't a bit enthusiastic about it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—It was in a cheese factory and the party had halted before some prime old limburger, which had an odor of fifty pounds to the square inch. "Phew!" said one, "it smells like the flowers that bloom in the spring.'" "Quite wrong," said a bystander, "'the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,' have nothing to do with the case!"—*Musical Herald.*

CONSTRUCTION OF SILOS.

Suggestions Offered at the Cleveland Ensilage Convention.

At the recent Ensilage Convention in Cleveland a vote was taken on building silos; twelve voted for double boarding with lath and plaster, three for double boarding with tarred paper and seven for only one thickness of matched narrow lumber on the inside of studding. Great care should be taken to have the walls of the silo smooth and vertical so that the ensilage shall settle evenly. It is better to build too large than too small; have a good height, but avoid the deep caverns from which the ensilage must be raised by machinery.

The dimensions of the last silo built at the college are 18x30x22, with a partition in the center, making two silos each 15x18 outside measurement; total capacity about 200 tons. The walls are made of 2x12 studding one foot apart and well tied by strong iron rods running from side to side. On the outside ordinary stock boards battened and painted made the finish. On the inside the studding was first covered with culls put on horizontally. On these a layer of tarred paper, then a second covering of boards put on perpendicularly. Doors open from each silo into the feeding rooms adjacent.

A cheaper form, often used and recommended by others, is made with 2x8 or 10 studding, set 16 inches apart, weather boarding on the outside and the inside made as above, with two thicknesses of inch boards, with tarred paper between them, nailed on the studding. Wooden silos should be firmly fastened together to resist the heavy lateral pressure caused by the settling and weight inside. It is said that any crop suitable for feeding in its green state will make good ensilage, but the corn plant is manifestly superior to any other. Here again there has been a change in opinion and practice. Formerly it was put into the silo very green. It is now known that it should be more mature, and not be cut for ensilage until the ears begin to glaze. Thick seeding for ensilage and spindling stalks without ears, have been disregarded. Cutting into short lengths is preferable. Occasionally, but rarely, corn has been put in uncut.

There are still some unsettled points about ensilage. At the first rapid filling was advocated; then came a change of opinion, and the theory was advanced that if the silo was filled slowly and its contents allowed to heat up to 120 or 130 degrees the germs that cause fermentation would be destroyed. This theory of making sweet ensilage by slow filling has been generally accepted and practiced for a few years; but there are some very intelligent dissenters who believe the bacteria are not killed at 130 degrees, but are at their best at that temperature, and that the improved condition of ensilage for two or three years past is due to ensilaging corn when more nearly matured than formerly, rather than to slow filling. Ensilage should be weighted moderately and covered in such a way as to exclude the air as much as possible, but extra heavy weighting is not now considered necessary.—N. Y. World.

How to Feed the Ducks.

The duck egg is very large and rich, and it naturally follows that there must be a variety and sufficient quantity of the best food. Let the morning meal be a thoroughly cooked mixture of bran, ground oats, corn-meal and some kind of vegetables, like boiled potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots. Give the mash in the proportion of four parts bran, two parts ground oats and one part corn-meal. Occasionally add a handful of ground oyster shells and ground bone, with three or four handfuls of ground beef scraps or dessicated fish. A pint of gluten meal, cottonseed meal or linseed meal, mixed with the other feed, to twenty-five ducks, will be found very beneficial. At noon feed whole oats and wheat, and at night whole corn in cold weather, and give an abundance of pure water at all times. Laths tacked over the feeding and drinking troughs will prevent wast of grain and water. Buttermilk is also excellent for laying ducks. When this plan of feeding is followed, you may expect the number of eggs will nearly equal the total number of layers, and you will get eggs that will hatch.—Farm and Home.

—A citizen of Elma, Cal., finished working up a fir tree which grew on his place. He received $12 for the bark, built a frame house 14x20 feet, 8 feet high, with kitchen 8 feet wide and 20 feet long; built a woodshed 14x20 feet; made 330 fence rails 10 feet long; made 334 railroad ties and 500 boards six inches wide and two feet long and fifteen cords of wood, all from one tree, and has part of the tree left.

—Savannah, Ga., claims the oldest wine in America. Some of the oldest inhabitants have Madeira nearly a century old. One gentleman has several lots of the famous All Saint Madeira, imported in 1791 and 1793, the year of the great fire in Savannah. Then there is the famous Hanter wine, imported about the same time. Some of it is still in the hands of friends of the family.

—A big fire-cracker was dropped into the water at Devil's Lake, Mich., by the side of a sailboat loaded with people, and when the cracker went off it blew such a hole into the boat that it sank. The occupants of the boat were all saved, ringing wet and hopping mad.

—An observer of human nature has discovered that when a Chinaman is pleased he takes off his shoes and opens his mouth.

DISEASES IN BOOKS.

How Boston Will Guard Against Them by Quarantine Measures.

A new departure which the Boston health authorities have made as a measure for preventing the spread of disease is so palpably wise that other cities will doubtless be quick to adopt it. It has long been recognized that library books of the circulating description were an admirable medium for conveying contagious and infectious complaints from house to house. When people are sick they can only amuse themselves with reading, and no sooner do they fall ill than the nearest library is drawn upon for volumes of entertaining fiction, etc. During their perusal, germs of a dangerous nature, set afloat by the patient's breath or otherwise, are apt to lodge between the leaves, to be taken in by subsequent readers. Some of these obnoxious bacilli retain their vitality for quite a while, so that one can never be sure when he takes out a library book that he is not making a bid for a variety of physical ailments from scarlet fever to mumps. As a partial precaution against this the Boston Board of Health will hereafter cause the public library card in each family where a communicable disease is found to exist to be stamped, so as to indicate the presence of infection or contagion there. The library will thereafter allow no books to be taken out on this card until the trouble is officially reported as gone. Furthermore, when books are returned from a house where such disease has appeared they will be carefully disinfected before being reissued. This system is expected to reduce the number of deaths from diphtheria and other complaints of the sort by an appreciable percentage annually; for this is the greatest reading community in the world, and it is supplied with books mainly by the public library here, which is a gigantic institution with branches in every part of the city.

In other ways, too, the library board will do its best to keep its books in a healthy condition as soon as its new building is ready for occupancy. The "stack system" will be used there. By it no display at all is made of the volumes, which are simply placed on iron shelves, back to back, with just enough room between the bookcases to make a narrow passage-way. The offices and reading-rooms will be in another part of the building, and no heat will be admitted, winter or summer, to the apartments where the books are kept. Thus they can be kept cold, with plenty of fresh air. Both these points are desirable, for heat makes books decay and bad air causes mold and rot. Being on iron shelves they can not well burn. Books of themselves can not well be set afire; they will only smolder. It is likely that the Governor of the State will call on the militia to execute the colossal task of transporting the 500,000 volumes from the old library to the new.—Boston Letter.

FUNNY MARK TWAIN.

Anecdotes Showing That His Humor Is Not Confined to His Writings.

Mark Twain at home is not more serious than his writings would lead one to expect. He has always been fond of perpetrating jokes for which his wife has only of late years, through practical education, been able to prepare herself.

When, for instance, Mr. Clemens, on the lecture platform, once drew out a dilapidated handkerchief, worn to shreds, and after gazing at it in an astonished fashion, apologized, saying that he had been "obliged to borrow one from Mr. ——," naming some important personage of the town, his wife, sitting with a friend in the audience, has turned to her neighbor in the most distressed way and said:

"People will think I do not properly take care of my husband's clothes."

It is true that Mr. Clemens has no tendency toward dudishness, and that he sometimes appears in a costume more befitting a poor author than a publisher-millionaire; but every body has his taste! He is careless and absent-minded, and sometimes forgets some of the requirements of the age for the embellishment of mankind.

At any rate, he is said to have called upon Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe without a necktie one day after her return from the South. When he came back from his visit he hurried to his wife to tell her how their neighbor had withstood the journey and of the present condition of her health. But he was stopped in the midst of his story by the horrified look in his wife's face.

"You don't mean to say that you have been to see Mrs. Stowe?" said she. "Why, you haven't got on any necktie."

He professed great chagrin at his carelessness and rushed up stairs, apparently to remedy the defect in his toilet. When he came back, some time later, he laughingly tossed his wife a letter and a necktie.

It seems that Mr. Clemens had written to Mrs. Stowe in his own inimitable fashion that as he had found he had committed the unpardonable crime of calling on her without a necktie he now sent her one, hoping to mitigate the sentence which she would pass upon him for his carelessness. The note which he handed his wife was a clever reply which Mrs. Stowe had sent back with the necktie.—Toledo Blade.

—It is believed by naturalists that partridges never indulge in more than twelve eggs for a "setting," and consequently the Smithsonian Institute has for several years offered a reward of ten dollars for a partridge's nest containing more than a dozen eggs. Recently a party of Worchester girls pulled down the purse by presenting a nest containing fifteen eggs.

THE TURTLE'S HOME.

An Immense Rendezvous of the Reptiles on an Orinoco Island.

In the northern part of the South American continent, but a few hundred miles from the Atlantic coast, there lies a range of great mountains, or rather several ranges of mountains, which have been for many years practically an unexplored region. These are the mountains lying between the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and between Brazil on the southward and Guinea and Venezuela on the northward. They are known to contain several lofty cataracts, and other physical features of great interest.

The Sierra Parima, a mountain range and plateau lying wholly within the republic of Venezuela, has lately been explored for the first time by a European, by M. Chaffanjon, a French geographer. He traced the sources of the Orinoco river to a little torrent which falls in a series of cascades from one of the mountains of the Parima.

One of the features of interest which M. Chaffanjon describes in his account of his journey was an immense rendezvous of turtles, which had gathered for the purpose of laying their eggs, on the little island of Buena Vista, in the Orinoco.

"Many turtles are to be encountered," M. Chaffanjon says, "all along the Orinoco, but at this island of Buena Vista, where nature seems to have arranged every thing for their convenience, their number is very great. The island is about a league in length and surrounded by sloping banks of sand. In this fine sand the turtles deposit their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of the sun.

"Some time in the month of February thousands of turtles come out upon the shore of the island as well as upon the neighboring banks of the river, and begin promenading up and down as if ascertaining whether it is entirely safe to lay their eggs. But they do not begin laying until March. Then they dig a number of little holes in the sand, in which each female deposits from eighty to one hundred and twenty eggs."

The French traveler observed the habits of these animals by hiding himself, wrapped in his blanket, behind a hillock of sand close to the edge of the river. A little after nightfall the turtles began coming out of the water, proceeding very cautiously, holding their heads erect and waiting long, as if they feared the approach of their human enemies. By-and-by, as if reassured, they came out in great numbers, and began sporting about the sand.

The half-breed Indians who accompanied M. Chaffanjon assured him, however, that the turtles would not begin to lay their eggs until the Southern Cross, which is the characteristic object of the firmament in the Southern hemisphere, was completely formed—that is, not until the four stars which form the cross had moved on through the heavens, until they were perpendicular with the horizon.

In fact, at midnight the great mass of the turtles had gone back into the river without laying, leaving but a few of their companions behind them to act as sentinels. But at half-past two in the morning, at the moment when the Southern Cross seemed exactly perpendicular with the horizon, a great fluttering was perceived on the shore of the river; the turtles were coming out in battalions.

They scattered rapidly in every direction, digging up the sand, laying their eggs and covering them over again, and apparently taking great pains to leave the surface looking as they found it.

M. Chaffanjon and his companions captured three of these turtles, the shell of one of which measured eighty-five inches in length by twenty-three in width. Its weight was more than sixty-seven pounds.

The natives capture large numbers of the eggs of these turtles, as well as of the creatures themselves, which are used in the manufacture of a kind of oil.

The appearance of the turtles upon the beach at the apparent moment of the complete formation the Southern Cross, on each night during their laying season, is undoubtedly due to coincidence, and the supestitious natives connect the two circumstances, just as the ancient Egyptians connected the setting of the constellation Arcturus with the rising of the Nile.—Youth's Companion.

The Nature of Mushrooms.

It is a curious thing that concerning the mushroom, which is to be found everywhere in such abundance, and which would make so valuable an article of food if properly used, Americans are generally so ignorant that as a rule they can not tell it from a toadstool; and although nearly every Irishwoman can bring in a basket of mushrooms out of hand, even then many are afraid to eat them. Certain people will claim that any thing with gills—parallel edges lining all the under side—is edible, but will not eat it themselves; others claim that the gill must be of a particular color. These will have only the mushroom grown in a cellar, those only the mushroom grown with nothing between it and the sky. The mushroom loved in Italy is rejected in England, and the best English mushroom of all is regarded in Italy as of the same nature as the evil-eye. It would be well worth while to have some instruction made common as to the general nature of this growth, the innocence of some species and the deleterious quality of others.—San Francisco Argonaut.

—An odd scene occurred the other day in two hay fields not an eighth of a mile a part in Lancaster, Pa. In one all work was stopped for the day by a pouring rain, while in the other not a drop fell all day.

ORIGIN OF ENGLAND'S SA

The Dried-Up Bays from Which Country Obtains Her Supplies.

Our English salt supply is chiefly rived from the Cheshire and Worce shire salt regions, which are of tri age. Many of the places at wh salt is mined have names en *wich*, such as Northwich, Midd Nantwich, Droitwich, Netherwic Shirleywich. This termination itself curiously significant, as Mr. Taylor has shown, of the necessary co nect on between salt and the sea. Th earliest known way of producing was of course in shallow pans o sea-shore, at the bottom of called in Norse and early wick or wich; and the materi duced is still known in tr salt. By and by, when pe discover the inland brine mines, they transferred familiar name, a wich where the salt was m to be known as wy wich, for example, a wich, where the dr were paid at the tim Conqueror's com the great survey But the good easy-go ple who gave these quain inland wiches had pro that they were really a up bays, and tha mined from their ancient bay salt old inland sea ev grees a countless exactly as the Dea Salt Lake are getti own time.

Such, nevertheless, case. A good-sized Cas spread across the cent and north of Ireland i bounded here and the Hull can make out, by ains, the Cheviots and and with the Peak of I Isle of Man standing islands from its blu like most other inland British Caspian began and to shrivel away to ever smaller mensions. In Devonshire, where it appears to have first dried up, we got no salt, but only red marl, with here and there a cubical cast, filling a hole once occupied by rock-salt, though the percolation of the rain has long since melted out that very soluble substance and replaced it by a mere mold in the characteristic square shape of salt crystals. But Worcestershire and Cheshire we the seat of the inland sea when it ha contracted to the dimensions of a mer salt lake and begun to throw down dissolved saline materials. One of Cheshire beds is sometimes a hundr feet thick of almost pure and crystalline rock salt. The absence of fossils show that animals must have had as bad time of it there as in the Dead Se our modern Palestine.

The Droitwich brine pits ha known for many centuries, since were worked (and taxed) even be Norman conquest, as were man similar wells elsewhere. But al mining of rock salt, as su gland, dates back only as far as of King Charles II., or more to the very year in which th grim's Progress" was conceiv written by John Bunyan. During particular summer, an enterp person at Nantwich had sunk a for coal, which he failed to find; on his way down he came unexpec across the bed of rock salt, then first time discovered as a native al. Since that fortunate accident beds have been so energetically work and the springs so energetically pumpe that some of the towns built on top o them have got undermined, and no threaten from year to year, in the mo literal sense, to cave in. In fact, or two subsidences of considerable tent have already taken place, du part, no doubt, to the dissolving action of rain water, but in part also to the mode of working. The mines are approached by a shaft; and when you get down to the level of the old sea bottom, you find yourself in a sort of artificial gallery, whose roof, with all the world on top of it, is supported every here and there by massive pillars, about fifte feet thick. Considering that the sal ies often a hundred and fifty yards deep, and that these pillars have to bear the weight of all that depth of so rock, it is not surprising that sub dences should sometimes occur abandoned shafts, where the water allowed to collect, and slowly dissol away the supporting columns.—*Corn hill Magazine.*

BUTTONS.

Their Manufacture, Styles and the Materials Used.

The making of a button is by no means as simple a thing as one might believe. A metal button, for instance, passes through six or seven hands and as many different processes. The material—steel, brass or white metal, as may be—comes to the shop in long rolls. These are first cut into squares of a convenient shape and then put through the cutting machine, coming out as a plain disc. If a raised button is to be made the disc is stamped and is then ready for the lower disc and the eyelets. After being polished it is put into the hands of the electroplater, whence it emerges at last an orthodox button.

Engraved buttons are much more expensive than the stamped or molded ones, as the engraving is mostly done by hand. All kinds of fantastic tracery is indulged in. Fashion rules supreme in buttons as well as in hats and handkerchiefs. Last year the Parisan belles adorned their walking-coats with bronze pigs and birds, and the swells who rode in Hyde Park fastened their redingotes with racing hounds or yelping puppies. The reign of animals seems to be over now, and flowers, Byzantine scrolls and Egyptian heads have taken their place.

Bone and wood have lost caste, but jet and the imitations of it, out of which Victor Hugo's convict hero made his fortune, are still considered good form. Satin and silk buttons, painted, fluffed or embroidered, are in demand for full dress.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A seasonable salutation to the oyster—"R" there!—*N. Y. Journal.*

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PENDENCE, CAL

OCTOBER 19 1889

TOILERS OF THE RIVER.

ARACTERISTICS OF THE INLAND RIVER FISHERMEN.

of a People That Enjoy Life in Out of Season—Something About Methods of Catching Red Horse, Cats and Buffaloes.

When the snows have melted off the mountains and the waters have become warmer; when the buds of the red stemmed water maples that line the banks of the rivers, and streams begin to swell and when the warming influ- the sun draws out the "frost" bluff sides, and the first spring occur; then the river fishermen ir work.

ot a pushing, rushing, hur- n—these fishermen; they Waltonian or reflective ive a bargain as close ir sad lack of indus- r. But a jollier, more e never lived. I call are a distinct class ighbors, even those ding. In the winter the little, the pitifully r laid by during the busy , by basket making and . Some of them occupy the winter months in rogressional hunt- ls, quails, turtle cks, geese, water ns, sparrows and a ds, which, if known ame, would not be rved up fictitiously, are dingly, are the victims of less hunters.

G AND NETTING.

pal occupation of this s I have said before, what is called a "trot people are unfamiliar of fishing I will ex- of a long tar enameled ut a quarter of an inch ckness, and it reaches across, or nearly across, the river. Dangling from it, at a distance of a yard or so apart, are short linen lines or linking. These are supplied with one or more hooks, each of varying sizes. One fisherman generally has four or five such lines, and with a dip net and catch net his outfit is mplete. The dip net is a fine meshed ntrivance, with a frame shaped like he letter D, the part of the frame corre- sponding to the perpendicular stroke in e letter resting on the ground. The t is shoved up the mouths of springs, ecks, branches, etc., and is designed to ake in all crawfish, minnows and other nfortunate small fry which unluckily ll in the way. The catch net is an in- with the use of which nearly s familiar.

best and favorite bait is small, crawfish, or "crawa," as they are These the giant red horse, the d sun perch, the mud cats, the g buffalo and their kindred of tribe take with avidity. An- on for the popular use of this r bait is the fact that it cannot ed off by the sundry minnows, nd molly hogs that always in- baited grounds. Tad poles, bull gs, molly hogs, rot guts, grubs, grass- pers and eel meat all make very ing bait.

e fish, as for instance the buffalo e red horse, require a special line a special hook. The buffalo line is rt and very strong, and is provided ith specially made buffalo hooks. The d horse always swallows the bait, and e it needs a very slender hook. The as a rule, are very expert in ssion.

unter and trapper make wood- a fine art. They have the habits and peculiarities of the river designers. They know the singular traits of the black perch; have watched and studied he drum in all characteristic doings. They listen, perhaps, with a pleasurable motion to his weird yet realistic drum- ing under the gliding keel of the wl. They are naturalists in a true ense of the word.

FRESH WATER PEARLS.

People who have dealings with coun- storekeepers may have noticed a eheat on their letter heads, to the ect that they buy and sell fresh water arls. The river fishermen are the men at collect this new article of com- merce. In some counties in the "back ry" statistics show that the pearl- dustry has done more to enrich counties than any other com- ce.

The fishermen choose a mussel bed of the desired quality and then begin the work of opening mussels. The most favorable localities are generally in the neighborhood of fine sand and shallow water. The pearl is formed, according to the discovery of the river naturalists, by fine sand, working in between the glands of the mussel's biceps which produces a secretion that ultimately results in a pearl. A perfect pearl is smooth, opaque and hard. Their value depends upon their clearness and "grain."

The fisherman himself, however, is more worthy our attention. His optimism is ever topmost; his good nature and jollity are characteristic. Times may be hard with the bricklayer, the carpenter, and the farmer, and the markets are always open for fish, and when an unseasonable time comes, he knows of its coming, and can, if he wish, prepare for it.

Sometimes you will find a fisherman who is not o'er honest, who merits, perhaps, the old couplet:

Fish'man dance, and fish'man sing,
All fish'man steal mos' any little thing.

And such are not rare exception either.

But they stick to their professions with a persistency that is not easily understood, and their wives and children are, as a rule, well cared for.—Beverly Edward Cummings in Atlanta Sunny South.

The circumference of the neck and the calf of the leg are the same. The circumference of the neck equals twice the circumference of the wrist. Three times the circumference of the head equals the length of the body.

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ENVELOPES,

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

CARDS.

—IN FACT THE—

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

IS THE PLACE TO GET

JOB WORK

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

oct-19

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 11, W ½ of N W ¼ of sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William G. Morton and Elbo A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-n26

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

FINAL PREEMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1316.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., September 4, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on October 11, 1889, viz: William D. Eskin, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1316, for the W ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, N W ¼ of N E ¼, N E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec 10, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. H. Bisskamer, Albert W. Simonson, John Shepherd and James R. Moffett, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o j26

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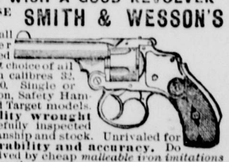

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KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known first class livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.

Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable

S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE

—AT—

PALMER & REY'S

ADVERTISING BUREAU!

405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.

—AND AT—

PALMER & REY'S

Pacific States Advertising Bureau

46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

Obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-At-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

☞ Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty. ☜

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon

LONE PINE, CAL

OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING

All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,

Address,
P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,

—DEALER IN—

Owens Valley Lands

39 SUTTER STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.

John Barnes, Prop'r.

☞ First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR

—Is constantly supplied with the finest—

Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A SCO A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr Corrington, of Salem, Ohio. He says: "When I worked on a farm for $20 a month, I used to have an agency for E. C. Allen's Co's stoves and public notices and often made $20 a day." Wm. B. Garrison.

William Kilper, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Hoyes, Bangor, Me., writes: "I made another order for your album and am sure it will be a great boon to every home. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work."

Other agents quite as well, if not better, and space is here used to give extracts from letters to show what one who takes hold of this grand business may expect in good profits. **Shall we start YOU in this business,** reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many, we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. ☞ Read—On account of a forced assignment we offer **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** for to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Gilt-edge, Beveled Boards, Handsomest Album in the world. Largest Size. Greatest Bargain ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. Young, middle-aged, and old people succeed equally well. Full information and terms FREE, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.

SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

LOS ANGELES,

CAL.

S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

LONE PINE,

INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.

ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R

TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House.....	11 00 a m		5 50 p. m
Dayton	11 30 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a m		3 10 p. m
Hawthorne	5 05 p m.		11 25 a. m.
Luning	6:25 p. m.		10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	7:35 p m.		9 05 a. m
Belleville.....	8 45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9.20 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m
	No. 3.		No. 4.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Belleville.....	8 10 a. m		5:25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a m		1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord.....	2. 5 p. m		10 00 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.		8:20 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p. m.		7 40 a. m
Keeler.....	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed
Flooring.

sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.

SPRATT & CREASER,

BIG PINE.

—DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.

Surfaced lumber of all kinds.

All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER

—PAINTER,—

BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS

Wagons Painted

The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 93¾
Lead, 3.92½
Copper, 10.70
Tin, 20.50
Sugar, .06¼
Coffee, 15@ 18½
Wool, foothill, 11 @ 13.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County. California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, October 14th.

Estate of A. Thiebault, deceased—Order directing Administratrix to mortgage certain real estate.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15th.

Thos. Twaddle vs. Cook Springs M. & M. Co.—Writ of attachment issued.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th.

Order of publication of summons.

DIED.

BISHOP—At Reno, Nevada, October 11th, 1888, Simeon Ira Bishop, aged 21 years and 5 months.

He was with us but a short time, but in that short time we learned to love him as only a parent can, Suffering as he constantly was, yet, he was good-natured, kind, and generous to a fault. The sorrowing relatives have our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of grief.

The Elliott case has cost this county $3,400.

The Gypsies didn't get away with Ed Crocker.

White Smith has been appointed Deputy District Attorney.

Robt. O'Neil, of Bishop, was in town on Wednesday.

I H. and Mary Mulholland left for Los Angeles last Tuesday.

After November 1st the road poll tax will be three dollars.

Several drummers have visited Independence during the week.

Mr. Matthews, of San Francisco, is making Independence a business call.

Clem Ogg and John Hughes, an old Inyoite, were in town last Wednesday.

Crocker Bros., of Big Pine, have built nine miles of fencing on their property.

Hon. M. M. Estee was re-elected Grand Master, of the Masonic Grand Lodge of California.

Sheriff Eldred has gone to Death Valley on official business, and will not return for ten days.

The Assessment Roll for this year (exclusive of special school taxes) foots up $38,767.37.

Mr. Maxon, of the firm of Maxon & Ackley, Sacramento, is spending a few days in Independence and vicinity.

C. Mulholland, of. Independence, was appointed Grand Senior Steward at the recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Those who attended the Bishop Fair speak very highly of the treatment which they received at the hands of the people of that thriving place.

Bishop may well be proud of her new public school house. It is a splendid building, and speaks volumes for the intelligence of that community.

Hon. M. M. Estee is making an earnest effort to bring the delegates to the Pan-American Congress to this coast, and it is devoutly to be hoped he will succeed.

Now that a start has been made in that direction, many dollars of Eastern capital will be invested in building flumes and establishing irrigation districts in the West.

The tourist hotels of Switzerland get an annual revenue of $10,000,000. The time is not far distant when the tourist hotels of Southern California will exceed that sum.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence at 11 a. m.

Several parties in the valley have traded horses for wagons, harness, etc., with Mr. Maxon, of Sacramento. Mr. Maxon will drive out about 150 head so taken in exchanges.

Los Angeles wants that beet sugar refinery that Mr. Spreckles proposes to build and there should be no trouble in securing a guarantee of twice the acreage he asks for.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

Gus Walker has taken a relapse. The other two men are steadily improving. Dr. Woodin went down again Thursday to attend them. He says he will pull them through all right.

Supervisor Robinson, who inspected the new bridge across Owens River at Big Pine a few days ago, states that the bridge is about finished and that contractor Hampton has done a first-class job.

Attention is called to Nathan Rhine's column advertisement in this issue. Mr. Rhine carries one of the largest and best stocks of general merchandise to be found on this side of the mountains.

Many letters are being received by residents of Southern California from friends in the East asking for information about this section. These inquiries are the forerunners of a personal visit.—*Tribune.*

San Diego's first train load of raisins consisting of twelve cars from the El Cajon Valley was sent out over the Santa Fe yesterday, consigned to Chicago. Who said the city of "bay'n climate" had no back country?—*Tribune.*

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed making it optional with the Tax Collector to visit the various townships to collect taxes, unless the Board of Supervisors, on or before the first Monday in October, direct that the taxes must be collected in the several townships of the county. No order was made this year, therefore the Collector can insist on having all taxes paid at his office.

A WONDERFUL COLT.

Axtell trots a mile in 2:12.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, Oct. 11th, the famous horse Axtell made a mile in 2:12. When it is done by a three-year-old stallion at a trotting gait it means a record that will stand for many a day. It means the acme of physical endurance, courage and all that goes to make the king of all horses. The fourth day of the fall meeting brought out a crowd as large and enthusiastic as ever a perfect Indian summer shown upon, to witness an event that one is fortunate to witness in a lifetime—the great Axtell to beat the 3-year-old record (2:13¾) held by he California filly Sunol.

When brought out for the warming up heat he moved with such freedom and determination that but few thought he could stand, but that would knock one and three-quarter seconds from it the wildest enthusiast did not dream. George Starr was behind Father John as a helper. Williams nodded for the word at the second attempt, and the great flight was begun with that smooth action for which Axtell is noted.

The first quarter was reached in 33. The clip is made faster to the half in 1,05-¼. "Too fast" says Colonel Conley, and a sigh goes up from the crowd as it is felt that the drive is made too soon. Still the game colt goes on faster and faster. 32¼ is the gait at the three-quarters post, with never a falter. He breasts the hill and turns into the stretch. A shout goes up "He will do it." On he comes and without a wabble or false stroke, he finished the mile, strong in 2:12. Thus, at one stroke he reduced the 3 year-old record one and three-quarters seconds: also the record for stallions of all ages.

Colonel Conley, of Chicago, has purchased the great trotting stallion Axtell, for $105,000. It is supposed that he represents a syndicate. This is the highest price ever paid in the world for a horse of any description. It is understood the great colt will go into Budd Doble's stable.

Barbecue.

The Barbecue given by the Pioneers at Bishop last Saturday was a pronounced success. Between one and two o'clock the procession formed; headed by the Bishop Band, after them the Pioneers, then the Native Sons, followed by the citizens and their families. The procession marched from the Main street to Munzinger and Philippey's grove where the exercises took place. The opening address was made by the Hon. S. G. Sneden, in which he gave a brief sketch of the Pioneers of the valley. He was listened to with marked attention by the large crowd that was present. P. W. Forbes, Esq. followed with a few pleasant words of advice for the benefit of the Native Sons and Daughters, which, if carried out, will gain for them the confidence and respect of all mankind. The remarks of both gentlemen were highly appreciated as was evidenced by frequent interruptions of applause. After the speaking and music by the Band, all present were invited to take part in the feast. Of good things there was enough and to spare; and every one seemed highly pleased with the Old Pioneers.

Lower California.

The report comes from Washington that the scheme to purchase the peninsula of Lower California, from Mexico, is being revived. When the Senate Irrigation Committee was making its tour of inspection it found that the great Yuma Desert could all be irrigated and made productive by turning on the water from the Colorado River. It further discovered that the water could only be turned on some twelve miles below the Mexican line. The committee also learned that the only practical way to accomplish the reclamation of the more than 2,000,000 acres would be for this country to acquire Lower California; and it is asserted that they will recommend the purchase to Congress. Lower California ought by right to belong to the United States. It is entirely isolated from the remainder of Mexico. Its direct connection is with this State. For many years considered a barren waste, it is now known to be rich in minerals of all kinds, and its purchase would be even more profitable than was that of Alaska.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

"Kicked the Bucket"

On the morning of October 10th at Beowawe, Nevada, at about 6 o'clock the dead body of a stranger was found by Henry Egbert hanging in the barn of the Cortez Stage Company. The man was about forty years old, had black hair and a full, dark beard. He was about four feet eight inches tall, of medium build, and appearently of German descent. There were no papers or marks found to identify him. In order to accomplish the suicide the man took a small bale rope and fastened it to a cross-beam overhead, then he stood up on a tin bucket and adjusted a slipnoose around his neck and kicked the bucket from under him. The decision of the Coroner's jury was that suicide was committed by "kicking the bucket."

Finger Amputated.

Some time ago A. D. Gilbert's right hand came in contact with a certain Mexican's teeth, thereby cutting the third finger. Blood poisoning set in and in order to save his arm he had Drs. Woodin amputate the finger.

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., and family leave today (Saturday) for Stockton. Mr. Gill's health is very poor but he thinks a change of climate and medical treatment will help him. We sincerely hope they may.

Thomas Twaddle, of Daggett, has sued the Cook Springs M. & M. Company for $2852 50. This company owns the property formerly owned and worked by the Ibex M. & M. Co., and is situated in Death Valley.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is said to be growing restive at the French capital, and will probably not retain his post of Minister to France upwards of a year, being anxious to get back to his paper. This is a forcible illustration of the charms of journalism.

"There is no question as to the location of the Fair at Independence having been a mistake, so far as the convenience of the people of Alpine and Mono are concerned. The location of District Fairs should be as central as possible, for the convenience of the greater number. The selection of a site for the permanent location of the Fair should not have been made until the people of Alpine and Mono had been consulted. The place of residence of a majority of the Directors should cut no figure in such matters. Both the above named counties would prefer Bishop to Independence, it being fifty miles nearer and in the best part of Inyo county. As the Directors have gone to considerable expense for permanent improvements at Independence the Directors should hold their Fairs at Bishop and Independence, alternately, as we have often recommended. This would insure a better feeling among the Inyoites and make the 18th District Fairs more successful. Try it, friends, and "Let us have peace."—*Chronicle-Union.*

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise
MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.
SELL EXCHANGE
— ON —
SAN FRANCISCO.
Draw Direct
— ON —
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, GERMANY.
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS
— OF —
GENERAL
BANKING & EXCHANGE
BUSINESS.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfort am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet.
Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
AGENT FOR
WELLS FARGO & CO'S.
EXPRESS
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL - - - 55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital - - - - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.
Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c
Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

A DESIRABLE
MERCHANDISING
BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold Monday, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
4-13tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF INYO.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

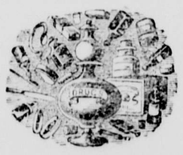
BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
—DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.



H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.
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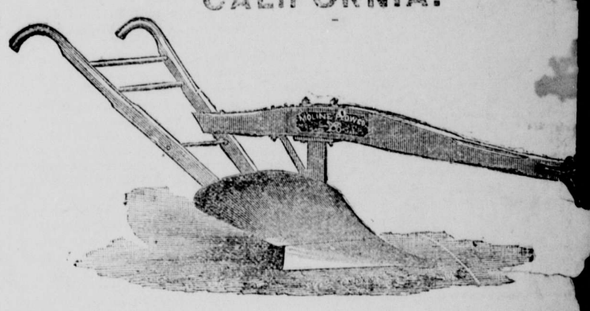

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The Breton Mills

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"Yes, yes; show her in." How wild he was to-night. Why Bertha was married to the man she had chosen, long ago; if she came back, what comfort for him? If she were not happy with this man after all! Oh, God save her from such a fate, since he had paid such a price that she might be happy. God forbid that all his torment be for nothing. Philip was rapidly walking the room. But supposing—and his heart stopped beating at the thought—she not married and had come back to after all—what other woman would him now—what then, could he for-

[illegible] opened and a heavily veiled [illegible]me in. She was too slight of form tall enough for Bertha. The idea absurd, but human beings cannot [illegible]iracles in their behalf quite im- So Philip was not required to terrible question he had asked such as he had longed for that who had not one throb of pity him, his first feeling was of [illegible]en his visitor laid back her [illegible]he face of Jane Graves. [illegible]le agitated and hastened you are surprised to see [illegible]t"—

"I know you are surprised to see me."

"Do not distress yourself," he said gravely, recovering his self possession. Was this his first visit of condolence, and so soon?

"It was about Miss Bertha." Then she caught her breath and went on as if she were afraid he would interrupt her, he started so violently. "I know what a lover you are—if mine had only been like you;" she dropped her eyes and went on without looking at him, "but the girl you liked so much that you were blind to how mean she was, she never loved you; she never cared anything for you."

Philip had moved uneasily in his chair as she began, but now he sat still as death, with his eyes fixed, as if in some fatal charm, on the girl's face. She grew pale as she talked, all but one bright spot in either cheek.

"I could tell it when your name was spoken before her; women notice things like that—and when she expected you—and when she expected the other."

His eyes fell in shame. He wished a mountain would fall on him to shield his hurt face from this poor girl's scrutiny. But she [illegible]s if she took pleasure in his wince- "If you could have seen how her [illegible]at his coming, and her voice, so shook and stumbled when she And how her hands would [illegible]tten in his—at a look. You [illegible]e that, did you? And there [illegible] soft, you would think, as his [illegible]d"—

"[illegible] not stand this," he cried, starting to [illegible] feet. "Do you think I am made of stone?"

"Wasn't it a pretty sight? I used to love to hang out of my window to see it, or follow her out on Sunday walks. Her kind of women make the biggest fools of themselves; so cold and lofty like you would think them angels; when all of a sudden they lose their heads, and there's nothing too wild for them to do for some man, till they get over it." Her eyes were all ablaze with hate, but Philip hung on the scornful lips as if it were not poison he drank from them.

"But she did not get over it," he faltered when she stopped. He raised his hands to his beating temples; his fingers were cold

"[illegible]t is it; it lasted longer than I counted on. I thought she'd come to her senses before she could do anything rash. And then I supposed he wouldn't leave the village and what he was doing here, just yet."

"But why didn't you tell me?"

"What could you have done? She cared nothing for you. But I was doing the best I knew, if they hadn't been too quick for me. I was waiting till I thought she was just mad over the man. I never supposed they would be so quick;" her bosom rose and fell as if it were hard for her to catch her breath. "I knew one thing was sure, and when it would hurt me the most I was going to have tried it. If [illegible]d only hurried." She rose, sobbing [illegible]ntly, but she shed no tears. Philip had [illegible]onsideration for her emotion.

"What was it? oh, why didn't you do it?" His form trembled as if he stood in a winter's blast, while drops of perspiration gathered on his forehead.

"I—I—hated so to—to break his heart. I—I knew he would—would never get over it. He ain't the kind that"—

"Curse him!" cried Philip, "what is he to me?"

"I was going to tell him that she was engaged to you. I knew he would never forgive her for deceiving him."

"And he didn't know it?"

"Ah, if he had, he was that honest—you don't know him. But I was too slow, and now, my God, my God!" Then she rose to her feet and tied her veil tightly about her face and moved toward the door. But Philip Breton was there before and held it.

"Tell me first what you came here for to-night?" The answer came sharp as a knife.

"Because I wanted to make you hate that woman too. It made me mad that you should think her so pure and good."

"But why should you hate her? I never could—never." His hand loosened on the door knob and he leaned back. Jane Graves could have gone if she would.

"And don't you hate her now?" she almost screamed at him, "when I have told you how she kissed and fondled him."

"Hush!"

"Well, I hate her, because she stole away my lover. May his love touch her yet to disgust; may his kisses turn bitter on her lips." The door closed after his visitor, and Philip glanced at the clock, which pointed to 12. Only half the night gone then! He sat down and dropped his head on his folded arms again.

CHAPTER XVI.

WHAT WILL THEY BRING?

Days passed till they made weeks, and weeks till they made months, and no change came for the mills or for the lives of the creatures who worked within their grim walls, except the change from poor to more poor.

His acquaintances saw new expressions on his face—the open, boyish look had gone, and his voice had new tones of decision; his step had grown firmer and his eyes met a glance with a new steadiness.

One morning the three men who had been once on the fire escape committee met in the doorway of No. 2 mill, restored after the fire. They had left their work for a breath of fresh air.

"He is closer than his father; he scrimps and saves like a poor cuss trying to support a family on $5 the week. What show is there for us?"

"Ye'll mind it's all jist as I told ye, Bill Rogers," suggested Graves, the comfort of 'I told you so' being left to him out of the general wreck. "Jist as I told ye that night more'n a six month ago in front of old Breton's. As soon as the lad feels his oats that's the last of his kind heart."

"The boy's had hard luck since then," said Rogers, handling his pipe out of old force of habit. "P'raps he's punishin' us for it. It seems so strange somehow his changin' all so sudden."

"Taint that," said Graves, as he turned to go back to work, and then lingering a moment longer; "It is the natur' of a man and crops out as sure as he gets his swing. There ain't a one of us but would make a meaner rich man than him. It comes easy to be a labor reformer and radical as long as a fellow is poor, and it's just as easy for a man to talk beautiful if he ain't looked to to do nothing. But it makes a man drunk when he feels the reins in his hands, and him nothin' but a man of the same stuff as the rest on us. Look at Curran now; how much better'n the rest is he? He deserted us at the most critical moment. Somethin' made him throw us up as if we had all of a sudden sickened on his stomach. We're poor stuff, all on us, boys. I never seen a finer feller than that Curran, but he's forgot all about the wrongs and rights he used to holler so purty about. There's no chance for us in any man's mercy; we must depend on ourselves."

At this very moment Phi'ip Breton was pressing the little brass bell on his counting room table. For an answer his paymaster came in with his pen, wet from the ink, in his hand.

"Do we pay our help enough?"

A thousand eager voices would have shouted a no to him that would have shaken the foundations of stone, but Mr. Jennings, the paymaster, put his pen behind his ear, took it down, looked keenly at it, then in surprise at the young mill owner.

"We can get 1,000 as good for the same, if that is what you mean." Ah, what chance have the poor mills people, when the young master choo es s ch advisers as this!

"No," said Philip, slowly. "It isn't exactly what I mean; can we raise the wages?"

"Can you; why yes, I suppose you can step right into the mills and give a $100 bill to every hand. But you couldn't afford to do that thing long, and I don't think it would do anybody any good. I wouldn't assume to advise you, sir, but why not just as well go up street and insist on paying a fancy price for your flour?"

"But don't they find it hard to live on what we give them? And what a life it is at that," suggested Philip, sadly. Apparently he had not quite forgotten them.

"No doubt, no doubt!" repeated the paymaster with the querulousness of his class, "but is there any sense in putting in your or my flat? You can't make a ninety cent laborer worth a dollar and a quarter by giving it to him. You insult him and damage business by making it all uncertain with the gratuitous element."

"I see you don't believe in benevolence, my dear Jennings," and Philip smiled curiously.

"Yes, I do, for sick people and paupers, but if you don't want to make paupers of everybody you mustn't"—

"But I am not a pauper, and I never carned a penny in my life till a few months ago." Philip's eyes flashed at a sudden revelation.

"But, ah—but that is different. Drop that then. To make our cloth there are a number of expenses; there is the mill and the machinery, the money locked up in fabrics and material. These are fixed; you don't think it your duty to pay extra prices for raw material, nor make a gratuity with every dollar you spend on machinery, no matter how poor the man that sells to you. Now comes another element, labor. That should be as fixed as the rest and all calculations based on its market price. When you go to market with your cloth you don't ask any gratuity, nor does the buyer claim any; the price is fixed better than the caprice of a moment could fix it. The element of labor enters into the cost. The difference between the cost and price is your profit. If labor stands you in its market price your profit will reward your efforts, and it will pay you to keep up your mill. If you paid higher wages your profits would be small; you would give up your enterprise and all would suffer."

"I didn't know you could be so eager. But supposing they tell me my profit is too large, that my labor pays me so well I ought to make it up to them." The young proprietor was looking musingly out of the window where the autumn wind was chasing the russet leaves in savage glee. Mr. Jennings, the paymaster, had reached the door, but waited a moment to clinch his argument.

"Then if you lost money your help ought to contribute. But it might not be at all their fault that you lost, any more than it is to their credit you succeed. Their labor in quantity and quality would be just the same. What reason in changing its valuation? No, I am sure there is but one way, to measure the value of your labor as you do everything else, by what it will bring."

"Not quite everything," said Philip; but he said it so low the argumentative Jennings did not hear it. All he heard was just as he was closing his door:

"Please send in the overseer of No. 1 weave room."

It was but a few moments, during which Philip did not move from his seat, before the overseer came in, stroking his apron deferentially.

"Mr. Bright, the men and girls complain; they say they ought to be paid by the day instead of by the piece."

"Which ones complain? The lazy ones, I guess. Why surely, Mr. Breton, it wouldn't be right to pay the best weaver and the poorest the same."

"Why not?" asked Philip, with unchanged features watching the look of astonishment that shone on the man's round fat face. "Why not, if we paid them all the highest price?"

"Well sir, it wouldn't be a month before bad and good would all be worth about the same, and that as little as the poorest of them. It would be a poor way to encourage them to be smart."

"Does Graves work in your room?"

"Yes, but he is just going out for this mornin'—his"—

"Send him in if you can find him." Philip rose to his feet now, and was walking the room impatiently when John Graves slouched in. He turned on him as if he was going to do violence to his visitor, but it was only a question he hurled at him.

"What do you think ought to be changed in the mill? Speak up now, and let me know your mind."

"I think we work too hard for our pay, then," drawled the laborer, but his mind was in an unusually excited condition.

"That is because the public want such goods as ours so cheap."

"There's other things to cut on besides labor forever and ever. Oh, no, ye can't buy poor cotton, it would show in the cloth; ye can't save on machinery, it would spoil yer sales; but if we carders and weavers and spinners be cut, it don't leave a mark on the cloth. But it leaves deep gashes in our hearts and joys, you be sure." Graves looked at the young man to see if he might go on, but he could not read his master's face. He hesitated a moment and then he continued.

"There aint a poor bent girl in the mill but might live a life so happy it would make a strong man cry to think of it. We are of more account than your machinery. No beltin' or patent self acting springs could do our work; it takes immortal souls, and intellects in the image of God to do it. It's the same sort of work you do, and compare what the two of us gets. We aint fairly paid till we gets, the weakest of us, a taste of the sweet things in this world we have longed for so long. I don't care what yer wise book men says." Was the young proprietor angry, he stood so grave and still? What a change! Time was when pity would have shone on every line of his face. But he might have been a statue for all appearance of melting in him now.

"I pay you the market price, as much as the other mill owners."

Well, God have mercy on his poor children, if Philip Breton could make that excuse! The man sat down without an invitation, and leaned his brawny elbows on the table.

"Now see here, you told me to speak my mind, and I am agoin' to. We are poor; we ain't got nothin'; we can't lay back and wait for our price. We want somethin' to eat today; we come to you for work; we must have work, if it only earns us a loaf of bread. Is it right, then, to value us at what we can be got for? If we could haggle with ye, and hang off the way a little ready cash lets a man do, there might be some sense in it. But you never let us get enough ahead for that. It's work or go hungry with us. The poorer we gets, the tighter ye can squeeze us, and I sometimes wonder why ye gives us as much as ye do. I s'pose a man might live on a little less. And it's all business, as ye say."

Philip had seated himself, but he said nothing. He had given the man the privilege of his tongue, and he did not seem disposed to stop him.

"Is the right price of a thing what a man 'll give for it? If they had the money, men would give $1,000,000 for a breath of air, when they're stifled. Would it be right to pump off the air, and then let it on at $1,000,000 a breathing? If you was drowning, you'd give $1,000,000 to be saved if it was only to hold out a pole to yer. Is that a fair price for holdin' out a pole? We're starvin' unless we can get a bite to eat. Is it any more right to bargain with us for a life of hard work, for just enough to live on? A man wants somethin' more than food. He wants to send his children to school, to get a loatin' hour now and then, to make himself somethin' besides a brute. He wants—he wants some such things and chances as you have. Why, squire, we're all men together." The man's eyes looked across at Philip with a vague wistfulness, as if he were thinking of the beautiful possibilities of a life so far all drudgery and want.

"But what is there to do?" exclaimed Philip in an impatient tone that put to flight all the workman's foolish fancies. The young man's heart seemed changed to flint. "You don't want to be objects of charity, do you?"

John Graves straightened his arms along the table; then he stood up.

"Charity! Well, no, not such charity as picks a creature up today as soft as a baby, and drops him to-morrow like a dog. But if payin' yer help enough of yer gain so they can know what life is—if that is charity, as you call it, give it to us. Ye needn't be so precious fraid of hurtin' the laboring classes, as they call 'em, by treatin' 'em too well. They're sinkin' every day lower and lower, and lots of fellows in specs keep a warnin' you not to spoil 'em, not to hurt their pride, or break their spirit by givin' 'em something. As if kindness ever hurt any human soul. Not that I would call it charity; they earns every mite ye'll ever give 'em."

"But if the mills or employers don't make such gains as you seem to take for granted"—

"If there ain't money made, why, nobody can find no fault not to get big pay. All I mean is when money is made, and that's pretty often, we ought to have some share in it."

"Don't go, John, I want to ask you"—

"I must; I asked out for today," and the door closed after the man. For quite a while after his last visitor had gone, Philip sat with his eyes fixed on the door knob in intense abstraction. Was he angry at the audacity of the common laborer? When he pushed back his chair and rose to his feet, running his hands through his hair, he made one exclamation:

"How blind." But whom he meant, whether his class or the laborers, did not appear from his tone or from the bitter smile on his lips. John Graves would have told in a moment that the young proprietor meant no good to his help. The man had had a glimmer of hope that Philip Breton might only be waiting for an opportunity, but this interview had dispelled it from his mind.

It was some little time afterwards that Philip left his counting room and made his way up the street. He was dressed in somberest black, and his silk hat was subdued with a wide band of crape. But his dress was no more melancholy than his face. When under pressure of business, one would not have noticed it so especially, but the instant he was thrown back upon himself, his face became as sad and hopeless as the face of the most wretched laborer in his mill. He was tasting the most bitter dregs in life, he thought. What soul could be more crushed than his? The time was when it would have been impossible for him to see a human creature suffer without a thrill of sympathy. It would have seemed a cruel and unnatural stroke of fortune, which it was for him to prevent or cure. But he had learned better, he thought. Suffering was common to all; there was no good of trying to patch up this life or that; the terrible disease was forever at work. Conditions made but little difference; rich and poor, high and low, agonized together over some form of broken hope, some unsatisfied hunger.

(To be Continued.)

—A youth will never have his ways mended by patronizing the sherry cobbler too often.—Boston Gazette.

—Hope without action is a broken staff. We should always hope for things that are possible and probable.—James Ellis.

—After suspicion is once directed to a man, there is an "air of mystery" even about the way he happens to sneeze.—Puck.

—No man can "get even" with another by doing a mean thing in retaliation for a fancied wrong. He only succeeds in making himself a mean man.—N. O. Picayune.

—Kindness may be the "golden chain by which society is bound together," as Scott says, but there is always some fellow trying to borrow your particular link to pawn.—Texas Siftings.

—A dainty little pudding is made of any stale sponge-cake, say about half a pound. Cut in slices and soak it in a little scalding milk; then beat up lightly, mixing in the juice and finely-grated rind of half a lemon or a teaspoonful of orange marmalade a small piece of butter and an egg well beaten; two ounces of sugar, if the lemon is used; bake half an hour in a quick oven. Roughly-chopped preserved ginger or pineapple can be used instead of the other fruit, adding some of the sirup instead of sugar.

—A Maine sheriff is evidently the possessor of a full share of that great quality called "push." When he sallies forth to make a raid on whisky sellers he takes a trial justice with him and sets up a court on the spot.

—Andrew Jackson Coffee, a nephew of "Old Hickory," is a notary public at San Francisco. Mr. Coffee is a native of Louisiana and has many interesting relics of a Jacksonian character in his possession.

OF HEBREW ORIGIN.

An Ancient Hymn the Original of the House That Jack Built.

It is said that the Jewish original of this celebrated cumulative is an altered translation of an ancient parabolical hymn which the Jews were wont to sing at the Feast of the Passover. It was written in the Chaldee language, and may be found in "Septer Haggadah," vol. xxiii.

There is a tenth stanza beginning: "Then came the Holy One—Blessed be He—that killed the Angel of Death," etc.

The following is the interpretation of the parable:

1. The kid, one of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father who purchased it is Jehovah, who is represented as sustaining this relation with the Hebrew nation. The two pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose mediation the Hebrews were brought out of Egypt.

2. The cat is the Assyrians, by whom the ten tribes were carried into captivity.

3. The dog symbolizes the Babylonians.

4. The stick or staff signifies the Persians.

5. The fire indicates the Grecian Empire under Alexander the Great.

6. The water betokens the Romans, or the fourth of the great monarchies to which the Jews were subjected.

7. The ox means the Saracens, who subdued Palestine and brought it under the authority of the Caliph.

8. The butcher denotes the Crusaders, who wrested the Holy Land from the grasp of the Saracens.

9. The Angel of Death is the Turkish Power, by whose might Palestine was taken from the Franks.

10. The beginning of this stanza was designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews will be restored to their own land, where they will dwell in safety under the rule of the long-expected Messiah.—Notes and Queries.

PITH AND POINT.

—It requires very little ability to find fault. That is why there are so many critics.

—Wonder if the sea serpent could swallow all the stories that are told about him?—*Chicago Standard.*

—There is a man in Wisconsin who owns sixty newspapers. He is so poor that his clothes rattle when he walks.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—There are some men who have so much gen us that they can't do anything but sit around all day and think about it.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—"Please inform me if there is any cat of the height of two feet?" asks a correspondent. There is not. The size of the voice probably misled you.

—Disgusted writer—I don't believe the papers want good poetry. Friend—Oh, I guess they do. D. W.—No, they do not. I've just had two poems refused. Friend—Oh, now I know they do.—*Chicago Rambler.*

—"Charley, what is a chestnut bell?" said his girl. "Oh, its a bell that rings when any one tells an old story." "Well, they couldn't call me a chestnut belle; I have no ring." It succeeded, and they are to be married when Charley has his salary raised.

THE ONLY WHITE ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD

Has at last arrived, and after a great expense and much trouble, can be seen free of cost quietly enjoying the sea breezes that waft across the marshes near the 16th street station, Oakland, Cal., where for the present he is to be quartered. This ponderous animal was imported to the United States by the Sierra Chemical Company, the manufacturers of the *Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure* that has so recently gained a position as the leading Kidney and Liver Cure on this coast. All druggists have these valuable goods for sale. White elephants in their own country are a religious phenomena and are worshiped by the natives with all the faith they possess. He is, at this writing, in the charge of Mr. V. P. Mitchell, Oakland's only naturalist, at whose command he quietly submits to any and all calls. Mr. Mitchell has perfect control over this great and truly wonderful beast of the jungle. His proportions are immense, standing 20 feet high by 50 feet from head to tail. His tusks are 10 feet long, and as he stands with the sun shining upon his magnificent pure white skin, the effect upon the looker-on is marvelous, being that of an immense mountain of living snow. Don't fail to see this natural curiosity. It is an event of a lifetime—without money or price. All Overland and Berkeley trains pass the station, 16th street. It will pay everybody to see this monarch of the animal world.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

Proper Care of the Eyes.

In consequence of the increase of affections of the eye a specialist has recently formulated the following rules to be observed in the care of the eyes for school work: A comfortable temperature, dry and warm feet, good ventilation, clothing at the neck and on other parts of the body loose, posture erect, and never read lying down or stooping; but little study before breakfast or directly after a hearty meal; none at all at twilight or late at night; use great caution about study after recovery from fever; have light abundant, but not dazzling, not allowing the sun to shine on desks or objects in front of the scholars, and letting the light come from the left hand, or left and rear; hold book at right angles to the line of sight, or nearly so; give eyes frequent rest by looking up. The distance of the book from the eye should be about fifteen inches. The usual indication of strain is redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, which may be accompanied with some pain. When the eye tires easily rest is not the proper remedy, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to aid in accommodating the eye to vision.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

GORDON'S GREAT LUCK.

A Louisiana State Lottery Ticket Cashe for Five Dollars Draws Five Thousand Dollars.

R. J. Gordon, who keeps a little cigar store on K street, between Third and Fourth, was a considerable winner by the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and in a peculiar way. He explained to a *Bee* reported this morning how he came into possession of the winning ticket. "The day the list of th drawing arrived," he said, "Clinton Woodworth came into the store and said: 'I have won an approximation prize of $5, and I want you to cash the ticket.' I said: 'Are you sure your ticket won?' and he replied: 'Yes; the number is 58,607 and '07' were the last two figures of the number winning the second capital prize.'

"That satisfied me, and I threw him $5 and put the ticket in my vest pocket. About two hours afterward there were half a dozen fellows in the store looking over the list, and I pulled out the ticket and said: 'Boys, see if that won anything.' Well, sir, in about a minute one of them yelled out:

"'Why, Gordon, you have won $5,000.'

"I wouldn't believe it at first, but when I looked for myself there it was—the ticket called for one-twentieth of the Second Capital Prize of $100,000. Of course the news was all over town in a short time, and *The Bee* has had an account of how Woodworth wanted a 'divy' and how he began legal proceedings. We fixed the matter up amicably, the ticket was sent to New Orleans, and in a few days the money arrived. How did we divide it? Oh, that's of no interest to the public," and Mr. Gordon smiled in a way to indicate that he lost nothing by the transaction. The money must have been most gratefully received, as Mr. Gordon is physically incapacitated from hard labor, and it was doubtless joyfully welcomed by Mr. Woodworth who is a hardworking carpenter employed on a river steamer.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee* August 17.

Cecilia—Why do you think Mr. Flippins is going to propose to you soon? Adelia—Because he is joining all the secret orders in the city.

NO CURE NO PAY.

It is a pretty severe test of any doctor's skill when the payment of his fee is made conditional upon his curing his patient. Yet after having, for many years, observed the thousands of marvelous cures effected in liver, blood and lung diseases, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, its manufacturers feel warranted in selling it, as they are now doing, through all druggists, the world over, under a certificate of *positive guarantee* that it will either benefit or cure in every case of disease for which they recommend it, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic or strength-restoring, and alterative or blood cleansing.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

The dentist is rather a jolly fellow for one who looks down in the mouth so frequently.

SWEPT BY THE TIDE OF POPULARITY

To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most favorable kind—but unsolicited—to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative, are chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, debility, kidney and bladder complaints. It mitigates the infirmities of age, hastens convalescence, has a tendency to prevent ill consequences from exposure and exhaustion. Persons of sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it an ever useful tonic.

As to people saying a few idle words about us, we must not mind that any more than the old church steeple minds the rooks cawing about it.

Why not *save your clothes*, by using the best purest, *most economical* soap, Dobbins' Electric. Made ever since 1864. Try it once you will use it *always*. Your grocer keeps it or will get it. Look for the name, *Dobbins.*

Cheated Himself—Gasket—Yes, sir. I'm a self made man. Smothered Voice—Then you cheated yourself.

A pocket match safe free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

The head-dress of theatre-going young ladies reminds one of a castle in the hair.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces Coughing is immediately relieved by *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold only in boxes.

There may be a Hotel Trust, but transient guests are required to pay in advance all the same.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

Murat Halstead has suffered greatly himself, and his chief mission now is to relieve Payne.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A. BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

A man may find on hills or coast
Much recreation, rest and fun;
But when he needs vacation most
Is after he's returned from one.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

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Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

S. F. N. U. No. 378 New Series No. 37.

America is not given to jewelry, gauds or trappings, but those familiar with the business say that she has a seal ring.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED.

About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 45 to 29 inches. She began to gain Strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—Surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders.—S. D. Van Buskirk, Demarest, N. J.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Logic—"Then, my dear sir, we will agree to differ." "No, sir, we won't do any such thing, because you're wrong."

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

To judge from the way in which misplaced affections now find expression, the pangs of unrequited love are evidently shooting pains.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

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NEW YORK. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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All Summer Complaints, Cramps, Colic, &c. &c. are always cured by Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co. Holly, Mich.

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. Steele & Co., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. PRICE OF THIS BED $3.50

H. BERNHARD & CO., Manufacturers of Woolen and Hair Mattresses of every description. 154 New Montgomery st., S. F.

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Applications Limited to 100,000.

All orders must be accompanied by $1 for each certificate.

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HOW TO ACT! ADVICE FREE! Men suffering from Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretion, excess, etc. cured without Stomach Drugging, by THE MARSTON TREATMENT. Sealed book sent free. Address, THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Manufactured by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

St. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago. HEADACHE, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

FOR THE BLOOD!

Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

Mrs. Laura E. Deegan, Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

Send for Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to Anyone afflicted. Dr. Taft Bro., Rochester, N.Y.

Panama Specific—The Ladies' Panacea.

For all causes of irregularities it stands unrivaled; pleasant to take; absolutely safe. By mail, securely sealed in plain wrapper, price, $1.50. Panama Specific Co., Box 328 Oakland, Cal.

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Greenbank, Potash, Insecticide, Lye; also sol d and powdered Caustic Soda, Sulphur, Whale Oil, Rosin, Etc., Etc., For sale by The Jackson Co., Manufacturing Agents. 104 Market St., and 3 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute.

CATALOGUE FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

EVERYONE SPEAKS WELL OF IT.

Rochester, N. Y., March 18, '86.

For many years I have been troubled with severe pains in the back of my head and neck, the pain being so severe at times that I was nearly insane, and my friends feared that I would be. Lumps as large as a hickory-nut, would swell up on my forehead and neck. I tried many different kinds of medicines and physicians, but none seemed to reach my case, until I commenced the use of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and before I had used it four days, the pain left my neck and shoulders and went to my hips and limbs. I continued taking the remedy, and the disease seemed to work downward but there was but little pain. I am still using the remedy, and I feel confident it will entirely cure me; for I am so much better and stronger than I have been for years. I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. PHŒBE WHEATON.
110 Mt. Hope Avenue.

Sworn Statement from a Well-known Individual.

Lockport, N. Y.

A short time ago I was afflicted with rheumatism so badly that I could not move. My hands and limbs were all swollen. One leg was so badly swollen that I burst the skin. The Sheriff of our County advised me to try Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and bought me a bottle. After taking the remedy one day I felt relieved and in less than two weeks I was able to go to work and have not felt rheumatism since. Three bottles cured me, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from rheumatism.

CHAS. ROBILLARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1883.
M. J. TORELL, Notary Public.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ORDER BY MAIL.

One pair No. 1 genuine Buck Gauntlets $1.50, postage paid, for $2.50 goods.

Order anything and everything you want to eat, to use or to wear, and you will get the lowest price and best service at all times. Order a sample copy of the last *Home Circle* containing price of over 3,000 articles, besides other valuable information. Sent free. It will pay you to have it. Address,

SMITH'S CASH STORE

Largest General Dealers west of the Mississippi River.

418 FRONT STREET,

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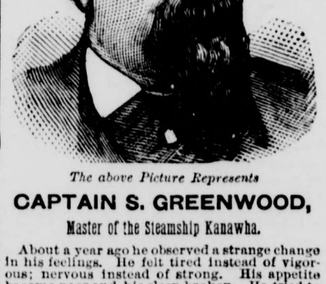

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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SATURDAY.... OCTOBER 26 1889

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HERRINGS FOR SARDINES.

What Nature Has Done for the French, Man Made for the Shrewd Yankee.

The rich, spicy flavor of the French sardine was not there, but only the unmistakable taste of the native herring. The Yankees could not discover any means by which the herring taste could be eradicated, and the sardine business was pronounced a failure, but our smart New Yorkers, after a few experiments, hit upon a mixture of oils and spices for a packing sauce, which made a sardine of a herring in a twinkling and a gigantic industry has sprung from the simple discovery. Not only are sardines made from common herring now, but from sea trout, a fish called a moranec and several other finny species, all herring of lesser or greater growth.

The herring of which sardines are made are never over four inches long, and the catching of the fish keeps hundreds of people busy along the coasts of Maine and New Brunswick. The herring go in shoals like mackerel, and the price received for them is governed entirely by the condition of the fisheries. Sometimes the fish swarm along the coasts, and hauls are made with unvarying success. Then the fisherman can expect no more than $5 a hogshead for his herring. Again, his nets may be but poorly patronized, and he has his recompense in a higher price, frequently obtaining $15 and $20 a hogshead. These big prices are generally obtained early in the spring.

A herring fishery is a simple thing. Small trees or brush are thrust into the sandy bottom of the sea, arranged in a line running out probably one hundred feet or more and then curving back to the shore again. This is called a trap, and inside of this a huge net is set. When the tide is going out the net is raised, and the fish that come up with it are taken out with scoop nets. Sometimes this catch will be so large that the weight of the fish will break the bottom out of the big net, and the great heap of fish will nearly all escape. Then, again, the fishermen are able to carry in a bushel bag all the herring that are caught in a haul. Herring, like mackerel, will follow a light on the water, and some fishermen take advantage of this to fish for them in a peculiar way. Two or three fishermen go in a boat. They are provided with torches made of cotton batting saturated with kerosene. Dark nights are chosen, and the boats are rowed along the shores, with a torch in the bow of each boat. It is soon known when a school of herring is reached, for the fish dash frantically after the wake of light made by the torch, and make the water seethe and boil in their rush. The fishermen have short poles, on one end of which is a small scoop net. They dip the herring out of the water with these as fast as the nets can be handled, and so intent are the fish on the light that the net does not disturb them in the least. In this way boat load after boat load of future sardines are captured in a short time.

The way these herring are handled at the factories is a sight well worth going all the way to Maine to see. After being captured the fish are taken immediately to the factories. They are laid in heaps on long tables. I have heard some of the native fishermen around here talk about their skill in skinning a catfish. If they could see some of the boys and girls who work in these sardine factories clean these herring they would never mention skinning a catfish again. The fish are cleaned as soon as they come in. I stood and watched a seven-year-old girl go through the operation and timed her. She beheaded and gutted seventy-five herring every minute for ten minutes without a miss or a half, and they told me there were hundreds more that could do the same thing and keep it up all day. The dexterity is simply marvelous. The head of the fish is cut off and the entrails are removed with one stroke of the knife, but how it is done I am not able to say. Each fish-cleaner has a box at his feet which holds a bushel, and a constant stream of fish is falling from his hands into that box. Every time it is filled the boy or girl has earned ten cents.

The herring are thoroughly washed after being cleaned and are then placed in pickle for an hour. Taken from the pickle, they are laid on trays and placed in a drying-room heated to a high temperature by steam. When dry the fish are boiled in large shallow pans filled with oil, the fish being thoroughly cooked in the oil. Girls and women then pack the herring in the tin boxes in which they are placed in the market. The sauce, a patented article, is poured into the boxes, which are handed over to men who solder on the covers. To remove the air which is sealed in with the fish, and which must be taken out to insure the preservation of the sardines, the boxes are placed in a tank of boiling water for half an hour. On being removed they are placed on an inclined plane. The air inside is then driven to one corner; a workman punctures that corner with an awl; the hot air escapes, and the awl hole is immediately covered with a drop of solder, and the box is air tight. The box then receives its French label, bearing the inscription, 'a l'huille d'olive.' The 'huille d'olive' is made from cotton seed in South Carolina, and isn't the best quality of that, either, not by a good deal. There is a class of these Maine sardines, however, known as prime, which are preserved in the best cotton-seed oil.

New York is the great wholesale center for these Yankee sardines. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be obtained when I tell you that one factory alone in Lubec, and there are others that are doing as big a business, made and sold nearly two million boxes of sardines last year, to say nothing of sea trout and other brands of transformed herring. The manufacturers or packers make a clear profit of six cents a box, the factory price being about eleven cents a box. These same sardines are retailed every day for forty cents a box, and you will pay half a dollar for a box if you order sardines at your restaurant in New York.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Oscar Wilde says he writes poems on an empty stomach. Esthetic, no doubt, but ordinary people will use a desk.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Very Complimentary.

Old man Estee, the California bungler, has made another amusing and characteristic bungle. When Mme. Modjeska took her formal leave of San Francisco last month Estee made a speech, and, desiring to be particularly felicitous, he assured madame that what was said of Naples is, "See Naples and die" and everybody knows what that means. But "See Modjeska and die" may mean one thing or may mean another.—Chicago News.

Rather a Handicap.

Little Dot—Oh, ain't that nice! Come on, grandpa, let's try it.—Life.

Sized Up by a Waiter.

Everybody is agreed that feeing the servants about a hotel is a pernicious practice and one that every free born American should seek to stamp out, but nevertheless the fact stares you in the face that the habit is growing and spreading and becoming more firmly fastened upon guests. You may combat the practice all you will, but there are two reasons why it will be continued. The first is because landlords hire waiters at starvation wages and encourage them to expect blackmail from guests, and the next is because you realize that you suffer a loss of standing at the hands of a waiter if you don't hand over. I had made up my mind this year not to part with one blessed cent to Sambo, and I held to the resolution just one week. Then he was changed off to another table, and next day I accidentally overheard him giving the new waiter some pointers.

"Dat pusson at de foot of de table pays fifty cents a week, an' he ar' a judge, I reckon," he explained. "De fust one on his left ar' good fur six shillins, an' he's a kurnel. De one on de right is a fifty center, an' he's a purfessor. De next two ar' two bit pussons, an' only captains."

"But do one at de head, Julius?"

"He hain't gin me a red cent, an' it's easy to see he's no quality. Why, Moses, I doan' believe he was eben ever 'leckted to Congriss or had $1,000,000 to his name!"—Detroit Free Press.

His Secret.

She—There is a far away look in your eye to-night, George. You are not yourself. You seem to be in anguish of soul. There is something dark and melancholy weighing upon your spirits. What is it, George? You promised to confide all your care, all your troubles to me when we became engaged, to hide nothing from me; but now I perceive you have a secret. Tell me what it is, George. Fear not to place your confidence in me. Are we not engaged? Am I not to be your wife? Have you not sworn to lead me to the altar as soon as you get a raise of salary? Oh! then by the memory of those vows made under the silent stars, by the hopes of the future, I conjure you tell me, tell me what it is distracts your soul.

He—Well, Mary——

She—Hesitate not, George. Fear not to confide in me. My love will stand every test

He—Well, er—Mary, I'm afraid I'm going to have a boil come on the back of my neck —Boston Courier.

The Art of Eating Watermelon.

Eating watermelon is an art, learned only by experience. As a dessert it is not a success. It falls too heavily on a dinner. Like a pretty girl, it is best by itself; it loses half its charm by being mixed in a crowd. The melon should be cold. It should be ripe. Its flesh should blush like a graduate. Its heart should glow like a sun kissed cloud at close of day, and its temperature should be as chilly as the smile of a Boston belle. When you get such a treasure do not bother with other food. Open it, gaze on it, bury your face in its sweetness, and let your appreciation run riot.—Baltimore American.

A Severe Shock.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the manager before the curtain, "it is my unpleasant duty to inform you that Mr. Ham, the eminent tragedian, owing to illness, will not be able to appear to night. His system has had a very severe shock, and he is suffering from nervous prostration."

"What's de matter?" shouted a god from the gallery; "did ye pay him in advance?"—Texas Siftings.

Making Rapid Progress.

Tucker—I saw your son in the country to day, Parker. He had his camera with him, I believe.

Parker—Yes, he went out to take some views, I suppose. Was he making good progress?

"You bet he was; and dust, too. Somebody's red bull was after him."—Time.

A Good Reason.

Teacher—Tommy Slimson, how is it that your clothes are all torn and dirty? (No answer.) Look at Bobbie Smitem, how tidy he looks. Stand up, Bobbie, and tell the school why your clothes are not dirty, like Tommy Slimson's.

Bobbie—'Cause I licked him.—New York Sun.

So Sudden.

They were climbing up the mountain side, and, coming to a steep place, he deemed it proper to assist her, and, turning, said:

"Please give me your hand."

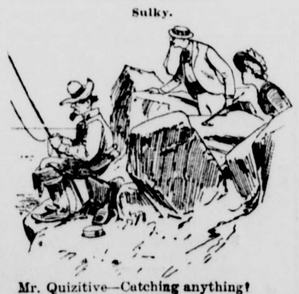
"Oh!" she replied with a blush, "this is so sudden. You must ask papa."—Boston Courier.

Breaking the Monotony.

Clerk—Sir, I need a change. I want a day off.

Employer—How would it do to take a day on it—The Epoch.

Sulky.



Mr. Quizitive—Catching anything?
Allday Fisherman—Yep.
Mr. Quizitive—What?
Allday Fisherman—Darn fool questions, right in th' neck.—Judge.

LAFE TURLEY'S WOOING.

How a Young Hoosier Popped the Question to His Best Girl.

Lafe Turley had been courting old man Hite's daughter, Heppie, for a long time; but somehow had never mustered up the courage to ask her to be his wife. One Sunday evening, however, as he and Heppie were spooning together out on the front porch, Lafe so far overcame his bashfulness as to make an attempt to come to some sort of an understanding in this matter.

"Heppie," he began, "it looks as though we wuz goin' ter have a right smart lot o' wheat arter all this year. That bottom field o' mine's ergoin' to pan out fust-rate."

"I'm glad o' that, Lafe," replied Heppie, "but pap says our'n ain't ergoin' ter 'mount ter much."

"My co'n's er lookin' bully, too," continued Lafe; "don't b'lieve I ever seed it a-doin' so well afore at this time o' year."

"Well, Lafe," said Heppie as she smiled winningly into his face, "you're mighty lucky, 'relse you're a tip-top good farmer, I danno which."

"Heppie," said Lafe, impulsively, "I'm both; I've allus been lucky, an' besides, I know as much erbout croppin' an' handlin' stock as ther next feller. An' that ain't all," he continued, "I've got forty acres of good farmin' lan' all paid fer, with a good house on in, an' I wuz a-thinkin'—"

Here he stopped and began whipping the dust out of his trousers with the riding whip which he still had in his hand.

"What wuz it you wuz er thinkin' of Lafe?" queried Heppie softly as she stole a mischievous, yet encouraging, glance at her embarrassed lover.

"Well," said Lafe, with considerable effort, "I wuz thinkin', Heppie, that considerin' as I am tollable lucky, an', 'sides, ain't no fool in farmin' matters, 'at you wouldn't mind marryin' a feller like me, speshully when he loves you so well 'at he kain't find words to tell you about it."

"Lafe," she answered softly, as she nestled closer to him, "I've knowed a long time that you thought more o' me than you did any one else. Yes," she continued, "I love you, Lafe, an' I'll be as good er wife as I can ter yer; but you wuz er long time screwin' up yer courage to the stickin' p'int."

"Well," said Lafe; boldly and utterly regardless of the lie he was about to utter, "I wuz sorter waitin' till I could git things licked inter shape afore I axed you. I don't belive in a feller gittin' a wife until he's got a place ter take her to. Besides, I knowed yer pap wouldn't er let us git married till I'd got some kind of a start, anyhow."

"Lafe Turley, I don't believe you," retorted Heppie, poutingly. "You wasn't certain I'd have yer, an' you wuz afeard ter ax me for fear I'd say no."

"Oh, shucks!" said Lafe, as he hugged her tighter to his bosom. "I wasn't afeard ter ask yer, Heppie, but ef you'd er said no, *that* would erbout killed me. I'd er got outen old Indeyanny in mighty short order, I'm er tellin' yer."

"Well," said Heppie, "you'd orter 'a' knowed I wouldn't 'a' let you come here so long ef I hadn't 'a' keered a little fer yer."

"Yes, I know," rejoined Lafe, "but gals is such queer critters you kain't just tell much erbout 'em, nohow."

And so he told the truth at last; for had he known what Heppie's answer would have been, it would have saved him many months of torturing anxiety and uncertainty. She was an enigma to him, as are all girls to those whose hearts they hold enthralled, and who, like Lafe, are, as a rule, cowards in the presence of the woman they love. —Ed. R. Pritchard, in Arkansas Traveler.

A Legend for Tea-Drinkers.

There is a curious old Japanese legend which professes to account for the origin of the tea plant. Somewhere about the year 519 A. D., a certain Buddhist priest of great sanctity paid a visit to the Celestial empire, and, in order to devote himself entirely to the service of God, he solemnly vowed upon one occasion that he would not go to sleep for the remainder of his earthly life, but spend his time in perpetual meditation. Years rolled by, until at last one sultry day, nature asserted herself, and the poor devotee of Buddha fell fast asleep. So great was his remorse when he awoke that, in order to preclude the possibility of a repetition of slumber, he there and then cut off both his eyelashes and flung them on the ground. Passing by the spot next day, great was his astonishment at beholding each eyelash metamorphosed into a shrub and exhibiting "the form of an eyelid bordered with lashes, and possessing the gift of hindering sleep." From these two shrubs, concludes the legend, sprang the tea plant.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Difference in Cattle.

Riding along a country road, you often notice the cattle stand as if they had no expectations; they hardly raise their head as you drive by; while the cattle in the next field will look up with eagerness, as though men and women contributed to their happiness. Now, if you should know the daily life of the animals on these two farms, you would probably find that on one they were fed and housed, but had no pet names, no one greeted them familiarly or petted them; they belonged to the farm, while the bright, animated cattle belonged to the family, and there's a vast difference.—Sir John Lubbock.

PECULIAR FRIENDSHIP.

The Affection of Rarus, the Trotter, for a Terrier Pup.

No sketch of Rarus would be complete without some mention of his remarkable friendship for a dog. When the horse was in California a fireman gave to Splan a wiry-haired Scotch terrier pup, who was then two months old, and weighed when full grown only two pounds. Splan in turn gave the pup to Dave, the groom of Rarus, with the caution not to let the horse hurt him, for on several occasions Rarus had bitten dogs that ventured into his stall. But to this terrier who is described as possessing "almost human intelligence," the trotter took a great fancy, which the dog fully returned. They became fast and inseparable friends.

"Not only," says Mr. Splan, "were they extremely fond of each other, but they showed their affection plainly as did ever a man for a woman. We never took any pains to teach the dog any thing about the horse. Every thing he knew came to him by his own patience. From the time I took him to the stable a pup until I sold Rarus, they were never separated an hour. We once left the dog in the stall while we took the horse to the blacksmith shop, and when we came back we found he had made havoc with every thing there was in there trying to get out, while the horse, during the entire journey, was uneasy, restless, and in general acted as badly as the dog did. Dave remarked that he thought that we had better keep the horse and dog together after that. When Rarus went to the track for exercise or to trot a race the dog would follow Dave around and sit by the gate by his side watching Rarus with as much interest as Dave did. When the horse returned to the stable after a heat and was unchecked, the dog would walk up and climb up on his forward legs and kiss him, the horse always bending his head down to receive the caress. In the stable after work was over Jim and the horse would often frolic like two boys. If the horse lay down Jim would climb on his back, and in that way soon learned to ride him; and whenever I led Rarus out to show him to the public Jim invariably knew what it meant, and it enhanced the value of the performance by the manner in which he would get on the horse's back. On these occasions the horse was shown the halter, and Jimmy, who learned to distinguish such events from those in which the sulky was used, would follow Dave and Rarus out on the quarter-stretch, and then when the halt was made in front of the grand-stand Dave would stoop down and in a flash Jimmy would jump on his back, run up his shoulder, from there leap on the horse's back, and there he would stand, his head high in the air and his tail out stiff behind, barking furiously at the people."

When Rarus was sold to Mr. Bonner Splan sent Jimmy with the horse, rightly judging that it would be cruel to separate them. But in Mr. Bonner's stable there was a bull-terrier in charge, and one day when, for some real or fancied affront, the small dog attacked the larger one the latter took Jimmy by the neck and was fast killing him; but Rarus heard his outcries, and perceiving that his little friend was in danger and distress pulled back on the halter till it broke, rushed out of his stall, and would have made short work with the bull-terrier had he not been restrained by the grooms.—Atlantic Monthly.

PERILS ON THE STREET.

The Little Things That Endanger the Lives of City People.

We stop to chat with a friend and lean against a deadly charged electric pole, and it is all over with the conversation. A passing plumber burns our coat with his unextinguished hand furnace. A passing carpenter lacerates our trousers with a saw. A passing porter imperils our head with a long piece of gas-pipe on his shoulder.

One is annoyed if not endangered by the servant washing a sidewalk with a hose, or a fireman carrying his wriggling serpent up a ladder. A fresh young Italian maid from Cork, with a white muslin nightcap on her head, runs us down with a baby carriage, scarring our shins or necessitating a visit to the chiropodist.

Then there is the woman's umbrella that wasteth at noonday, scooping us up after the manner of a drag-net or impaling us in its blind and headlong charge. All these are side-walk perils. If we undertake to cross the street dangers multiply. The pedestrian has no rights which the driver is bound to respect, and the footfarer, unless a handsome woman, personally conducted by a big policeman, will be subject to being run down by the driver of a beer wagon, or a physician in a hurry, or the chief of the fire department on his "golomping" way to a conflagration, or a coroner intent on beating a rival, or a belated voter, standing out till the last moment for his price, or even a hearse on its business way back from the grave.

Runaway horses are another source of midway perils, and so are wagons turning around corner with long irons or beams projecting from behind. This last might, perhaps, be increased, but these common instances show that man walks the city amid perils scarcely less than those of the desert, the sea, the forest, or even the battlefield, almost as deadly as those encountered and enumerated by St. Paul.

Most of them, indeed, are "perils by false brethren," against which the injunctions and penalties of the law are futile. To avoid misapprehensions, we will add that these lines are not written in the interest of any particular accident insurance company.—Albany (N. Y.) Law Journal.

EFFECTS OF CATARRH.

Mental Disturbances Caused by Impeded Nasal Inspiration.

Considering the fact that chronic nasal catarrh almost always obstinately resists the usual treatment which the victims are wont to prescribe for themselves, many, after experimenting for a time, become discouraged, and allow the disease to run on indefinitely. That would scarcely be the case were all its evil effects rightly estimated. Many of them are well understood generally. There is one, at least, which is seldom duly weighed, even if recognized. We refer to the effect of catarrh on the mind. It surely lessens its vigor. Brain-workers may have noticed that, when suffering from a cold in the head, they have been to no inconsiderable extent mentally disabled. So it is in chronic catarrh. The mental faculties are impaired and the victim more or less dull and listless. It is safe to say that no man can be at his best intellectually while troubled with that affection. Children are quite as often sufferers from catarrh as are adults, and the ill effects of it are even more apparent to them. Dr. Bresgen, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, according to the Philadelphia Medical Reporter, has recently examined many school children. He found that, in many who were notoriously inattentive and slow in making headway, neglected disorders of the ear or nose, such as catarrh or slight inflammations, could be detected. Dr. Bresgen pointed out that an impeded nasal inspiration caused a pressure in the frontal region, which could readily produce a bad effect on mental development. Such children complain of headaches, ringing in the ears and similar conditions, growing more and more inattentive and lazy. Dr. Bresgen's pertinent reports to the secretary of instruction were not needed until the observations of Prof. Guye, of Amsterdam, confirmed the experience of the German observer. Guye found in adults that nasal catarrhs of long standing and of neglected character exert a most deleterious influence over the entire mental condition of the patient. He found as results of the conditions mentioned morbid headaches, vertigo, progressive decrease of the perceptive faculties, disinclination and even inability to work. All of these symptoms disappeared after the cure of the nasal affection. Other observers have also confirmed the views and assertions of Bresgen and Guye. As after measles and scarlet fever, disorders of the nose and ear are of especially frequent occurrence, it seems the duty of the teachers, or rather of a special school physician, to attend immediately to these conditions. Great mental disturbances can in this way be prevented by a timely and trivial attention.—Boston Herald.

ABOUT SUNSTROKES.

Little Danger from Heat as Long as Perspiration Is Free.

The effects of undue exposure to heat vary widely, and are by no means always proportionate to the temperature to which the person has been exposed. The so-called sunstroke, or heat-stroke, may occur either in the direct rays of the sun or in hot rooms, such as laundry rooms or the holds of steamships. Attacks may occur in the night as well as during the day, and, in general, are to be feared at times when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture, so that free perspiration is checked. Experience shows that the drinking of ice-water, when the body is over-heated, is a prolific cause of these attacks.

All degrees of severity are met with, from the lightest attack of headache and dizziness to the sudden stroke which ends in death within a few minutes. Some authorities would make three distinct degrees of heat prostration, although the line is seldom distinctly drawn in any given case.

The first variety includes those cases which show nothing more than a sudden faintness, muscular weakness and dizziness, with, perhaps, nausea and vomiting. The surface of the body is cool, the pulse rapid and feeble. In such cases, rest in a recumbent position in a cool place for a few hours will generally give relief.

In the second class of cases, the respiration and heart's action are affected, and the patient may die suddenly of syncope. Active measures must be entered upon at once. The patient should be removed to a cool spot, the clothing removed or loosened, and cold water applied to the head. Complete recovery from the effects may not take place for years.

The third form is the most severe, and in the majority of cases proves fatal. The sufferer becomes unconscious, the skin is dry, the pulse slow and full, the face flushed and the breathing labored. Generally there is entire unconsciousness, and sometimes convulsions.

The temperature runs excessively high, and the first attempt should be to bring it to the normal point. For this purpose cold baths and the application of ice are indicated. As soon as the temperature is lessened stimulation must be commenced, to counteract the great depression which always follows.

It is important to remember that there is little danger from heat so long as the perspiration is free. By bearing this in mind many who are exposed might no doubt avert the threatened attack by leaving work and seeking shelter as soon as the diminution in perspiration is noticed.—Youth's Companion.

UNGALLANT PROVERBS.

The Part Played by Women in the Laws of Various Peoples.

A contributor to the Freisinnige Zeitung has collected from all the foremost nations of the world a heap of "proverbs of men concerning women." It appears from them that the Southern peoples, who count themselves the most chivalrous and gallant toward the ladies, are more coarse and insulting in their proverbs than the colder Northerners. Although the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the English are complimentary to the women in their proverbs, they are "rarely brutal." The Frenchman says: "A man who has a wife has a plague;" "A man made of straw is worth double as much as a woman made of gold." The Spaniard says: "A woman's advice is never of any use, but unless you follow it she will rail at you as a fool;" "Be on your guard against a bad woman, but do not put your trust in a good woman." "There is only one bad woman, but every husband believes he possesses her." The Italians say: "If a man loses his wife and a farthing he has only lost a farthing." The chief failings of the sex, according to a whole host of English and German proverbs, are changeableness and talkativeness, the former of which is equally true of men and the latter not disagreeable to men in the Latin nations. The charge that "Women's minds and April winds often change," and the statement that "A woman's strength lies in her tongue," appear to be accepted in various readings throughout Northern Europe. The specimen of a Yankee proverb is characteristic: "Women can keep a secret, but it takes a big crowd of them to do it." The Chinese say that "A woman's tongue is her sword," but "She never lets it grow rusty."

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Terrible Rites Paid to the Iu Iu Gods in New Calabar, Africa.

The steamer Congo brings news from New Calabar of a most revolting sacrifice. It seems that a few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old King's death the "Iu Iu" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy, and, to the horror of the English traders, the "Iu Iu" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe Town.

The rites had been in operation for about two months, and already about forty people had been slain to appease the "Iu Iu" gods. The old King was then lying in a grave which had been dug for him. The hole was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were nine of the King's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most cruel manner. Each of the poor creatures had both her wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state and suffering the most excruciating pain the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the King was then laid on them in a traverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the King, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

In other parts of the town further human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were also enduring the most agonizing death. In most instances holes had been bored through their feet just by the ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were, of course, hanging downward. The men were left there to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group and went to the spot to see what was taking place. To their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and neck. The rope attached to the neck was thrown over a tree in one direction and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was distended to its utmost length another native with a hatchet struck the neck and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave where the King was lying, while the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbarous practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They therefore made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.—London Standard.

—A few days ago a large pond, about two miles from Abbeville, Ga., sprang a leak in the bottom and dried up. The sound of the escaping water resembled thunder. Many fish were left behind and picked up, but most of them followed the lake.

A GIPSY WEDDING.

The Part Which the Broom-Stick Played in the Ceremonies.

Few things are more simple than a marriage ceremony among the Gypsies, and a description of a wedding as recently witnessed by the writer, will not, we believe, prove uninteresting. There were more than a score of tents at the encampment, where we were temporary guests, and at the opening of each a fire was burning, crackling and blazing away as early as six o'clock in the morning of the day which was to witness the marriage of one of the favorite young girls of the camp. An hour afterward, and an old Gypsy man with silvery hair and bronzed, wrinkled face, with but one eye, stepped on a little mound and began playing the violin, which has but two strings on it. The player's opening piece was the well-known tune, "Haste to the Wedding," to which the younger gypsies were soon dancing with great hilarity. While some of the older women were watching the dancers, others were engaged in culinary preparations. At the opening of one of the tents stood the swarthy-looking masculine Gypsy chief, with his hands in his pockets, steadfastly gazing upon the dancers. At a given signal from the chief, the music and dancing ceased. Two rows of Gypsies, with about twelve or fifteen in each row, were formed, standing face to face, being between four and six feet apart. Half-way down between these rows two Gypsies held up a broomstick about eighteen inches above the ground. All being thus far in readiness, the chief called out the name of the bridegroom, who was a very handsome Gypsy man about twenty-two years of age. His hair and eyes were very dark, and the conformation of his face strongly indicated the race to which he belonged. He wore an olive-colored velveteen coat, red waistcoat, and a glaring-colored handkerchief round his neck. In person he was tall, muscular and well made. In obedience to the chief's command he came from a tent at one side of the encampment, walked between the rows of Gypsies, stepped over the broomstick, turned round, and then stood with his arms akimbo waiting the arrival of his intended wife. The chief then called out the name of the bride, who came from a tent at the opposite side of the encampment. She was about nineteen years of age, rather short of stature, apparently of a healthy and hardy constitution, while the pearly luster of her eyes and long, dark, glossy hair seemed to identify her with the purest remnant of the Gypsy race. She also walked between the two rows of Gypsies, tripped very lightly over the broomstick, which she had no sooner done than the young Gypsy man, in the most gentle and gallant manner imaginable, took her in his arms and completed the ceremony by giving his new-made wife some of the loudest kisses we ever heard in our life. Then the music and dancing were resumed; the whole of the members of the encampment had suspended business; preparations for a good feast were going on; every face looked bright and every heart seemed joyous. The men smoked, the women talked volumes, the children shouted and frolicked; the old horses grazed by the sides of the banks, the donkeys nibbled their coarse food with a self-satisfied air, and looked as if conscious that they were to have that day's respite from their weary toils; even the two or three dogs that were there wagged their tails as if in anticipation of an extra feed or of better and a larger quantity of rations than usual, even without the trouble of having to hunt before any dinner could be allowed them.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

Hunting Rattlesnakes.

Up in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, the rattlesnake is hunted every summer for his oil, which sometimes fetches two dollars an ounce. Here is a description of the way the Yankee outwits the serpent: "Choosing a hot summer day, the rattlesnake-hunters saunter forth. One man carries a fish-pole, another a sharp scythe. The fish-pole has a stout wire attached to it, and there is an ordinary pickerel hook on the end of the wire. Moving cautiously through the grass, so as not to disturb the sleeping snake, who is almost always found basking in the warm sun near a loose ledge of rock, one of the men prod his snakeship more or less gently with the fish-pole, being careful also to hold the hook invitingly near to the rattler's head. The snake wakes up angry, makes a dart at the nearest irritating object, which is the fish-hook, and very accommodatingly allows the sharp tines to penetrate his jaws. The man with the fish-pole holds the entrapped rattlesnake at a safe distance, while his comrade moves up and severs the snake's head from his body. The body then is deposited in a bag, and the hunters go in search of another snake.—H[illegible] Times.

—To can fruit, with the juice rich and delicious, you must not put a drop of water in it. The water fades the fruit, and renders it tasteless. Stew fruit in its own juice. The juice can be extracted from over-ripe and inferior fruit to can with. Fruit canned in this way is rich and delicious, and will keep for years.

—Potato Salad.—Cut cold potatoes in small slices. Put into a dish two eggs, seven tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one stablespoonful of butter and half a tea spoonful of mustard. Put the dish into boiling water and stir until the dressing is as thick as good cream. Add salt and pepper and pour all over the potatoes.—Good Housekeeping.

—When fire bricks become cracked they may be mended with a cement formed of equal parts of salt and soapstone powder (which is bought of any druggist). Mix these ingredients with water to a thick paste, and apply. To remove clinkers from fire brick, put an oyster shell or two on a clear, bright fire, and the bricks will be bright and clean.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
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INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY OCTOBER 26.....1889

TAXES.

The following named persons stand charged on the Assessment Roll for the amounts set opposite their respective names. Unpatented lands are separately assessed, therefore some names appear more than once in the following list. The names of those who paid the Assessor do not appear in this list.

NAMES.	STATE AND COUNTY	SPECIAL SCHOOL.
Anthony, Chas....$	63 75	
Arambula, Mrs C..	3 75	
Arambula, Anna..	1 25	
Arcularius, Wm...	39 43	
Arrison, Mrs J....	6 00	
Anton, John.....	37 08	
Andrews, F K & Co	69 88	12 03
Anton, A S.....	7 50	
Anton, J C.....	7 63	85
Anton, M.....	3 75	
Allen, S S.....	22 00	5 72
Allody, Mrs S.....	6 00	
Anger, L A.....	30 22	
Albers, Fred.....	105 87	11 86
Anger, L A.....	10 00	
Ashmore, J Y.....	16 38	
Albars, J.....	59 25	12 81
Arnold, Robt.....	8 15	
Aguirre, B.....	35 22	
Ardery, A M.....	20 00	2 24
Barnes, Mrs M V..	48 13	
Burkhardt, F.....	20 12	
Poland, Thos.....	9 65	
Brooks, Mr & Mrs R F	32 75	
Baxter, Lemuel....	10 75	
Bridge, W H.....	32 00	
Boland, Thos.....	236 95	2 38
Beaudry, V Est. of.	54 00	
Bulpit, Wm.....	94 58	
Birchim, J G W...	20 50	
Blaisdell, F P.....	23 12	
Brockman, Mrs M C	18 03	
Bush, M.....	8 62	
Bamber, John.....	32 00	
Birchim, J G.....	462 38	
Bolinger, W A....	17 50	
Bourland, J L.....	169 72	6 79
Bourland, J L.....	5 00	
Bartlett, J W.....	16 00	
Bulpitt, J H.....	13 75	1 40
Bulpitt, J H.....	147 93	33 20
Brown, Ira W.....	5 50	
Barlow, John.....	68 92	
Begole, C D.....	43 47	
Brown, Jas H.....	14 00	
Bunney, W T.....	4 50	
Brown, J S.....	15 75	
Bellows, Horace...	168 75	
Brierly, Mrs M....	14 50	2 32
Bell, Mrs Sallie ...	85 38	
Baxter, John.....	145 00	22 96
Blake, E H.....	31 33	
Blake, R H.....	35 27	
Blake, R H.....	5 00	
Blake, E H.....	5 00	
Baxter, John.....	5 63	63
Bourland, J L et al.	15 00	
Brady, Thos	5 00	
Baptist Ch. (Bishop)	20 00	5 20
Brown, Mrs Anna.	5 00	80
Bodle, John L.....	30 80	
Bolinger, W A....	3 75	
Bigland, S H.....	20 00	
Beck, I N.....	10 00	1 60
Buck, Mrs Ada....	62	16
Bowman, Mrs D...	31 47	8 18
Black & McAlpine.	60 00	15 60
Bulpitt, Fred H ...	2 50	65
Bourland, G P	5 00	80
Burton, W A	2 60	68
Bennett, W G.....	5 00	
Burns, John	7 50	1 95
Bell, Tom	5 05	
Bell, A N.....	85 67	
Brown, Mrs Allie R	47 25	5 56
Blair, J D.....	46 63	7 46
Bell, A N.....	5 00	
Bishop Creek Dt Co	35 00	5 50
Boyd, Wm.....	28 40	
Barnes & Kehoe...	1 50	24
Barnes, Wells.....	8 75	1 40
Brown, Ed M	3 75	
Bourland, G P bal..	25	01
Brown, J S.....	27 50	
Baker, Moses.....	1 25	
Barrows, Wm.....	233 50	16 84
Bishop, S.....	10 13	1 62
Bishop, P H	20 00	
Bain, W O	13 75	
Bulpitt, J H	1 25	33
Cohn & Co. A.....	166 25	43 23
Castro, M	16 25	
Castro, Mrs J.....	6 63	
Cenayo, Jesus	4 25	
Contreras, Mrs A..	7 63	
Chickering, H G...	1 25	
Curran, John	1 75	
Carberry, H.....	1 25	
Chamberlain, J B..	59 70	15 52
Casey Min'g Co....	10 63	
Carrasco, R S.....	2 50	
Carrasco, R.....	2 50	
Coats, W S.....	8 00	1 28
Crohn, Chris.....	8 13	
Cain, J S.....	15 09	98
Corrasco, R.....	11 75	
Clark, Geo M.....	91 13	
Claussen, J W.....	50 10	
C & C Railroad....4	143 32	207 90
Chalfant, P A.....	11 13	2 89
" P A & W A	13 25	3 45
Chapman, S A	15 25	3 96
Cashbaugh, A A...	103 65	26 95
Clark, Andrew....	77 25	20 09
Collins, A O.....	66 85	10 70
Collins, Chas.....	6 25	1 00
Collins, J S.....	5 00	80
Collins, A O.....	22 50	3 60
Clark, Mrs Rilla...	33 50	8 71
Collins & Free.....	72 60	11 62
Collins, Geo.....	6 25	1 00
Connelly, T F A...	45 75	7 32
Connelly, T F A...	5 00	80
Canny, D.....	5 00	1 30
Cross, Clara A....	37 50	6 00
Crough, Dan.....	5 87	94
Case, L.....	59 20	12 60
Chenot, E.....	55 50	8 88
Campbell; D Est. of.	117 00	
Cartier, H P.....	39 38	6 30
Crough, D.....	2 50	
Conners, Jas.....	10 00	
Clark, Mrs Jane...	19 50	
Clark, Alex.....	14 53	2 33
Clark, Mrs Jane...	5 00	
Collins, A O.....	20 00	3 20
Canadas, M J.....	6 00	
Church, A J.....	5 00	
Clark, Andrew....	20 00	
Crocker Bros.....	614 93	
Collins, W W.....	34 13	5 40
Conklin, A R.....	98 63	11 10
Conklin, A R et al.	6 25	1 00
Conklin, Mrs M...	3 75	
Conklin, Mrs M...	168 87	4 08
Conklin, N E.....	5 00	
Clark, J W.....	41 00	
Clarke, John.....	221 50	57 59
Clark, H L.....	21 37	3 42
Clark, Mary A....	20 00	3 20
Clark, Ed M.....	5 00	
Decker, Mrs S.....	85 53	
Daneri, John Y....	13 50	
Dabeney, Mrs J....	8 50	
Divas, Juan.....	55 63	
Dias, Joe (Indian).	12 78	
Dierkson, Peter....	3 75	
Dodge, J G.....	5 00	
Dodge, J G	95 62	
Dodge, J H	66 27	
Dodge, J H	12 50	
Diaz, Rafael est. of.	154 22	
Diaz, Mrs M.....	12 38	
Diaz, A.....	5 00	
Densmore, S A & EE	110 57	5 30
Dormer, Mrs J M..	15 00	3 90
Dell, Andrew.....	64 63	10 34
Duke, M.....	5 00	
Delaney, Mrs C ...	35 72	5 71
Dehy, John.....	101 13	16 18
Dehy, John.....	7 50	1 20
Drake, Geo L.....	34 25	8 91
Daniels, Mrs S	62	16
Dugan & Blair	140 02	
Dugan, John.....	44 25	
Densmore, S A....	5 00	
Dunlap, J E	42 50	11 05
Dunn, W J.....	35 57	9 26
Davis, John	24 37	3 74
Davis, A J.....	10 62	1 70
De La Matyr, G W.	17 12	33
Dehy, Joe (Indian).	2 50	
Daugherty, E S....	20 00	
Dierkson, J D.....	20 00	
Dryer, Jessie A....	18 75	
Dickson, C M.....	1 25	32
Drexler, L P	20 00	
Eddy, J C	65 63	
Esperza, L.....	3 50	
Elkeles, J.....	142 12	36 95
Ehlen, L Sr.....	18 38	
Ehlen, Ludwig	10 00	
Edwards, E H	285 58	
Everson, A H	32 00	
Evans, Henry	126 25	
Eldred & Hall.....	15 55	4 04
Eakin, W D	7 50	28
Eldred, John.....		65
Enloe, Enoch.....	11 20	1 79
Enloe, Mrs E.....	27 85	4 45
Eugley, A K.....	108 50	78
Elliott, Mrs F F...	75 75	
Eastern S L & S A.	4 45	1 15
Eighteenth D'st A A	2 35	38
Eichen Bros	5 00	
Enos, W S.....	115 53	
Eibeshutz, A W...	153 45	23 94
Eibeshutz, Mrs G..	20 13	3 22
Ellis, P B.....	17 50	1 96
Enos, Eunice.....	2 50	
Enos, W S.....	2 50	40
Ford, R W.....	254 25	16 42
Fairman, N G.....	58 50	
Fichman, John....	60 50	
Fong, Mrs Lin....	88	
Freeman, A C.....	18 13	3 71
Franklin, E.....	21 50	
Fahrenkrug, H....	10 75	
Ferguson, Thos....	31 65	
Foorman, Sol.....	29 38	7 64
Frager, Jacob	8 25	2 14
Forbes, P W.....	42 93	7 36
Farmers Ditch Co.	20 00	1 30
Fehrman, Henry...	240 90	11 20
Fernbach, Jos.....	59 87	9 58
Friedline, A	56 50	7 05
Fratt, F W.....	357 50	29 68
Follet, Wallace....	3 75	97
Free, Geo A.....	10 00	1 60
Gehrig, L.....	21 87	
Green, C M.....	8 37	
Green, Mrs M.....	10 00	
Gould, H W.....	3 75	
Grover, John.....	7 50	
Gould, A J.....	2 87	
Gray, B F.....	1 87	
Goodale, E M.....	20 50	
George, W H.....	34 75	9 04
Greenly, W A.....	10 75	1 72
Gilbert, A D.....	6 25	
Givens, J.....	34 00	
Graham, W H.....	32 00	
Givens and Ingalls.		13 00
Gilbert & Robinson.	50 00	
Goodridge, A.....	5 00	
Gibson, W F.....	32 00	
Garretson, C W....	67 25	17 48
Geiger, D M.....	20 00	3 20
" Murray and Co		1 52
Gregg, S G.....	40 07	
Gill, Geo M.....	5 75	92
Giles, Henry.....	47 12	
Gilbert, N.....	37 07	
Gheen, Wm.....	21 50	3 44
Gheen, Wm.....	2 50	40
Goodman, Rachel..	106 25	13 00
Grant, W T.....	5 00	
Gunn, J J.....	15 62	2 50
Goodale, T J.....	88 00	
Gray, L C.....	4 50	72
Gorman, J S.....	107 85	
Gehrig, P.....	12 62	1 04
Graham, W H.....	1 25	20
Gorham, E J.....	20 00	2 24
Gilliam, G W.....	5 00	

(Continued next week.)

Transfer of Records.

Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, South, Range 22 East, M. D. M., covering the Yosemite country have been, on the recommendation of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Independence, California, transferred to the U. S. Land Office at Stockton, California, and all records and entries pertaining to lands in those townships will be transferred to the Stockton office on December 9, 1889. This transfer is made for the convenience of settlers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

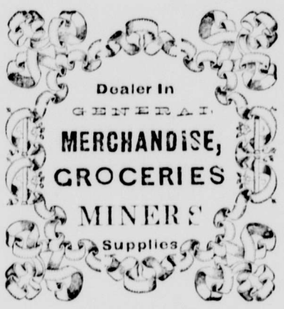
SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.



PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

sept-tf CROCKER BROS., Props.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On S'n & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations'
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or th Month

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.

Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING.
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business joins in grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides, Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1 Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House.....	11 00 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton.....	11 50 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m	3 16 p. m
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6 25 p. m.	10 05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	7 35 p. m.	9 05 a. m
Belleville.....	8 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9 20 p. m	Lv. 7 10 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	8 10 a. m	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a. m	1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2 5 p. m	10 00 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p. m	7 40 a. m
Keeler.....	Ar 5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
sept1-tf SPRATT & CREASER, Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 93¼
Lead, 3 90
Copper, 10.75
Tin, 20.90
Sugar, .07¼
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 11 @ 13.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1889.

U. G. Clark vs. Veigne—Filed stipulation continuing case till Nov. 13, 1889.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of H. J. Hartshorn, deceased.—Filed following claims which were allowed;

I. J. Woodin	$189 75
W. H. George	47 50
A. Cohn & Co.	33 15
Joseph Shelley	16 00
Robt. O'Neal	11 25
Geo. L. Drake	7 00

R. C. Broder et al. vs. A. R. Conklin et al.—Filed stipulation.

Supervisors will meet in regular session Nov. 4.

The N. S. G. W. will give a Grand Ball on Thanksgiving evening.

Judge Conklin and wife returned home from San Francisco last Wednesday.

Some very rich ore has been struck in the Erin mine, owned by Nathan Rhine.

V. G. Thompson has retired from the management of the Independence Hotel.

The Assessment Roll of 1889 will be delivered to the Tax-Collector next Monday.

W. W. Yandell, Ben T. Williams and Andy Dell were here last Saturday on land business.

The trial of the Broder—Conklin suit has been continued to Dec. 2, 1889, by stipulation of counsel.

Mrs. Mary A. Clark has commenced an action for a divorce in the Superior Court of Yolo County against Henry L. Clark.

The County Treasurer has received the cash for the Big Pine school bonds. The Board of Supervisors will undoubtedly cancel the old issue.

A postoffice has been established at Coyote Hole. The name of the office is Freeman and F. S. Raymond has been appointed Postmaster.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence at 11 a. m.

We have commenced the publication of the Assessmen Roll in this issue, which will be continued each week until completed. We think it will be found interesting by the public,

San Francisco attorneys are now examining into the legality of the issue of bonds made by this county in 1884. If found correct said bonds will be refunded immediately.

The visit of two gentlemen connected with the Union Pacific R. R. indicates that we may yet have rail connection with the southern lines, which is so much desired by our people.

John Thomas, familiarly known as "Triggy," died at the hospital about two weeks ago. He was 38 years of age, and was well known in the southern portion of this county, where he followed mining for many years.

About two sections of land near the head waters of Kern River, in what is known as the Monache Meadows have been, on recommendation of the Geological Survey, selected as a site for a reservoir, under the Act of Congress dated October 2, 1888. All lands so selected are reserved from settlement or entry.

Another Victim.

Mr. Joshua Brady was in Independence last week on land business. He showed a receipt from W. H. Martin for $320, in payment for Sec. 32, Twp. 16 S, R. 36 E., M. D. M. Only 160 acres in that section have been surveyed and the entire section is in the Mt Whitney Military Reservation, and is not subject to settlement or entry. He states that Martin told him he would make out the papers and send them direct to Washington, that it was not necessary to have anything to do with the local Land Office. This same Martin, has or did have an office in the Flood building, on Market street, San Francisco, is a bilk, and has found many victims judging from all reports received of him. Most of his dupes are men of moderate means and not posted in land matters. We are informed that steps will be taken to protect the public from the evil doings of this man.

Removal of Elliott.

Before the decision was rendered in the Elliott case by the Supreme Court the Sheriff's office received word that in case Elliott got a new trial the people would not allow him to leave the county. After the decision was rendered the Sheriff received information from Bishop that a movement was on foot to lynch Elliott. No attention was paid to this, but on the 15th inst. a well known citizen of this county informed the Under-Sheriff that on the preceding night a number of men had collected at a certain ranch, not far from Independence, with the intention of coming to independence and lynching Elliott. Some parties who had promised to take a hand in the business failed to meet at the appointed time and place. Those who did meet decided to postpone proceedings because they thought they were not strong enough to make the attack. The informer further stated he knew most of the parties and that they are influential citizens. Upon this and other information received the Under-Sheriff made an application, in due form, for an order transferring Elliott to some other jail. The order was made, appointing and designating the jail of Kern county as a safe place for the detention of Elliott. Last Thursday about 6:30 p. m., immediately after the order was made, the Under-Sheriff started for Bakersfield via Mojave with the prisoner, and turned him over to the Sheriff of that County last Saturday night.

BISHOP CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Independent: The stirring events of the last two or perhaps the last three weeks having completely knocked your correspondent topsy-turvey, he now takes pleasure in gathering himself to relate the incidents thereof.

Our Fair which was in every respect a most complete and gratifying success, nevertheless, was innocently of course, the cause of some serious dissension in the minds of the stolid and conservative burghers of this ancient and honorable vicinage, known in classical language as "Gospel Swamp."

Fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, God in his wisdom, I suppose, moulded the aforesaid burghers of the aforesaid vicinage out of clay of exceedingly varying temper and quality, removed by as many degrees of difference as the adamantine rock and the quivering aspen leaf. On the question of whiskey yes, or whiskey no, their voices have never been unanimous, and herein is the rock whereon they split, and apropos; this neither verges, borders nor approaches the wonderful nor mysterious. When we reflect on the history of the past, or even cast our eyes along the panorama of the present, we will in no wise wonder that the ordinary institutions of humanity such as the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, should be too fragile to withstand the disrupting power of his majesty, King Alcohol, before whom so many bow in reverence; yea, fall prone to the earth. When we reflect that he has wrestled with kings, princes, prelates, potentates and less notable specimens of God's noble works, and in every case his majesty has won the fight when fought to a finish, it is not wonderful that the devotees who worshipped at his shrine awaited confidently, like prophets in the olden time, to see that Jehovah, and not Baal, was God.

Now some of the aforesaid clay figures delight to bask in the smiles of this august monarch, which smile is materialized into a liquid of most pleasant flavor and which fills the mind, if any remains, with the most pleasant fancies, but afterwards with more grave and serious reflections, and to banish those serious reflections, and dull care generally, it is not unusual to take another smile, and even smile and smile again and be a villain still. David was to be found daily in the house of the Lord, but the temples wherein this deity is worshipped are thronged far into the night, while the rising sun often greets the forms of his devotees humbly prostrated on the earth, meekly and almost unconsciously glorifying their master, but you must have heard about him yourself.

But to leave out all religious matters and return to the thread of our narrative, as the novelist would say, many of the burghers alluded to in the first part of the present chapter believe so devoutly in this deity that they will never suffer themselves, nor any of them, to go beyond the reach of his beneficent smile, whose smile has been vulgarly called whiskey, barley bree, rock and rye and fire water, while in classical language it has been styled "refined ruin," "distilled damnation" and the like, but as our epistle is intended to reach the hovel as well as the palace, and to call not the righteous, but sinners, it will be couched in the ordinary vernacular, in which the aforesaid smile is known as whiskey, said to be a key that will open any door.

The aforesaid devotees are so enthusiastic that they can scarcely hear, see, smell or even taste anything but whiskey.

An old gentleman once told your correspondent that the people of Newfoundland were the greatest people for whiskey that he ever saw or even heard of, that with them it was whiskey for dinner, whiskey for breakfast and whiskey for supper, whiskey inside of them and whiskey outside of them, but added the old gentleman, "Now, I believe they are not so bad, I'm tould they'll take a little wather;" but the average Bishop Creeker is made of sterner stuff, does nothing by halves, in the language of the psalmist, goes the whole hog or none, and believes in water for cooking, irrigating and other industrial purposes.

In harmony with the above many (comparatively) were of the opinion that a temporary tabernacle should be erected on the grounds of the Association, wherein thirsty souls might drink deep and long, and whereby many shekels might be accumulated. In former years these devotees filled their cup to overflowing, then emptied the aforesaid cup into themselves, this operation was repeated many times, in hopes that the gentle influence would not depart before their return from the arid region round about the track, but while perishing souls were loudly calling for the water of life, (said to be the life itself), this was found to be entirely inadequate to the demands of a few high-souled individuals who had determined to martyr themselves in the cause.

But the heathen raged and said vain things and plotted against the aforesaid king and his anointed (with whiskey) and sought hard to compass his and their destruction, by whatever means their unholy purpose might be accomplished. Evil awaits not long for an opportunity and accordingly the unbelieving portion of the stockholders, whose name, by the way, is legion, sought the opportunity of the annual election to forbid the generous outpouring of the spirit, and any and all outpouring whatever by a clause to that effect in the by-laws of the corporation, and to cast from the place wherein he officiated in said corporation, one of the most faithful high priests that ever assisted in the outpouring of the spirit or ministered in the temple of Bacchus. To show the almost total depravity of human nature, and the unreasonable and sinful opposition to things spiritual, your correspondent will state that fourteen hundred and seventy odd shares of the stock of the corporation were voted against the outpouring of the spirit on the grounds of the corporation, and about three hundred and forty in favor of spiritual consolation on the aforesaid grounds, whereat the faithful spiritualists waxed exceedingly wroth, and many even swore in their wrath "By G——d they would'nt stand it."

But the tears of heaven that fall alike on the just and unjust, last night descended not in copious showers, but in fierce torrents, reminding us that the Father above looks down in mercy and pity, even on those who strive against him, and by the way as he made them himself it would'nt do to find too much fault with them.

CASSIUS.

P. S. If you think this might awaken an interest in the bosoms of sinners as to the matters and things above stated I'll have this copyrighted, for they say the soul of a sinner is above price, and should it be the means of salvation to two or three of them, we would make our everlasting pile out of it.

For Sale.

Choice Sweet Potatoes, in lots to suit, at five cents per pound.

MRS. M. MCCALL,
Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
oct19

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William G. Morton and Elihu A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n26 Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June, 1890, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A DESIRABLE
MERCHANDISING
BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise

MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct
— ON —
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LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
— OF —
GENERAL
BANKING
&
EXCHANGE,
BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfort am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geter tigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT LOR
WELLS FARGO
& CO'S.
EXPRESS

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL — — — 55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital — — — — $21,000,000

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& CO.
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—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

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Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
--DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

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INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
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J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

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Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

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Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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Of Farm Machinery, Wagons, Buggies & Carriages in Southern
CALIFORNIA.

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS,
WHITELY SOLID STEEL MOWERS,
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HOGUE ORCHARD CULTIVATOR,
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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
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NO. 100 LOS ANGELES ST. Los Angeles, Cal

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS
☞If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Freighting
Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

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BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
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—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
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☞All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

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The chapel door stood open, and he stopped and looked in. It was here Bertha and he were to have been married. And it would have been before this—but now. He saw the place where they would have stood together. The church was empty and he walked softly in, as if afraid of disturbing the ghosts of his dead hopes, who haunted yet, perhaps, the sacred spot they glorified in all the dreams of his early manhood. He walked wearily up the echoing aisle and threw himself into a seat. He bowed his head upon the back of the pew in front of him. Had he no shame to come to the rescue of his broken heart? would he grieve forever over a woman that had become another man's wife? She had called on the laws of the land for her protection; he had no right to even think of her now. She was shut away from him forever. It had become a sin for him now to long for her, though she had been so nearly his own wife. There was no place in the world for unmated lovers like him. If she had not married that man! How strange that he had heard nothing of that marriage; her note had not mentioned it, and no one had spoken of it since. Why, his belief in her purity was so absolute he had not even thought to question her marriage, and now it was like a guilty thing, that he permitted himself to entertain for a moment terrible fears. What vengeance would be stern and relentless enough for him who had wrecked the noblest womanhood in the world, who had sullied a purity like an angel's, and insulted a sacred dignity like Bertha's? Oh, it could not be; no man on earth could have been so bold, so impious. How wild his imagination had become.

"Oh, I didn't know but it was young Breton and that Bertha Ellingsworth that was going to be married." Two graceless women had come in and seated themselves in a neighboring pew. Philip had been thinking so intensely until now that an earthquake would hardly have disturbed him.

"That'll never be," giggled the other; "you don't say you didn't know she eloped with that Curran fellow, though it's been kept pretty still?"

"Do tell?" Philip shuddered. Why were creatures like these permitted to touch names like Bertha's? "Married another chap, eh? Well, young Breton never was much for looks, anyhow."

"Married?" Philip started at her tone. "Who said she was married? The shoe's on the other foot. She aint married at all. Handsome fellow like him has a wife in every town, such as they be. That proud minx is only one on 'em." How they rolled the shameful story, like a sweet morsel under their tongues, as if it relieved the blackness of their contemptible souls, that one woman more had singed her angel wings in the pitiless flame of disgrace.

Philip had struggled to his feet. The women blushed like fire and tried to look unconscious, but he did not even glance at them as he moved down the aisle. He could not see very well. Was the chapel full as it seemed? and was that an usher in white kids who was coming toward him and saying:

"Just one minute more; the bridal couple are just coming in."

Bolt upright he sat where he had been guided, and saw as in a dream a white phantom of a woman it seemed and a black shadow of a man go by. "Married? who said she was married? Ah! it was horrible! Perhaps they two, those women fiends, were all that knew the shameful secret. Would it do any good to pray them for the mercy of God to keep it? Would money hire a woman to keep a disgrace that had fallen on a fair sister's name?"

"Aren't you going to salute the bride?" smiled an acquaintance. "This is the marriage of Labor and Capital at last." He had perpetrated his witticism a dozen times at least, and this was the first hearer who had not laughed. Jane Graves and Silas Ellingsworth, Bertha's father—were they mad, or was he?"

"I am ill," he muttered incoherently, as he pushed his way almost roughly out.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE NEW STOCK COMPANY.

The terrible seeds of suspicion sown in Philip Breton's mind bore the bitterest fruits through the dreary winter months. No efforts of his will, nor course of reasoning could comfort him. For a moment he might find relief, but his torment would only return afresh. Humanity are slow to believe good of fellow creatures, but nothing seemed too bad to be true. He thought it might have calmed him to have been assured even of the worst. He believed that he might despise the woman he had elevated to the highest pinnacle of his ideal temple of womanhood, if she had made so little of the most sacred gift of God. But it would have been a violence to his feelings to inquire of those who must know. Her father must know, but his smiling face will reveal nothing, and his very reserve was peopled with horrors for Philip. His wife Jane must know, too, but he could not bear to think of the malicious pleasure she would take in detailing the shameful story to him. She would sate her hate in his misery. But what if it were not a shameful story? Still he could not form his lips to ask. The humiliation of such a question from him, a discarded lover, about her at whose feet he had been proud to sit, shocked him into silence. He even dreaded lest they might speak to him of her, although it had been months since he had heard Bertha's name once breathed.

One evening at the very close of the winter, Philip Breton called a meeting of his help, and the old market hall was packed from door to platform. Reporters were planted by their tables, to catch every word of the mysterious proceedings. Representatives from all the factories in the country elbowed the crowd for their three feet of standing room, eager to learn some new device for making money out of their help as good as the other. But the great audience was strangely silent. It knew not what to expect. Perhaps the economical mill owner was going to announce a new reduction in their wages; everybody said he was reducing everywhere. The feeling in their hearts was more of fear than hope, and it was a look of piteous terror, almost, that they cast at the slight form in black, that came forward on the platform. They reminded Philip of a flock of frightened sheep that had never had a shepherd. Then he thought of a great army massed before the smoking cannon mouth, an army that had never had a general. He saw they feared him.

"I have been for a long time trying to think of some way to make your lives more fair for you, and yet be fair to myself and my class. I have been cutting on expenses to make the whole business machinery as economical as I knew. Now, at last I am ready to take you into my confidence and make you a proposal."

There was a stir in the great audience, as if every man changed his position at the same moment, so as to be sure not to lose one precious word of the new gospel.

"I cannot feel that I ought to give you anything. And I cannot see that it would be reasonable to pay more wages than others pay; that is, than you have now."

A hush had fallen upon the people like death. There was no hope for them, then. Still the speaker went on.

"But if your labor is profitable to me, so that I can pay you your price, and pay my other expenses, and pay me for the time I give to the business what such service as I do is paid elsewhere, and then have something besides"——

The reporters dropped their pens in astonment; was the man mad?

"I am disposed to think that you have earned a share in it." He paused to catch his breath, and one could have heard a pin fall in that crowded room. "My capital should be allowed for, too. In a word, I propose to divide the profits of my mill, after all expenses are paid, into two equal parts hereafter, one for labor, yours and mine, and one for the interest on my money. The part which belongs to labor will be distributed according to the worth of each one's year's work. The one that earns the largest year's pay will have the largest per cent. of that dividend. We shall all be stockholders together, each with a share large or small according to the value of his work."

The building trembled with the roar of applause that went up, and it was several moments before Philip could make himself heard again. He had thought there was nothing left in his life, with love gone out of it, but as he stood that moment with the glad shouts of the poor ringing in his ears, and felt he had led them out of bondage, his heart thrilled with a proud joy that was almost ecstasy. His wealth had brought him a happiness that made even a life like his worth living, had conferred on him a glorious sense of the dignity of manhood which lifted him as on wings.

They must listen while he explained the terms of his plan more fully. He motioned to a dozen boys and took a printed sheet of paper from the pile of similar sheets which he ordered distributed among the workmen. He then read aloud the following from the paper in his hand:

The first divided will be distributed Aug. 1 for the year ending July 1. The surplus is $200,000; $100,000 is set apart as the allowance for capital invested, which leaves $100,000, to be distributed to the labor in proportion to the wages or salary earned by each. The whole amount of wages and salaries earned in the mills was about $320,000. Therefore the rate per cent. of dividend is about 27 7-10 to be calculated on the wages or salary of each man, woman and child as shown by the paymaster's book for the past year. For example, the man whom the pay roll shows to have earned $300 for his year's work, will receive 27 7-10 per cent. on $300 in addition, or about $85.10 as his dividend. The paymaster, who received a salary of $2,000, will receive about $541, and as manager worth a salary of $5,000, I shall receive more than twice the dividend of the paymaster. Certain restrictions will be imposed. First, only one-half of the annual dividend will be in cash, for it would hurt the interests of the mill to withdraw so much from the business. The other half will be in stock, which will draw dividends as the rest of the capital. Second, stock cannot be transferred except to operatives, but will be redeemed at the counting room, after notice, when holders leave the mills, as stock will yield dividends only while holders work in the mills. Holders of stock may hold meetings and choose a committee to examine the books of the company, before the annual distribution of dividends.

When Philip Breton sat down a noisy hum of voices followed as the people read and commented upon the prospectus. The figures looked anything but dull to them. The bright possibilities that came up before their imaginations as they read were such as no gentle cadence of poetry could have given them. Apparently they would never have tired of reading the wonderful words of hope and good cheer over and over, except that the outer door swung open and a tall man's form entered. Philip Breton from the platform saw it and the pride sickened on his heart. The crowd about the door passed the whisper around, and it was hardly one short minute when the building shook again with cheers as they shouted the name of Curran.

Yes, it was he who pushed his way well into the room, and then stopped and took one of the printed sheets, as if he were unconscious of their cheering, and read till his face, that had looked so stern and terrible, softened like a child. Then he mounted a settee for his platform and uncovered his head with a new grace that became him as well as his strength. The old bitterness had gone from his lips; it had given place to a touching sadness that sobered every face that was turned toward him.

"He means to deal well by you; he wants to make you shareholders in your work." Philip had risen excitedly to his feet. The sight of the man who had been with Bertha, who came perhaps but this instant from the woman he had wronged so terribly, was at first almost maddening to him. Ah, how grand and beautiful he was, with his deep mighty chest and shoulders, and his limbs like pillars of some temple. There were no laws for such men as he; the holiest and purest of women love to make themselves base and common things to win smiles from his proud eyes, and men forget their vengeance, and only remember how small and mean they seem before him. But who could look at his melancholy face and the calm dignity that rested upon him always, and believe he could be vile? Yet perhaps nothing was vile or low to him, and even sin was glorified in his eyes when it suited his caprice to sin.

Philip had come to the very edge of the platform and beckoned a friend to him. "Do you see the man talking—the man with the auburn hair curling about his neck? no, don't look yet," his voice was husky with excitement. "Get behind him while he is talking and stop him before he goes out. I must see him and speak with him; I would rather $10,000 than lose him. Quick, now." As Philip sat down again and watched his friend trying to make his way through the close packed crowd he heard Curran's voice again. What was there changed in it? It had lost its old ring, there was a queer drag in it sometimes, and when he used to raise his voice till every nerve tingled for sympathy, he seemed now to let it fall, and his long, sonorous sentences died down at the end like a muffled bell.

"If others were like him," he was saying, "the reform I would die for would come soon, would be upon us."

How slow his friend moved. Philip actually hated the people who were too stupid to get out of his messenger's way.

Had Curran finished, was this all that was left of his eloquence? Yes, he was stepping down and moving toward the door. Philip's friend was almost there, the man must not escape thus, and plunge again with the woman whose life he had blasted into the obscurity he seemed to love. Philip leaped to his feet and almost shouted to the people. All turned their faces expectantly toward him, Curran with the rest his pale worn face. Philip's friend was come almost to him now. If Curran could only be detained for one moment more.

"It will of course be for the interest of all of you," he knew he was talking weakly, but it was no matter, "to earn the most wages you can, to lose the fewest day, to turn off the most piece work." Of course, he spoke too stupidly; Curran turned on his heel and moved toward the door. Almost instantly then Philip Breton gave a sudden short bow to the audience and disappeared back of the platform. He bounded down the narrow stairs, four at a time, and rushed around to the front of the building like one mad, to stare for a moment in the faces of the escaping crowd. Then, wilder than ever at the thought that Curran might have gone out among the first, he ran back and forth after one group and another, but all in vain. Then he forced himself to stop and think, and forthwith made inquiries for Curran's boarding place. He reached the place at last and ran breathlessly up the stairs. In another moment he would know the truth if it killed him to bear it. He must remove the poisonous shadow of suspicion that was polluting all the holiest precincts of his nature. Certainty was better far, for the nerves can brace themselves against the clearly defined features of ever so hideous a monster; far better certainly than this crawling slimy terror that made him ashamed of a manhood that could cherish it. He dared ask Curran for the truth, he did not shrink from it. If the man were innocent he might strike him down for the insult to the purity of his wife. Philip thought such atonement would seem just and proper. But if he were guilty, ah, if Bertha was guilty through him what death was terrible enough for his penalty!

A portly woman, with the unmistakable expression of the expectant boarding mistress on her face and in her attitude, met the pale faced young man at the top of the stairs. She did not recognize the proprietor of the Breton mills, in his slight form. She would have looked for a man of lofty stature and commanding mien, and not a mere lad whom nobody would glance twice at on the street.

"Where is Curran? I—I want him."

"Why, he's just gone; he drove off to Lewiston."

"To Lewiston? Are you sure?" Why, this must be some important personage after all, he was so peremptory. Poor people can bully, but there is a shamefacedness or an over affectation of authority that betrays them; their self consciousness lets the whole secret out.

"Either Lewiston or Raleigh; I can't tell, really, sir. Shall I get you a carriage, Mr.—Mr.?"

"Two horses and a buggy; a driver, too. Tell them it is for Mr. Breton; and," he shouted after the woman, "if they give me a poor horse he will be dead before they ever see him again."

It seemed an hour before the horses drew up before the boarding house door, and another hour before they had left the village behind. Then the little patience Philip had forsook him. He caught the reins from the astonished driver, and at the threatening snap of the whip the horses took their fastest gait.

It was a little past 9 o'clock the next morning that Philip Breton, pale from a sleepless night, knocked at a low studded door in an ill ventilated tenement house, where they told him Curran lived. Within was Bertha, the high bred woman, wonted to the costliest luxuries of wealth. And she was willing, then, to live in such squalor as this to be with the man she loved. Could change have been cruel enough to have touched her? Perhaps an infant hung hungrily on her bosom, and Curran, fallen back into his vulgar traditions, lounged in red flannel shirt sleeves in her presence. Could he bear the sight? But she might be alone; his heart beat faster with terror and hope. She would lift her sweet eyes pleasantly to him—so easy it is for women to forget the agony they have caused. She would hold out her shapely hand to him, but it would be stained and worn from hardships. Should he fall at her feet? Would he be able to remember she was another's—dead to him?

He knocked again, possibly no one was at home.

"Come in." It was a man's voice.

As Philip opened the door he saw the man he sought by the window, eagerly looking up and down the street, as if waiting for some sign. There was no guilty fear or shame in the calm face that was turned to his visitor.

"Breton." He gave him his hand with hearty good will. "Somehow I could not speak last night, but you have begun a noble work. Why, I had rather feel the proud satisfaction you must have, I would rather be in your place than the greatest man in the whole world."

Philip was afraid to look about him. Perhaps Bertha had no wish to speak to him, or else she was not here; there was no atmosphere of a woman's love and care in the place, somehow. But Curran went on in his quick, eager way, "The rich men have the most glorious privilege ever men had. Each man of wealth can let the fountains of light and joy into the lives of a village in some way which shall make his name blessed forever. Instead of that, whole generations of us have to break ourselves in pieces in the effort to wear away their rock. We fail, as the wretched 2,000 creatures who strike here today will fail, to gain one privilege more for ourselves, yet our children may profit from our sacrifices, perhaps, or their children. Anything is better than spiritless, eternal submission."

Philip released his hand from the man's clasp and turned to look about him. No woman's shawl hung on the rack. No baby's shoes or toys were in sight. A man's rude hands had set the chairs in an awkward row. A man's hands made the comfortless looking bed that stood in one corner. There was no soft scent of perfume, such as Bertha would have left behind her if she had but lately gone. Why, Bertha could never have breathed for a moment there. Love can do much, but it cannot make a woman over.

"Where is your wife?" Philip asked in a low, breathless voice. "Bertha."

"Where is your wife?"

The eager look faded from Curran's face, and his blue eyes grew troubled. For an instant he did not answer, but stood with folded arms gazing out into the street.

"What is a wife?" he said at last. "A woman who loves a man and lives in his love, who pines in his absence and listens to the coming of his foot steps, as the sweetest music in the world to her; to whom all the gifts of life would be nothing without him; to whom poverty and disgrace would lose their hatefulness if he shared them. A wife is a sweetheart, a hundred times tenderer and happier." His voice grew bitter and hard for a moment as he added, "No, I have no wife, Bertha has left me."

He heard a shout, and a score of hurrying forms rushed by his window. He turned from the window in a sudden passion of excitement.

"The strike has begun. What pity do the rich deserve? Even their women are taught only to break honest men's hearts. They are beautiful as the angels of heaven and cruel and pitiless as the angels of hell."

"But wait," cried Philip, catching him by the arm. Curran had not yet spoken the longed for words to protect Bertha's name from the insult of another suspicious thought. But a shout rolled up from the street, and another and another in quick succession. Curran shook him off and, catching his hat from the table, sprang down the stairs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Russian nobles are rushing to bankruptcy in great numbers. The credit bank for lending money to them on mortgage of their land, established by the Government two or three years ago has now no less than 2,000 estates which will have to be sold by public auction at the end of this year for non-payment of interest on loans.

The marriage of the 18-year-old daughter of Oliver Augustus Samuelson of Brooklyn against his wishes, so enraged him that he attempted to kill her and his son-in-law and then committed suicide.

ANOTHER FORTUNATE MAN.

A Young Breaker Boy at Plymouth Draws a Prize of $5,000.

Upon being informed that a young man in Plymouth, by the name of Herman Barney, had drawn a $5,000 prize in the Louisiana State Lottery, our reporter was instructed to interview him and learn the truth in regard to the report. He found Mr. Barney at the East End Store, on Welsh Hill, a suburb of Plymouth, and about four miles from this city. Mr. Barney is a pleasant young gentleman of about twenty-three years of age. After stating his business the reporter proceeded to interview him.

Rep. "There is a story out, Mr. Barney, to the effect that you have been quite fortunate in a Louisiana State Lottery investment. Is there any truth in the report?" was my first question.

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I was fortunate enough to draw $5,000 in the July drawing."

"What was the number of your ticket?" I next asked him.

"I held ticket No. 58,607 which drew one-twentieth of the second capital prize of $100,000."

"Were any other persons interested with you in your investment?"

"Yes, sir, Andrew Brennan and Logan Harris, both friends of mine, had been sending for tickets every month for some time, and last July I thought I would invest a dollar and see if I could not hit it.

"Which you did, fortunately for you. Did your friends realize anything from their venture?"

"No sir, only in this way. We made an agreement that if either of us should draw anything not less than $5,000, the lucky one should pay the other two one month's wages and also pay the expenses of all three for a month's trip to the seashore."

"Did you take the trip?"

"Not as yet, but we may go in September. But we settled our agreement by my giving them each one hundred dollars. Now, if we go to the seashore each man must pay his own expenses."

"Was this your first investment?"

"Yes sir, however I have sent for a ticket in the September drawing."

Mr. Barney also told me that he had lived there all his life, and had never worked, except in a breaker, up to last July. Then he left, and does not intend to work in one again, for he said, "I have bought one lot with a house on it, and two vacant lots on which I intend building two single houses. When these are completed I will have three dwellings that will bring me in fifteen dollars per month each, and that ought to keep me. Besides I have kept some of the money by me, and if I see a good opportunity to invest to advantage, will do so.—*Wilkesbarre* (Pa.) *Telephone*, August 24.

King Humbert, before leaving Naples, ordered that a bronze wreath should as soon as possible be deposited on Garibaldi's grave in place of the flowers he had put there. He said: "Our country and my house owe so much to Garibaldi that this island must bear from myself and my son a tribute of everlasting gratitude."

Tacoma is receiving large additions to its prison inmates, through the influx of desperate characters who have gone to that section to prey upon the hop-pickers in the Puyallup Valley. Burglaries and robberies have been frequent of late, and about one hundred sheriff's deputies have been placed at points along the river.

Things are about even; if you are a boy it is the woodbox, and if you are a girl it is the dishes.

SWEPT BY THE TIDE OF POPULARITY

To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most favorable kind—but unsolicited—to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative, are chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and gue cake, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, debility, kidney and bladder complaints. It mitigates the infirmities of age, hastens convalescence, has a tendency to prevent ill consequences from exposure and exhaustion. Persons of sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it an ever useful tonic.

"Can you tie a true-lover's knot, Miss Quickwit?" "No, Mr. Blushboy, but our new minister can."

Smoke the best—"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men";
But twenty pages flab and rot
Is coming it too strong, I wot.

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Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

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Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

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Considering how little the bell knows, it is wonderful how much it has tolled.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

I was first taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of gravel, I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another inflammation of the bladder, and another stone in kidneys. For three months I was under the care of an eminent doctor at Albany, but constantly growing worse, went home to die. At this time I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am now robust and strong. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to use the Remedy.—C. W. Brown, Petersburgh, N. Y.

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Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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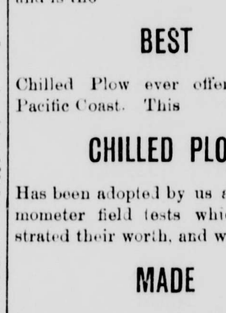

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About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken. He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick-dust sediment at the bottom. All these were the sure symptoms of that fearful disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, which has always been considered incurable, and they continued until the Captain was in a terrible condition. But he is the picture of health and vigor to-day, and he owes it entirely to that wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Capt. Greenwood says: "I am so certain of the great value of Hunt's Remedy, that I always carry a supply on shipboard for the use of my men, and I prescribe it whenever they are ailing. After curing me as it did, and restoring my wife, (whom the best physicians of New York said was dying of tumor,) to perfect health, I swear by it."

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The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of **Dr. Pardee's Remedy** taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

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This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY.... NOVEMBER 2 1889

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THE PICTURE OF PICTURES.

In rythms sweet the poet sings
Of faces fair to see:
His genius stroke he wildly flings
To win our ecstacy.

He writes of mother's whitened hair,
The wrinkles on her brow;
Of other faces waiting there
To greet us home, I trow.

He pens a lay of subtle bliss
Concerning one that's sweet,
Who's waiting with a true love kiss
His lips to fondly meet.

I sing of one that's far above,
'Twill hunger's longing fill—
The picture on the corner of
A new five dollar bill.

—Horace S. Keller, in St. Louis Magazine.

TRAILING A THIEF.

A Detective's Long Chase After a Fugitive Cashier.

From Minnesota Through Canada, England, France, Spain and Italy to Switzerland—A Clever Ruse to Avoid Extradition Proceedings.

While a murder is now and then committed without the murderer being brought to justice, and while a proportion of burglars, robbers and embezzlers are bound to escape arrest, from the nature of things, an experience of twenty years in criminal work has satisfied me that no criminal can escape justice if a clue be left to work on, if that clue is persistently followed.

In March, 1865, a man named Vinewood, of Vermont, with another named Adams, of Cincinnati, established a bank in a new town in Minnesota. The former was a bachelor fifty years old, and the latter a young man of twenty-three. Just how they became acquainted I have forgotten, but I believe they first met in a bank in Cincinnati in which Adams was employed as book-keeper. He had $10,000 in cash which a relative had left him, and Vinewood put in $40,000, and a bank with a capital of $50,000 was established. After about a month, when every thing was running smoothly, Vinewood returned to Vermont on business, having the most perfect faith that all would go well in his absence. On the very day he left Adams received deposits from citizens and from the county treasurer aggregating $18,000. The trustees of an institution likewise placed in his vault for safe keeping $20,000 worth of United States bonds.

Up to this date the bank had loaned out about $3,000, and it had $10,000 on deposit in Milwaukee and Chicago. Vinewood left in the morning. That same evening at eight o'clock Adams followed, having taken every dollar in the bank and the securities above mentioned. He left on Sunday night, and of course no one in town could suspect any thing until time for the bank to open on Monday. Then no one knew what had happened or what to do, and no one had Vinewood's address. It was three days before it was known for a fact that Adams had robbed the bank and fled. It was ten days before Vinewood put me on the case and said:

"I want this man run down if it takes ten years and costs me my last cent. Follow him day and night. Do not leave his trail for an hour. I will put $10,000 to your credit in a New York bank, and when that is exhausted I will replace it."

Vinewood was a man of deep feeling, and the robbery had aroused a sense of indignation which could not rest until the robber had been fitly punished. I got several cabinet photographs of Adams as a starter. They all showed him with a mustache. It was likely he would shave that off, and I got a Chicago artist to sketch his face as it would appear without. As he did not wear glasses he would likely put them on as a disguise. I had a sketch made with glasses on his nose and with his straight, long hair cut pretty close. As it was raven black he could not color it. He had gone to Milwaukee and Chicago and checked out every dollar of deposits, and in the latter city he had disposed of the securities for cash. He thus had nearly eighty thousand dollars with him, much of it in small bills. I visited every bank in Chicago, but could not find that he had purchased drafts or exchange. At the express offices there was no record that he had shipped any cash. When he left the bank he only had the sachel in which he was carrying the money. He therefore had no change of clothing. After visiting seven or eight different hotels in Chicago I found where he had registered as "Burt J. Smith, St. Paul." He had made but a slight attempt to disguise his handwriting. He had remained at the hotel a part of the afternoon and over night. Instead of purchasing a trunk he had bought a new suit of clothes and taken his old ones out and sold them second-hand. The new suit was entirely of gray, while his old one was black. This made such a change in his looks that remarks were made when he came to pay his bills.

Two square from the hotel, on the way to the Lake Shore Depot, was a barber shop. I reasoned that Adams would seek to get rid of that mustache before he left Chicago, and after he had left the hotel I could only guess which way he went, but I meant to cover all routes. The barber in the first chair in the shop had all the information wanted. Adams had come in there with his sachel, complained of a sore lip, and had his mustache shaved off. He had in his hand a folder of the Lake Shore road. After the mustache was off he had his hair shingled, and the change in his looks was considerable. The barber had looked him over pretty closely, and had noticed a scar on his neck back of the right ear, as well as a mole on the left cheek, which had been touched out of the negative. I found no trace of him at the depot, but I bought my ticket to Cleveland on theory. Nine times out of ten the criminal who skips from a small town goes to a city to hide. He imagines that in the rush and confusion he will be passed by. Adams might stop in Toledo or Sandusky, but I took my chances on that.

On reaching Cleveland I made inquiries of all the depot officials, but no one had seen him. I went to all the hotels, but he was not registered. I visited all the trunk and clothing stores, but no one remembered a person of his description. I was in despair, when it occurred to me to visit the steamboat offices. At the second place where I called I discovered that he had bought a ticket by the Lake Superior Line for Port Huron. He had waited around for several hours, and had mentioned to at least one person that he had relatives in Port Huron. He had no trunk, but while waiting had bought a new collar and necktie, and had also been shaved again. I went to Port Huron by rail, and there on a hotel register in Adams' handwriting I found the name of "Charles M. Shaw, Cleve., Ohio." Inside of three hours I discovered that he had taken a Grand Trunk train to Hamilton, Ont. At Hamilton I did not have to go out of the depot for information. He had waited two or three hours and taken a train for Buffalo. Here he had got in the way of a baggage truck and had his foot hurt, and the row he made about it caused several officials to remember him.

At Buffalo I expected to lose the trail and have a hard task to pick it up again, and I was not disappointed. I was there two days before I found that Adams had been driven to a boarding-house on Upper Main street, and had lain by for three days with his lame foot. After inquiring of half a hundred hackmen I finally found the right one. Adams had gone to this house on the recommendation of a boarder whom he met on the train. He pretended there to live in New Hampshire, and to be returning home from his cattle ranch in New Mexico. He further pretended to have lost his trunk in a smash-up, and before leaving he bought one, and a lot of clothing. He now changed to a black felt hat and a tweed suit, and gave his name as "L. M. Davis." No one in the house knew what train he took, but I found the expressman who handled his trunk and had it checked for Harrisburg.

At Harrisburg Adams waited in the depot for three hours, and then bought a ticket for Philadelphia. He remained there at the Bingham House two days, and then departed for Baltimore. At Baltimore he went to a boarding house for three days, and it took me a week to discover this, and to learn that he had taken a steamer for New York City, booking his name as Henry Corning. I went to New York by train, and there found he had sailed for Liverpool. I was now two full weeks behind him, but more determined than when the chase began. I picked up four days on him at Liverpool, because he had remained there that long before going to London. He stayed two days only in London before going to Paris. I looked for him in the latter city for five days before I got any trace, and then it was to learn that he had departed for Bordeaux. He was now traveling as an American tourist, had invested in a fine wardrobe, and carried the sachel in his trunk. Its contents were seen by the customs officers in Liverpool and Paris, but he then pretended to be an agent of the Federal Government buying supplies.

At Bordeaux Adams took a sailing ship for Oporto, Spain. He was only eight days ahead of me when he sailed, but when I reached Oporto by the shortest route it was to find that he had departed by steamer for Naples. He remained there five days, and when I appeared and picked up his trail he was only four days ahead, but had gone to Milan. I was only two days behind him there, but he crossed into France, stopped two days in Lyons, went on to Paris, and I was again a full week behind him. I felt that he would now settle down, having dodged about until he was satisfied that no one could track him. I had by this time become pretty well acquainted with his tastes and characteristics. He had of late been spending the stolen funds quite freely, and at Lyons he picked up a woman who went to Paris with him. I returned to Lyons and found who the girl was. She was described as a handsome and captivating Parisian who had come down in search of adventure, and it was known to several that she had made a conquest of the American. After a patient search I found a girl who knew her well, and she explained:

"She fell in love with the American for his money. She will hang to him as long as it lasts. She told me her plans. They are to go to Switzerland for a month, and will then return to Paris for the fall and winter. She would want a week in Paris to get ready for the trip. By this time they are in Switzerland."

I returned to Paris and at once set out for Switzerland, and in two days I was full on their trail. They passed as a bridal couple, and the good looks of the bride caused every body to remember them. I knew that the long chase was nearing its end, and at the same time my anxiety became greater. If Adams had the sand to "kick," he had the money to fight off extradition. One afternoon I reached a hamlet under the shadow of Mont Blanc to find that I had run the fox to earth. He was there registered as "Harry Grafton and wife, New York, U. S. A." As I was the only arrival by the stage, but few noticed me. Two hours later I found Adams alone with his cigar on the veranda, and, drawing up a chair, I bluntly asked:

"Well, how much have you got left?"

"What do you mean, sir?" he demanded, but in a voice betraying trepidation.

"Adams, I have followed you over every mile of your wanderings," I continued. "I am here to take you back to Minnesota for trial."

"But I won't go. You can't extradite me for robbery."

"But I can for murder. You killed Mr. Vinewood in cold blood, and his body was discovered in the bank."

"So help me Heaven, I did not."

"Then who did?"

"Why, he had gone East before I left."

"That is too thin. All the evidence points your way. Will you return without a fight, or will you furnish additional proofs of your guilt by putting me to trouble?"

In an hour he agreed to go. To find himself charged with a murder of which he was innocent overshadowed the robbery of which he was guilty, and he was really anxious to return and prove his innocence of the grave charge. He had spent about $3,000 of the money; the rest was safe and came back with us. He never made me the least trouble on the way, and it was only when he found Vinewood alive and understood the trick that he grew wrathy. He had $7,000 of his own money, and he employed such legal talent that the law was twisted and turned and the jury wrestled with until he finally got clear.—N. Y. Sun.

UNDER A LION'S PAW.

The Thrilling Experience of a Wild Animal Hunter.

"While trapping lions in the Hottentot country for the Hamburg animal house," said Lawrence J. Raymond, a wild animal hunter, "I had opportunities for seeing the king of beasts at his best and for making close observations of his character. No two lions are alike, except in a few leading traits, any more than two men are alike. Every lion is supposed to roar at night when abroad after prey, but not half of them do so. When you read of one charging into a camp you praise his courage, but for every one such case I can show ten where the lion skulked about like a dog. You never find him twice alike. There are plenty of instances where men have been seized by lions and have lived to relate the particulars, though no two agree as to the sensations. I had been out one afternoon with some of the natives to prepare a bait in a rocky ravine. We had built a stout pen of rocks and logs and placed a calf as a bait. The sun was nearly down as we started for camp, and no one had the least suspicion of the presence of danger until a lion, which had been couched beside a bush, sprang out and knocked me down.

"I can say without conceit that I was fairly cool. It had come so suddenly that I had not had time to get 'rattled.' Had I moved my arm to get my pistol the beast would have lowered his head and seized my throat. So long as I lay quiet he would reason that I was dead and give his attention to the natives.

"All of a sudden I barked out like a dog, followed by a growl, and that beast jumped twenty feet in his surprise. He came down between me and the natives and I turned enough to see that his tail was down and he was scared. I uttered more barks and growls, but without moving a hand, and after making a circle clear around me the lion suddenly bolted and went off with a scare that would last him a week."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She Saw the Rainbow.

An April afternoon it was, and there was a decided moisture in the air. But the lovers seemed impervious to the elements, as they hung carelessly over the fence of the back yard, and said nothing to each other with great alertness, for the space of fifteen or twenty minutes. When at last the young damsel re-entered the paternal dwelling the domestic conundrum she encountered was shot off in this summary fashion:

"Where have you been all this time, Mary Jane? Does it take you half an hour to shake the crumbs out of a table-cloth?"

"No, mamma," demurely replied the ingenious miss; "but I remained out to see the beautiful and charming rainbeaux."—Luther G. Riggs, in St. Louis Magazine.

—The celebrated Kong mountains of Africa are about to follow the Mountains of the Moon, which have been expunged from the map, says the Philadelphia Times. These mountains were supposed to be stretched across Africa for ten degrees of longitude, about two hundred miles north of the Gulf of Guinea. Captain Binger, lately returned from nearly two years of explorations in the almost unknown region north of the Gulf of Guinea, says there is no such range as the Kong mountains.

—A Winnipeg man, speaking of the sudden changes of the climate of Manitoba, remarked that one day it was so cold that the mercury fell so suddenly that it knocked the bottom out of the thermometer; and the next day it rose so rapidly that it sent the top of the glass bang against the ceiling.—Arkansaw Traveler.

LOVE AND MUSIC.

The Apparently Inseparable Union Existing Between Them.

That straight-faced gentleman, Haydn, whose pious habit of inscribing his scores with bits of reverent Latin, will go down to posterity, and who, if this failed, would always be held sacred for his oratorio, "The Creation"—even he fell in love with Mlle. Boselli, despite his wife and his piety. He had her portrait painted, and satisfied all her little whims and fancies, which, like those of all prime donne, were not, of course, inexpensive ones. Good old, but inconstant Haydn! Remembering the predilection his wife—Keller the barber's daughter—had for priests and monks, he can not well be blamed for seeking consolation in the society of one of his most charming singers. It is to be hoped he stopped here, though, from quite a famous compliment which he paid Mrs. Billington, it is to be feared he possessed the knack of ingratiating himself into the favor of the fair sex generally. Reynolds had painted the songstress as Cecilia listening to Celestial music. "Yes," said Haydn, upon being asked for his opinion, "it is, indeed, a beautiful picture—just like her; but—what a mistake." "Where?" inquired the painter. "Why, you have painted her listening to the angels, when you ought to have represented the angels listening to her." By way of extenuation for Haydn, it must be admitted that all the master musicians have been frail in the matter of love and beauty. Beethoven's love letters constitute quite a study in passionate endurance, and are much more creditable to him than the story of his erasing the young English musician Bridgetower's name from the dedication of the famous sonata in A, and substituting that of Kreutzer, a man whom he had never seen, because he had had some quarrel with Bridgetower about a girl—a version of the story, by the way, which is not Beethoven's. Chopin, we know, pined away for George Sand; Dussek was carried off by a Polish Princess; Stradella lost his life through becoming enamored of Hortensia, a strikingly beautiful Roman lady; Marcello became the victim of a hopeless passion for Leonora Manfrotti; Mark Smeaton, an English musician of the sixteenth century, paid the block penalty on Tower Hill for an indiscreet lingering after Anne Boleyn; Bellini expired of a broken heart for a sweetheart whose father would not let her have him; Leonardo da Vinci died at the hand of his mistress; and there are endless other instances not less tragic—others happier in every way—arising out of this apparently inseparable union of love and music.—Gentleman's Magazine.

CURED BY FRIGHT.

An Original Method of Curing Chills and Fever.

The physician who believes that mind and matter act in unison may remember how that truly celebrated great man, Boerhaave, on a certain occasion, cured the ague. That complaint was very prevalent in his neighborhood, and he had treated it with indifferent success, when his noble conceptions of the united agency of mind and matter suggested the following treatment: He desired about a dozen patients, whose fit of the ague came on about the hour of the meridian, to come to him at ten o'clock. They were shown into the same room, and after a little while were informed that the doctor was busy and would wait upon them as soon as possible. At the time the attendant addressed them he placed a number of irons in the fire, which he increased to a considerable size. After the eleventh hour the servant again entered the room, apologied again for the doctor's absence, and turned and paid great attention to the irons that were heating. One of the patients inquired the use of irons, and was informed that they were heating for the purpose of an operation on the patients who had the ague. This was soon whispered from the one to the other. The man had left the room, the doctor came not; and more and more were their attentions directed toward the now red-hot irons. Surmise and conjecture had a strong base to play upon; the red-hot irons were for the ague-patients; every one felt the coming crisis of his own case. They looked and walked about the room; they were soon every one of them in a violent perspiration; and the doctor came not until one o'clock, and the ague-fit came not at all. To his inquiries he found all well; and the time had passed, and not one had upon him the symptoms of his complaint. "And taking them into another room, one by one with care, and caution, and some trifling medicine, he dismissed them, saying that he hoped they would recover without having recourse to any violent remedy. In truth, agitation had excited that apprehenson which had completely cured them of their disorder.—N. Y. Ledger.

He Looked Pleasant.

Mr. Lenz (photographer)—I have not, for a long time, had so good a sitter as you are. The expression is exactly right. How did you gain such control over the facial muscles? Are you an actor?

Mr. Rhodster—No, sir.

Mr. Lenz—Well, well! Perhaps you are a bicyclist?

Mr. Rhodster—Yes, I am.

Mr. Renz—Ah, that explains it! It comes from riding the machine on stone pavements, and trying to look as if you enjoyed it.—Puck.

METHODS OF BURGLARS.

How They Dispose of Bonds, Jewelry and Precious Gems.

"A man must be a good mechanic to be a burglar—a safe-blower," remarked an old detective. "He must have good tools and know how to use them. Now, if you had a drill and undertook to drill a hole through that stovepipe there you would probably make a mess of it. How, then, is an unskillful man going to make out when he has to drill through the hardest steel? An expert burglar must be a good mechanic, know how to use his tools and where to work on a safe. He has to do his work quickly, and use a blow-pipe or some other means of softening the steel. The tools used by expert burglars, the men who rob banks, are of the finest workmanship, and a kit costs $1,000 or more. It takes some capital for one to get a start as a burglar.

"Do these burglars get much of the proceeds of their skill?" asked the reporter.

"Now," said the detective, "we will suppose burglars rob a bank safe in Washington and get, we will say, $100,000 in negotiable bonds—Chicago & Northwestern, or something like that—bonds that are not registered, but are numbered. The bank has a list of the numbers. They can not, you see, dispose of the bonds in open market; but they will take them to a man who will give them about one-third of their value. If the bonds are worth par, he will give them, say $30,000 cash. That is all they get. Now the man that buys the bonds calls in another man skilled in his line, who goes over them and alters the numbers. For this he receives 10 per cent. of the value of the bonds, or $10,000. The man who bought the bonds has paid out for them so far $40,000. He may figure, you see, as a respectable broker and easily handle them himself. After the bonds are altered he calls in a man known as a 'layer down.' It is this man's business to dispose of or lay down the bonds. For this he gets one-half of the profits. He sells them at the full market value, say $100,000, and gets half of the $60,000 remaining, after the money paid to the burglars and to the man who altered the numbers is deducted."

"But thieves who get diamonds and jewelry?"

"Well, suppose," said the detective, "that a thief has got into a man's house and taken the man's watch, worth, say, $150, his diamond stud worth $100, his wife's diamond earrings, worth, say, $500, and perhaps a diamond ring, too, making the value of all about $1,000. He goes to a fence, who looks at the watch, calculates how much the gold cases will amount to when melted down, says he will have to have a new plate put on the works, so as to alter the number of the watch, and finally gives $25 for it. He takes the diamonds from the settings, examines them and weighs them, and gives perhaps $50 for the stud, $150 for the stones from the ear-rings, and so on, making in all about $250 for the lot. That is all the thief will get for his job. The settings of the stud and ear-rings will be thrown aside. It is the stones that are valuable, and, except in the case of very large and valuable diamonds that are registered, no one could swear positively to them after they are reset. The fence, of course, has to take risks, and many have to keep the stolen diamonds for six months or more. If a fence becomes known, thieves won't put any thing away with him. If it is a choice between two, and one of the two conducts his business so quietly that he has not been discovered, the thief will go to him, though he knows he will get a much smaller sum for what he has to dispose of."—*Washington Star.*

WEIGHT OF BRAINS.

A Study That Bears Directly Upon the Question of Intellectuality.

The average human brain weighs forty-nine or fifty ounces in the male and about forty-five ounces in the female. Great brain weight is not always associated with intellectual vigor, as is shown by the fact that an idiot is known to have had a brain of over sixty ounces in weight. But notwithstanding the evidence of such cases as that of the idiot referred to, great mental power is generally associated with a brain weight exceeding the average. Cuvier's brain weighed sixty-four ounces. But Gambetta's brain weighed less than the average woman's brain, which is, of course, peculiar because of his great intellectuality. A strange problem is developed by a comparison of the average weight of the male and female brains with the minimum weight of each within the range of intelligence. The average weight of the female brain is about five ounces less than the average weight of a man's brain. If the weight of the brain were an infallible gauge of intellect the average woman would, so to speak, have five ounces less intellect than the average man. But the weight of brain in a man below which idiocy exists is about five ounces higher than it is in a woman. This is what presents the problem. If, say, thirty ounces of brain in a woman saves her from idiocy and thirty-five ounces are requisite in a man, what becomes of man's average of five ounces of brain weight in excess of the average in woman? The conclusion seems to be that a smaller quantity of female brain is essential to intellectuality than of male brain. This is equivalent to saying that the female brain is of a superior quality. In contradiction of this the fact may be cited that in comparison with men but few women of great intellectual vigor have appeared in the world. If the comparison just made held true a woman with a brain of fifty ounces ought to be the equal of a man with a brain of fifty-five ounces.—*Denver Republican.*

VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Exemplary Life of a Famous Sixteenth Century Hero.

In 1576, in a village within the shadow of the Pyrenn peaks, Vincent de Paul was born. As a boy he was distinguished for his piety and generosity. Returning from the mill he would distribute handfuls of corn among the poor whom he met, and once having accumulated some silver coins he gave them all to a mendicant.

Early evincing a desire for knowledge, his father took him from sheep-tending to a school in Dax. At sixteen he became a sub-tutor and prepared to enter the priesthood, and at twenty-nine a legacy was bequeathed him. One of the men in possession of it fled to Marseilles to avoid payment. Vincent followed, but mercifully exacted only a portion of the debt.

In returning he took ship to Marbonne, and in the Gulf of Lyons they were attacked by Barbary corsairs. Surrendering only after the fiercest resistance, they were carried to Tunis and sold as slaves by their captors, at whose hands they endured the most excruciating torture.

Vincent, having been transferred several times, was finally liberated and taken to Rome by a renegade of Nice, whom he had reclaimed.

His life is a beautiful example of noble, heroic self-sacrifice. All his possessions were given to the poor and he went about instructing and comforting.

In Rome he visited the cells of the conciergerie, had the inmates lodged in clean, wholesome apartments, and taught them to pray. He instructed the floating prisons, compared with which the conciergerie appeared a palace. Passing between the chained ranks his tender heart bled at sight of the despair of some and stoicism of others. One in particular drew his attention. Upon inquiry he discovered that this man had left a wife and five little children to die of want during his imprisonment. Vincent deliberated and then proposed that the prisoner go free, offering himself to fill the vacancy thus occastoned. Finally the officer consented, clothes were changed, and while the liberated prisoner sought his loved ones Vincent, bound with galling fetters, plied his oar on board the dismal ship.

There he remained until his release was obtained by a friend who discovered his whereabouts. He now erected a hospital for sick and dying galley slaves. Soon after was established a refuge for homeless children.

He picked up little waifs in the streets, and, nestled under his long cloak, were carried to that comfortable home. In war, famine, pestilence and slavery his heroism never deserted him, and during the great inundation of the Seine he and his band rowed out over the treacherous waters amid terrible currents, taking food to those in half-submerged houses. His heart was filled with love for God and man and when, in his eightieth year, the summons came, he died as he had lived—a true hero—Philadelphia Press.

FACTS ABOUT PIGEONS.

How Their Homing Faculty Is Tested by Their Owners and Teachers.

Some time this afternoon a trial lot of young birds belonging to "homers" in this city will be liberated from in front of the Inquirer office for flight to the loft of their owners. This is to test their homing faculty. These training journeys, as they are called, are not to teach the birds the way, nor how to fly, but to give them to understand that being put into the basket they are to fly out of it to home. The birds, when put into the basket for the first time, look at each other full of wonder, and their expressive eyes seem to ask: "This means something, but dear me, what?" Sometimes birds from different homes are to be sent in one large hamper, and are brought from the lofts for transfer to it in small baskets. Before the transfer the birds are marked upon the wings with an indelible stamp. While waiting they are placed in open cages. When first put into these the birds are evidently frightened. They do not huddle together, but stand apart. All stand with the head raised in the attitude of attention peculiar to the family. Thus motionless, they watch every move that is made. Neither hunger nor thirst will tempt them for an instant from their watchfulness. The second time they are transferred, if there is no change from the order that was observed in the first, the birds are soon at their ease. They eat, drink and quarrel as if at home. After this the door of the cage and the windows of the room may be open, but the birds will not take advantage of it. They will crowd to the door of the cage and peer around, but will not attempt to pass the portal. If, as it sometimes happens, a bird is crowded out by its fellows, it will not take advantage of the open window, but will return to the cage of its own accord. The bird evidently understands that it is at that place for a purpose and is to remain there until that purpose is served.

When they reach the liberating point and the hour of their release arrives the liberator approaches the baskets and taps gently upon the top. Instantly the birds range themselves in line and prepare for flight. When the cover is lifted they rise and like a flash, without hesitation or indecision, they are off for the home loft, which may be five hundred miles distant. They never make a mistake in their home, but reaching it at the same rapid rate of speed, suddenly drop to the trap platform and with a confident flutter of their feathers enter the loft.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

AN OCEAN ADVENTURE.

Tales of the Prowess of an Armed Monster of the Briny Deep.

Captain E. W. Smith, of the schooner John W. Smart, whose duel with a sword-fish a few days before had brought him to the cot, replied to the questions of a reporter:

"We were cruising off Sconnett Light last week after sword-fish, when it died away to a dead calm. Just about then we sighted a sword-fish. You know, you can see the back fin and tail of the fish sticking out of water, as they swim about feeding on menhaden that always school near the surface. So I took two of the crew and a dory and pulled quietly up along side of him and stuck the iron in him. We use the ordinary 'lily' iron fastened to a pole a yard long. It works on a swivel. When the iron goes in the swivel turns, and acting like the barb to a hook, prevents the iron pulling out. We have a forty-fathom line fastened to the end. Well, we pulled him in and landed him, and soon after got another fish with out much trouble.

"When we struck the third one I knew he was a fighter. We pulled him up and I stepped to the stern of the dory and stuck the lance into him back of the gills twice, when he sounded. The water was clear and I leaned over the stern watching him. He went down about two fathoms and a half, got his bearings, and shot up straight for me. I watched him coming, but couldn't move. He smashed a hole about fifteen inches square in the side of the dory near the bottom and drove the sword into my right thigh clear to the bone. I pushed the sword out of my leg and through the hole in the dory and fell back in the boat. My men pulled for the schooner, landed me and then went off and killed the fish.

"There wasn't a breath of wind stirring, and if it hadn't been for the commander of the cutter Dexter, who brought me here, I reckon I'd have kicked the bucket."

"Ever hear of many such accidents?"

"Yes, lots of 'em. The same day a sailor named Scott on the schooner H. W. Pearse was struck by a fish and badly hurt. Sometimes fatal accidents occur. A Rockport sailor was standing on the thwart of his dory once when a sword-fish that had been harpooned struck the bottom of the boat, throwing him off his balance, so that he fell backward, impaling himself on the sword and killing him. Then, a few years ago, a cousin of mine struck a big fish, got his foot caught in the line and was carried down. We never saw him again. Very often sword-fish strike vessels and set them to leaking, and I have known of schooners being scuttled by fish that have been harpooned by their crews. Most of the fishing is done off Block Island, about eighty sail being off there during the season. The season begins about June 15 and lasts about a month and a half. Eight or ten a day is a good average catch, and they are worth on an average $10 apiece. The fish for the past two years have been more plentiful than ever. Small schooners from eight to thirty tons, with a "pulpit" or stand built at the end of the bowsprit, where the lanceman stands, and carrying crews of from three to eight men, are the kinds that go out. The swords average about twenty-six inches long. The fish run from 100 to 600 pounds. The smack Grocer Phillips, of New London, captured a sword fish weighing 700 pounds, which is the largest on record." Just then the supper for the different patients was brought in, and among other appetizing dishes the reporter noticed nicely fried and browned sword-fish cuts.—Boston Letter.

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

Its Leaf and Flower Full of Mysteries and Botanical Problems.

M. Fulbert-Dumonton, in the course of a curious and interesting article on electricity in the animal and vegetable world, says: "The vegetable world possesses also its electrical species. Has there not been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses to a very high degree astonishing magnetic powers? It has been badly named the *Philotacca electrica*. The hand which breaks a leaf from this plant receives immediately a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six metres a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All powerful about two o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb, and bends its head during a thunder shower; it remains there without force or virtue even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves, and the needle is unaffected beside it. One never by any chance sees a bird or insect alight on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find there sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found; neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysteries and botanical problems does this wonderous Indian plant conceal within its leaf and flower."—La Nature.

—The average monthly temperature of San Francisco for the last fifteen years has been 55½ degrees. The highest for any month was 59 degrees and the lowest 50 degrees.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2.....1889

TAXES.

The following named persons stand charged on the Assessment Roll for the amounts set opposite their respective names. Unpatented lands are separately assessed, therefore some names appear more than once in the following list. The names of those who paid the Assessor do not appear in this list.

NAMES.	STATE AND COUNTY	SPECIAL SCHOOL.
Haggin, J B	$ 2 50	$
Harger, J D	51 40	
Harvey, A C	29 25	
Harvey, A C	8 75	
Hughes, J R. Est of	33 12	
Houard, P Z	3 75	
Hawley, Geo T	165 62	
Hilton, Richard	138 82	
Harry, James	4 12	
Hearne, Henry	7 50	
Horton, Wm	3 75	
Hutchings, W B	90 57	17 87
Horton, Wm & wife	120 62	
Hessian, R	153 72	
Hessian, R P	12 50	
Hall, Samuel	110 55	24 38
Horton, J M	70 40	18 30
Hutchison, T K	130 82	
Harvey, J W	22 52	3 61
Hill, E F	50 00	
Hay, J M	8 62	
Halverson, A	69 00	
Harkless, Julia	25 00	
Hartshorn, H C	54 80	14 25
Hines, James	42 53	
Hines, James	3 75	
Hall, Geo	2 50	
Hall, Geo	30 23	
Hartshorn, H C & est. H J Hartshorn	14 75	3 84
Hardy, Geo H	17 48	
Hughes, Thos	31 48	8 17
Huckaby, Geo (bal.)	7 00	
Hunter, W L et al.	2 63	
Hill, T W	50 50	
Hunter, W L	57 70	5 12
Hunter, W L	5 00	56
Hand, Mark	29 00	3 25
Howell, H H	27 62	4 42
Hopkins, John	12 13	
Hertel, John	1 25	
Howell, Sarah G	10 00	1 60
Henry Clay M'g Co.	310 00	
Hill, O H	92 25	28 62
Hofer, F E	20 05	2 25
Haas, John	25 00	
Haskell, H L	8 00	
Huff, W H	27 75	4 44
Hannah, John A	196 25	14 12
Hannah, John A	5 00	80
Hamilton, T S	28 00	3 14
Houle, Mrs R M	26 00	4 16
Harris, I est. of	93 87	15 02
Hessian, D J	11 50	
Herod, Jas	20 10	
Hunter, D E	6 25	
Hofer, A C	20 00	2 24
Holbrook, J W	20 00	2 24
Hallock, J F	20 00	2 24
Hofer, T R	20 00	
Hillyer, J	6 00	96
Inyo Marble Co	68 13	
Irwin, J C	65 37	9 46
Ind. Water Co	50 00	8 00
Inyo Lodge, No 221 F & A. M.	30 37	2 36
Inyo Canal Co	117 25	13 07
Dex M and M Co.	37 50	
Crocker, A S	10 00	
Crocker, Milton	10 00	
Crocker, E M	20 00	
Coffin, T	20 00	
Coffin, M L	5 00	56
Cofer, C A	20 00	
Crough, T	2 50	
Collins, C A	11 25	1 80
Collins, Geo	6 25	1 62
Enos & Mairs	96 35	9 48
Johnson, E M	46 25	7 40
Jorgensen, M	20 07	3 21
Jones, John E	217 13	
Jones, Thos E	54 87	
Jenkins, Wm	30 00	
Jenkins, Jas	19 70	
Jackson, J H	32 13	
Jenkins, W J	5 00	56
Jullien, M	42 68	
James, W	4 90	78
Jenkins, Wm H	33 87	3 79
James, L A	43 75	11 37
Jones, James	54 62	80
Johnson, Jim	1 25	
Jones, Billy	1 25	
James, W J	20 00	2 24
Keough, P P	50 87	13 22
Kewley, John	38 00	6 08
Kinney, Geo C	82 25	
Kelty, Mrs T	13 00	3 38
King, Mrs S A	47 32	7 57
Kogge, Geo	10 75	
Keeler, J M	31 03	
Knapp & Laws	2 50	
Koch, Jacob	48 25	12 55
Kispert, John	106 45	11 92
Keegan, John	5 75	92
Kinsley, A L	30 72	7 49
Kramer, H	12 75	1 43
Klein, Jacob	20 00	2 24
Kellen, Jacob	11 62	
Leete, B M	3 75	60
Lee, S L	20 00	3 20
Latta, C	5 00	56
Lipper, G	20 10	
Lasky, M	5 00	
Levy, Sam	6 52	
Levy, Mrs S	56 50	
Livingston, A	16 63	
Lopez, J	10 00	
Lamar, J B	21 05	
Lovett, C S	5 00	
Lamar, W A	55 13	
Lamar, J B Jr.	12 50	
Lucas, John	75 62	
Loomis, R A	31 25	

NAMES.	STATE AND COUNTY	SPECIAL SCHOOL.
Lewis, Tim	$ 2 50	$
Lubken, John	250 50	8 96
Lasky, L	165 85	
Lewis, J E	36 67	9 53
Linscott, J A	35 08	5 61
Lake, W J	20 63	3 30
Levy, S	5 00	
Love, R	134 60	22 80
LosAngeles M&MCo	57 59	
Lent, H J	5 00	
Lawrence, F	10 97	1 77
Lacey, J W	34 08	
Lacey, J W	5 00	56
Laird, Peter	5 00	
Lup, Sam	4 37	70
Lank & Kehoe	82 45	13 19
La Grange, J I	5 00	
Leonard, D A	20 00	
Lewis, Mrs M	115 10	
Logan, C L	11 87	3 09
Laird, J W P	30 00	4 74
Levy, Henry	32 78	5 24
Little, W J	2 50	
Litchfield, E	15 00	
Lane, Jas	16 37	
Mates, C A	25 00	
Miller, W K	150 52	
Morrisi, Mrs T G	8 75	
Mirandi, Mrs A	4 38	
Morton, John	21 12	
Morales, M N	6 25	
Modock M'ng Co	132 50	
Meysan, Chas	70 37	
Morena, Mrs Lola	2 50	
Mallory, Jack	12 08	
Meyer, Peter	5 00	56
Mercer, Jennie	17 50	
Matlick, A	119 95	
Meyers, Fred	50 43	
Mallory, E	71 18	
Mallory, Mrs M	48 63	
Merryman, R	9 37	1 50
Mizner, A S	17 50	4 55
Martin, A	18 80	3 01
Martin, A	5 00	80
M E Church (Bishop	13 75	3 58
Milliner, John	26 25	
Meades, A M	5 00	1 30
Motz, Mrs C	18 25	2 92
Meades, A M		3 88
Mullane, John	12 78	
Meyer, John	28 50	3 19
Manzinger & Phillippay	73 32	19 06
Moffett, J R	78 88	
Middleton, S A	9 75	2 53
Murphy, S T	16 30	4 23
Meyers, C L	101 63	
Morton, W S	56 93	
Meredith, Sam	5 00	
Meroney, W O	58 20	12 00
Mitchell, W H	44 00	6 90
M E Church (Ind.),	20 50	3 28
Man, H A	5 00	
Mairs, J D	20 00	
Mairs, O I	227 88	31 14
Mulholland, C	10 25	1 80
Mulholland, C	5 00	56
Mack, P H	23 00	1 70
Matlack, Mrs E E.	5 00	80
Matlack, Mrs E E.	22 50	4 73
Malone, Jas	77 10	
Muth-Rasmussen W	18 30	
Malone, Henry	1 25	
Man, H A	17 75	
Muller, J H	42 40	
Matlack, W F	70 88	11 34
Myers, C A	2 50	
Mee, Martin	5 25	
Moyle, G H	5 00	
Malone, Mrs M	5 00	80
Maxwell, J J	2 50	
Mills, Geo T	6 25	1 00
Mairs, Laura	5 00	80
Mitchell, W H	16 00	2 56
Miller, J C bal.	10 00	
Morris, W A P	12 00	
McKenzie, J A and wife.	90 80	
McDonough, Thos	8 00	28
McCarty, Jas	15 78	
McPhee, J A	7 50	
McAfee, Mrs L L	10 25	
McCrosky, W G Sr.	51 82	13 47
McLaren, D R	30 57	
McLaren, Wm	76 37	19 86
McKnight, S P	25 00	
McKnight, S P	15 00	
McKnight, Mrs N G	20 00	
McNally, Jas	12 87	
McNally, Mrs C	20 63	
McNally, Jos	34 63	
McCown, John	1 25	20
McCown, John	17 60	4 58
McCrosky, W G Jr.	32 30	8 40
McAfee, A G	31 75	
McMurry, W P	5 00	
McGee, John S	127 00	
McLeod, M S	56 95	14 82
McDonald, A C	18 62	
McMurry, S J	31 35	
McKellips, A	15 00	
McKay, Chas A	18 95	3 03
McClure, J M	10 00	1 60
McGee, A L	12 50	3 25
McGee, J S et al.	30 00	7 80
McLeod, Tom	57 72	15 01
McCrosky, J S	8 75	2 28
McGee, J S	2 50	
McAfee, Mrs A G	1 25	
McArthur, Mrs M.	6 25	
McMurry, W P	5 00	
McGann, P	52 37	
McDonald, Wm	33 30	8 66
McGann, Bridget	3 68	
McMurry, J W bal.	5 00	
McNally Ditch Co.	25 00	1 30
McEvers, E	12 50	2 00
McGill, B	73 00	18 68
McIver, F	10 00	1 60
McGann, P	2 50	
Newlon, J N	87 27	13 97
Newlon, S J	122 68	3 09
Naylor, Mrs E	109 00	
Naylor, Mrs E	5 00	
Newman, Mrs S M	51 57	
Nichols, H M	10 00	2 60
Nichols, Sarah J	50 00	
Norris, E R	53 55	
Nerney, D W	15 87	
Needa, Conrad	2 50	
Olds, David	158 45	
Orr, L P	19 50	3 12
Olds, David	1 25	
Orr, L P	5 00	1 30
Oliver, Wm	31 25	5 00
O'Neil, Robt	128 20	33 31
O'Neil, Robt	56 25	14 63
O'Harra, Mrs E and Sarah Wildasinn.	1 25	33
Olievas, Frank	4 50	
Olds, Jim (Indian).	2 50	

(Continued next week.)

Now is the time to send in your orders for Job Work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept-tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On Sou & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Streagthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or th Month

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney at Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GULICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. EHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13st
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal. P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio, who writes: "We started work on a term of $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Hunt, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at a man at every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 a day for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this great business takes up a gold piece. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	11 00 a. m	5.50 p. m
Dayton	11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a m	3 10 p. m
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6.25 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Soda Springs	7:5 p m.	9 05 a. m
Belleville	8 45 p m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 9 20 p. m	Lv. 7.10 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m	5 25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a m	1 35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1 50p. m.	11 00 a. m.
Alvord	2 35 p. m	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m
Keeler	Ar 5 45 p. m.	Lv. 7 00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, God Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
sept-tf SPRATT & CREASER,
Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.....1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 94
Lead, 3.80
Copper, 11.00
Tin, 20.85
Sugar, .08
Coffee, 15 @ 18½
Wool, foothill, 11 @ 13.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1889.

I. J. Woodin vs. Joseph Fernbach—Issued writ of execution.

See notice to tax-payers.

J. C. Eddy is expected here next Tuesday.

Joe Seely still has hopes of getting married.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday.

W. F. Matlack has moved into his new residence.

H. J. Robinson, of Georges Creek, has gone to San Francisco.

The owners of cattle in this vicinity are making their annual round-up.

Peter Meyers, of Keeler, made Independence a brief visit on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Fehrman has moved into the house lately occupied by W. F. Matlack.

This is about the time of year when the faithful vaquero gets in his finest work.

Dr. S. A. Chapman, of Bishop, a first-class dentist, will soon visit Independence.

Miners are locating and working new mines in the foothills above Big Pine. The ore is of high grade.

Judge Conklin is fitting up the front room, on the ground floor, of the Masonic Hall building for a law office.

Rudolph Schober passed through Independence last Saturday on his way to Mojave for a load of freight.

George Thorpe and M. Laprairie have gone to the Alabama hills, where they intend to engage in mining.

Mr. Neil McLean come up from Cerro Gordo last Tuesday morning. He reports lively times in that portion of the county.

Gus Walker, of Olancha, who has been so seriously ill from the effects of blood-poisoning, arrived at Independence last Tuesday. He is rapidly improving.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence at 11 a. m.

Sheriff Eldred and Mr. Alexander returned last Sunday from their trip to Death Valley. They were absent thirteen days. They report times as quiet in that section of the county.

A. Cohn, of A. Cohn & Co., Bishop, has been in San Francisco purchasing an immense stock of dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, which will be sold at a small profit.

Ad Smith, of Big Pine, has gone to Mojave to get the furniture. The happy event will take place about the time that snow flies. Ad seems to be losing flesh since he has determined to take the responsibility of becoming a benedict

"Pap" Walker was in town last Saturday and had a petition drawn up asking the Postmaster-General to establish a mail route from Freeman (Coyote Holes) to Olancha. If the petition is granted we will have a direct mail communication with Mojave, Los Angeles and other southern points. The petition is being extensively signed throughout the valley.

ELLIOTT.

The next move in the Elliott case will be fixing the time for a new trial. The defendant has the right to file an application for a change of venue, and if the application is awarded then the Court of the county to which the case is transferred fixes the time of trial. The Supreme Court of this State has held in the case of the People vs. Bush, 68 Cal., that "in cases of felony, where the prisoner's life or liberty is in peril, he has the right to be present, and must be present, during the whole of the trial, and until the final judgment."

Section 1043 of our Penal Code provides that the defendant must be present in person when on trial for a felony.

In Arkansas a statute of the same kind was in force, and the Supreme Court of that State said of it that it was "declaratory and affirmatory of the common law which would not allow any proceeding affecting life or liberty to be had in the absence of the prisoner, and when any steps was to be taken in the cause the prisoner was to be present personally, lest in so important a matter he should be prejudiced. The care of the law for his safety was extended through the whole trial, from his arraignment to his final conviction or acquittal."

If Elliott cannot waive his constitutional right to be personally present then he will have to be brought back from Kern county, whether he is granted a change of venue or not. We understand that Elliott's attorney wants the case transferred to either Placer county or Los Angeles. If transferred to Placer county he will attend to it, and if it is transferred to Los Angeles a Los Angeles friend of Elliott's will defend him. If the case is transferred this county will have to pay one or more attorneys for prosecuting Elliott, and we would suggest that if the case is transferred that this county employ an attorney who is familiar with all the facts in the case. We are informed that the District Attorney can move for a change of venue.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

BIG PINE ITEMS.

Eds. Independent:—Now that our crops are garnered we are looking forward to improvements in the near future.

The Stockholders of the Big Pine Canal have concluded to resume work about the 5th prox. It is proposed to put on a force of about fifteen men, and some thirty-five horses—machinery for excavation, scrapers, etc., having been heretofore ordered. The incumbrance (an ill-survey as we are informed) has been removed by a re-survey by Surveyor McKnight, and the two deep cuts—heretofore great obstacles—carry a fine volume of water far beyond the Schuyler ranch. Much of this energy and advancement is due to the "push" of the Crocker Bros.

POW-WOW.

The Indians have gathered from far and near, and now are about completing their annual "big eat" and fandango. The war dance was pronounced a decided success by all the white gentry attending. There were fully four hundred Red Men in attendance, among the noted was the Bowers family of war-time fame.

SCHOOL.

Our teacher is puzzled in regard to a mathematical question; how he can seat forty-nine pupils in a room that heretofore accommodated three dozen or less. But now, we understand, bonds for a new school house have been placed, and the money in the hands of County Treasurer. The contract for the new school building has been let to Mr. Chas. Wonacott, of Bishop Creek, for the sum of $1937, and said contractor, being a skilled and rapid architect our people are pleased that pupils of the district will soon have a suitable room for accommodation. We have visited the old shell—and our opinion is that a new house has long been sadly needed.

The petition for a weekly mail via. Mojave is being circulated here, and signed by all, irrespective of immediate interests. We would hail with pleasure the old stage again up this way.

Our village is agog to-day with excitement caused by the selling and trading of a large number of blooded horses, imported from Nevada by Mr. W. Nichols, of Oakland.

Now that King Pharaoh, or Faro, reigns among us, some of his subjects look happy, for a time; but alas! how dejected and sad-looking are the countenances of the many! Such is the fate of those "who buck at the kings."

A large number of our dance-attending burghers turned out en masse, on Friday night last to welcome home the Misses Bell, who have been absent for some time past visiting relatives in Arkansas. The party was one of the most enjoyable in the vicinity for some time. We also indulged in the "skip" at the Crocker Hotel on Saturday, and were loth to leave until the young hours of Sunday, when conscience commanded us to desist.

Mrs. Ober has again returned home, after a long absence at the Bay. Mr. J. Free and family have started for their former home in Illinois.

Chas. Wonacott, of Bishop, has been with us for a few days on contract business. More anon. WANDERER.

DESERT LAND LOCATIONS.

The following article is clipped from the *S. F. Chronicle*:

"Entrymen of Desert lands are making a strong bid for public sympathy in connection with their claims to the public domain. The bill passed by the last Congress relating to surveys for irrigation gave the Secretary of the Interior extensive powers for the reservation of all lands recommended by the director of the Geological Survey as necessary or suitable for reservoir sites and for the extension of irrigation canals. It fixed the date of reservation at October 30, 1888, and any entries made after that time were at the entryman's risk. The Commissioner of the General Land Office holds the law to be mandatory, and will set aside all entries of lands said by the director of the survey to be necessary for its purpose.

This action is right and proper and commendable in every aspect. In 99 cases out of every 100 the entry of arid or desert lands is purely and wholly for purposes of speculation, and to enable the entryman to control more or less of the water supply which might be needed for a general system of irrigation. The entryman has not the faintest idea of reclaiming and cultivating the land. All he wants is to get title enough so that the Government will have to buy him out, or so that he can combine with other desert land proprietors to control the water supply.

The Commissioner blocked this game in the only way in which it could be blocked, by avoiding all the entries of such lands and refusing to allow any of them to be segregated from the public domain. When it was evident that Congress had fairly committed the nation to the policy of reclaiming the arid lands it was clearly the duty of the subordinate officers of the Government to aid in carrying out that policy, and the most effectual way to do it was to make speculators keep their hands off the land until it was fully determined how much of it would be needed for the carrying out of the plan of irrigation.

These entrymen will probably go to Congress with their tale of woe and try to persuade that body that they are deeply injured; but Senators and Representatives from the far West, who know what desert lands are in their present condition, will not be easily convinced that the entrymen have been materially damaged. One who is debarred from securing title to a tract of land which would scarcely support lizards and horned toads cannot have any very strong claim on Congress for relief, more especially when it is shown that this now worthless land, if kept out of the hands of locators, may become valuable by the perfection of a system of irrigation. When these facts are explained to Congress it is to be feared that the entryman on desert land who has been prevented from getting title will receive but little comfort or consolation from the lawmaking power."

We think the above article is too sweeping to apply to locators of land in Owens valley. Undoubtedly some locations have been made wholly for speculative purposes, but most of them were made in good faith for the purpose of reclaiming the land and acquiring title. The Geological Survey Commission should make haste, select what it wants reserved for sites, etc., and not keep millions of acres of land tied up from entry and settlement.

For Sale.

Choice Sweet Potatoes, in lots to suit, at five cents per pound.

MRS. M. MCCALL,
Lone Pine.

The N. S. G. W. will have a large crowd at their Thanksgiving party.

COUNTY BONDS.

Last Wednesday the County Clerk received a telegram from San Francisco stating that an attorney of that city had given it as his opinion that the bonds issued by Inyo county in 1884 are illegal, and that the German Savings and Loan Society refuses to purchase the new proposed bonds for the reason that the issue of 1884 being illegal the new issue would therefore be no better.

On May 8, 1884 an Act entititled "An Act to provide for funding the indebtedness of counties in certain cases," was approved, which Act was passed to cover the matter of funding the indebtedness of this and other counties. When said act was passed Inyo county had outstanding $17,000 of the bonds issued in 1872, and warrants and accrued interest thereon, amounting to the further sum of $68,000, all of which bonds, warrants and accrued interest were funded and refunded by the issue of $85,000 7 per cent. bonds in 1884. Previous to the issue there was a question whether or not the county could refund, but the Act above referred to cured all apparent irregularities, and ex-Chief Justice Rhodes, who passed upon the bonds in 1884, declared them to be legal. Attorneys, who are not infallible, occasionally reach a wrong conclusion of law, and we hope that the San Francisco attorney above referred to is mistaken when he says the issue of 1884 is illegal.

When the Board of Supervisors fixed the rate of taxation for this year at 2½ per cent., last October, it was taken for granted that we could and would refund before next January, otherwise the rate of taxation for this year would have been higher. We are still sanguine that refunding, so necessary for the financial welfare of our county, will yet be accomplished. If the issue of 1884 is illegal action can be brought and a decree be had prohibiting the further payment of any bonds of that issue, but we do not think there is a man in this county who would favor such proceedings.

He Got Left.

There is a certain young man in Independence (not Johnson) who wants to get married. Some time ago he was told by "some of the boys" that a young lady would arrive here last Wednesday evening for the purpose of marrying him. He was delighted, and immediately commenced making preparations for the wedding. He ordered a $45 suit of clothes, bought a new hat, etc., and Wednesday forenoon he made his toilet in Uncle John Lank's back yard. Then he was ready for business. He applied for a marriage license, but was persuaded to wait until the young lady arrived, when it would be issued. With as much patience as a man in his condition ever showed, he awaited the arrival of the bride, but no bride appeared. He still lives, but the boys don't think it safe to ask him how he feels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I. J. Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

oct-19

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.

Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise

MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE
— ON —
SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct
— ON —
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, } GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
— OF —
GENERAL
BANKING
&
EXCHANGE,
BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
WELLS FARGO
& CO'S.
EXPRESS

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL — — — 55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital — — — — $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN
& CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General
Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
--DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &
INGALLS.
--DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.
Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View
Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William G. Morton and Elihu A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n26 Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS
& ORGANS
If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

A DESIRABLE
MERCHANDISING
BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
For Particulars Address
THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of INYO, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, and to a swer the complaint fied therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Inyo
Freighting
Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages
Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2.00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING
All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Com Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHY COULDN'T SHE HAVE WAITED?

The new maid, who showed Philip Breton into Mrs. Ellingsworth's parlor, was not nearly as pretty as her predecessor in office, but he was too much absorbed with his delicate errand to take any notice of her. Bertha was alone somewhere, deserted, unprotected. Something must be done for her. It was a strange place to seek pity for her, in the woman's bosom which he had seen heaving in hate of her; but a magnanimous heart is wont to count on the generosity of others. The maid had said Mr. Ellingsworth was not in, and so he was left to appeal to the womanly tenderness of his wife.

He rose suddenly from the satin covered sofa and looked wonderingly at a woman's form in the doorway. Could this be the poor little factory girl, this fashionably dressed woman, with a train like a queen's? He had stupidly enough expected to find her in the same old calico dress, perhaps with the dingy, plaid shawl about her shoulders.

But the girl was not so sensitive as to be annoyed. Had not she kept him waiting while she dressed on purpose to enjoy a triumph? And now she was quite pleased at the plain evidence of it. She smiled rather consciously as she extended her jeweled little hand to him.

"Why haven't you called before?" Her voice had lost the desperate or sullen tone he remembered in it of old, but he was not sure he liked it any better. He bowed, like any gentleman, as he touched her hand, and noticed the great gold bracelets on her slim wrists. Philip was unpleasantly reminded of manacles, and then the massive chain around her neck, with a huge locket shaped like a padlock, had suggestions, too, of a sort, he fancied, the girl would hardly have liked if she had thought of them. He glanced at her olive cheeks, and the slightly oblique eyes, and the voluptuous fullness of her form. How could an American village have produced so perfect an odalisque?

"I did not wish to interrupt your honeymoon." He seated himself again.

She was looking oddly at him, as if curious whether he had forgotten her indiscreet visit, when she had told him of her own broken heart.

Philip suddenly met her eyes as she sat opposite him. "The truth is, Mrs. Ellingsworth, I have hardly been in the mood for polite calls of late. I suppose you understand."

"How should I?" She elevated her dark brows rather unpleasantly as if to dismiss, once for all, any further confidences with him. Philip smiled, in spite of himself, at her tactics.

"Do you know where Bertha is?" he asked, simply.

A sudden flash of color lit up her cheeks. "I hate the very name of her," she exclaimed, as she rose as if to leave him. She was not yet wonted to the customs of her new rank.

"Don't go," he urged, "I am so anxious to know where she is. No doubt you have cause to be angry with her," Philip did not notice the growing passion in the girl's eyes, "but you surely would not have her starve to death, or suffer and die alone."

"Perhaps not," Jane meant to smile, but she only produced the effect of showing the cruel white of her teeth. "Hasn't she got—" the word stuck in her throat, "him?"

"Why, didn't you know," cried Philip breathlessly, "she has left him? She is alone somewhere, for all we know, in want; think of it, and she too proud to——"

"Left her—husband?"

"If he was her husband I didn't know," he hurried on, as if afraid of the answer that would come; "I never heard, and I didn't like to ask."

She had seated herself on the pink satin beside him and caught his hands as she bent toward him to read his thoughts before he spoke.

"Did you hear they were not married?" she almost hissed at him.

"Why, yes, that is—" he looked away in his shame. "It was told about the village, but you know better, of course." He tried to laugh, then grew sober again. "How vile of them to whisper it, and it was vile of me to let even the taint of a fear into my mind."

But she did not answer him yes or no. Her eyes had grown preternaturally large, and there was a happiness in them as if she looked right into the gates of heaven. All the common expressions were gone from her face. One could read there now nothing but purity and sweetness, such as make up the substance of dreams of love.

"And he is alone. Oh! where is he? I must know. I must go to him. It cannot be true." The angelic look flitted, the exquisite drooping at the corners of her mouth was gone.

"If you have dared to lie to me." Philip was perfectly astonished at the sudden change in her face and voice. Her black eyes blazed ungovernable passion into his. The quick transition from the height of blissful hope to the depths of deep despair seemed to bear her over the line of humanity. "Tell me, have you lied to make a show of me?"

She trembled for an instant, like a wild creature before a spring, then she clutched with her hot supple fingers at his throat, magnificent as a tigress and in every motion a perfect, terrible grace. Philip threw her from him as he would some untamed animal; it was hard to remember her womanhood then.

She sat where he had left her, as if just awoke from a terrible nightmare, her fingers parted and curved and moved spasmodically as if she yet held him by the throat. Then she buried her face in the cushion in a flood of tears.

"I didn't know what I was doing," she sobbed. "Don't remember it," I was mad." She rose tremblingly to her feet and came forward covering her face with her hands. She might have been an abused child, so gentle and sweet she seemed now. She took down her hands from her face; what man could be so cold and hard as to stand against such eyes as hers looking through their tears.

But she was alone.

CHAPTER XIX.

A RADICAL.

"Oh, my God, my God, why couldn't I have waited?"

She tore the gold chain from her neck and cast it on the floor. Her husband had given it to her, and she hated him at this moment and the proud name he had put upon her. She had rather one smile of that other's than all these empty golden favors.

"I am sick of their soft ways and their lying tongues," she moaned; "why didn't I wait?" Jane Ellingsworth began to walk rapidly about the room, wrenching the great gold bands about her wrists, unconscious that she chafed and bruised the skin

"I might have known God would not deny him to me. I wanted him so much. Oh, my love, my darling, I would have fought for you, I would have starved for you. It would have been sweet with you, and I could not wait one year. I might have known it would come, but I could not wait." She drove her nails into her flesh as she clasped them in her anguish. She panted for breath; her rich silk dress seemed to suffocate her, and the perfumed air was too heavy and dead; it seemed to strangle her.

"He is free; he would have opened his arms to me. He may be coming now to ask me to go with him. He could never have loved that cold, bloodless creature. Ah, how I could have loved him. I would have taught him that a woman can love."

She unclasped her hands and laid them fall gently to her side, and her convulsed face took on a new, soft tenderness. "I would go with him," she murmured. "A hungry heart cannot feed on such things as these. Oh, but he would not have me, a low creature who has sold herself; he would not have me. He would despise me; he would not even look at me.

She fell back in one of the satin covered chairs she had bought with her husband's money, and cried and sobbed till the salt fountains dried up. It was then, while she sat silent and tearless, looking at her bruised wrists and at the wounds her nails had made, that she heard a familiar, delicate tread in the hall. It was as well Mr. Ellingsworth did not catch the expression on her set, weary face as his tall form appeared in the doorway. He seemed to her fancy that moment the most terrible monster in the world, this elegant figure of a man, whose disposition was the very essence of refinement, and she dropped her eyes to the carpet as he came toward her with his eternal smile.

"All alone, Jennie? Why you have dropped your chain, here it is on the floor."

"Oh, thank you," but she shuddered in spite of herself as he seated himself near her and warmed her hands fondly between his own soft, white palms.

"My little girl," he began.

Yes, she was his, his and no other's, his every day and hour of her life, for hadn't he bought her, and what better title was there than that by purchase? She raised her eyes and made them rest on his fine, smooth shaven face. She had never noticed before a certain cold and cruel light in his eyes, as if he could enjoy keenly the torture of a living soul, or that beside the sensual lines of his finely chiseled mouth there was a suggestion of an exquisite brutality on the thin lips. She trembled before him.

"I have a favor to ask of you." He looked admiringly at her as he spoke. Mr. Ellingsworth never tired of the rich, oriental type of his wife's beauty. If Bertha's mother had been like her there need never have been any unpleasant stories in the community on her score. And Jane was lovelier than ever today, with this peculiar brilliancy in her eyes and the bright red spot on either dark cheek. She didn't know how to furnish her parlor very well, but he had never yet been sorry he married her. She seemed to understand so well how to manage him, never too fond, always a little on her guard, like a judicious artist, who will not let even the most ardent admirer come too near his canvas.

"It is about Bertha," he continued, not seeming to notice her start. "She has left that fellow. I haven't troubled you before, but she has been alone up in Vineboro for a good many months. I think best she should come home now. It will be in better taste"——

Mr. Ellingsworth rose to his feet at a rumbling noise and stepped to the window. When he came back the color had faded from Jane's cheeks and her small mouth closed very tight. Her hands were trembling violently, but she had hid them in the folds of her dress, so her husband could not see her intense excitement. Her heart was beating loudly; her old madness seemed coming upon her again, but this man's cold, smiling face subdued her.

"When is she coming?"

"I didn't know but that was the carriage; well, I suppose she may be here," he glanced at his gold faced watch, "perhaps in an hour or two."

The girl's lips quivered; she almost broke into a passion of angry words; the hate that seethed in her heart for that woman was almost bubbling forth its bitterness. But the cool assurance on her husband's face, as his keen, pitiless eyes seemed to search out all the secrets of her soul, cowed the woman. She rose and moved, as one in a dream, toward the door.

"I must get things ready then." And so this was what her gentle voiced husband called asking a favor of her. She did not love him, but she feared him, now, as she remembered her secret. She would obey his nod as if she were his dog, she would study the signs on his placid face. He had never anything but smiles and kind speeches for her, but she would have sunk into the very earth at his feet rather than that he should open his mysterious armory of instruments of deadly torture for the soul.

"Well, well, I thought she would make more fuss."

The afternoon sun was well down on his last stretch when Philip Breton came back from his factory, and up the street toward Mr. Ellingsworth's house. There was some one with him, a man so tall and slight that the weight of his head, which was quite large, seemed to bow him. It was an old gentleman, to judge from the wrinkles on his face, but he had hardly enough hair to show whether it was gray or only flaxen.

"You have done splendidly, my boy!" It was an old acquaintance of Philip's, whom he had used to talk philosophy with at college, one of those benevolent minded gentlemen who are so optimistic that they have to go to boys for sympathy. "Splendidly," he repeated, "only why stop just where you are? If every mill owner would do in his mill what you have done, it would be a grand thing for this world. But they won't. Now you have started beautifully, but there is too much business to your plan."

Philip smiled argumentatively. It was like his boyhood returned to hear the old man's mellow tones.

"But, Mr. Philbrick, an honest business man can do more good than a dozen impracticable philanthropists like you."

"But think of the things that business principles never can regard. Your help work ten weary hours a day, all ther poor lives; business demands that, doesn't it? Well, I say that is where benevolence must come in. It is terrible to be shut up as they are; it kills body, mind and soul. Business principles never can save them," said the old gentleman, turning his kindly eyes on the young mill owner; "philanthropy, I don't care what you call it, some gentle spirit of love ought to lift the burden that crushes the life and hope out of them, contrary to business principles, higher than business principles."

As Mr. Philbrick finished, a close carriage rolled by them and stopped a little beyond, where a gentleman and lady stood to welcome the visitor.

"Your reforms," answered Philip, after a moment's thought, "should be founded on business principles. Then the force of the business instinct will carry them out. Otherwise"— he lifted his hat to Mrs. Ellingsworth, but she did not seem to notice him; her eyes were fixed on her husband, who was in the act of handing a lady out of the carriage. The lady wore a traveling suit of a blue shade. Her face was hid as she stepped down, showing a white feather in the back of her hat, and a few strands of golden hair below. Then she raised her face as the carriage rolled away, and a wild, sweet thrill of pain shot through Philip's heart, while every nerve in his body tingled like finely tuned stringed instruments, trembling in sympathy with a resounding chord. His feet refused to take him away, while his hungry eyes devoured Bertha's beauty, for it was no other than she come back—his lost darling found again. His heart warmed, as he looked, into a divine glow; how cold it had been, and so long. A great burden of weariness seemed lifted from him. It was as if, after a dreary old age, the sweet peace of childhood was born in him again.

For the moment he forgot everything that had come between them, as in the bright, perfumed morning a child forgets the dreary night just past. But the long night had changed her; the exquisite roundness of her face and form had gone; even her grand blue eyes seemed faded like her cheeks, once so rich in their sunset glow. And he only yearned over her the more tenderly—the new element of pity seemed only wanting before to glorify his love into a religion. He longed to rush to her, putting away her father, who had no caresses for her, and his wife, who was darting flashes of hate at the unwelcome guest. He would enfold her in his arms. She would be glad for them at last; such love as his made the closest kin in the world. He took a step toward her, but no one saw him.

His hungry eyes devoured Bertha's beauty.

The eyes of the two women met. Their wills met and struggled for the mastery in that moment. Undisguised hate was in one face, lofty contempt in the other. There had been one gentle, wistful expression in Bertha's face as she first alighted, but there was no trace of it now. She had drawn herself up to her full height, so that the other woman seemed like a child before her, and her hand, as it fell to her side, opened outward in a gesture of disdain for the creature her father had chosen for his wife. It was hardly a second before her rare lips parted. They at least had not changed. Jane winced for fear of some bitter taunt. She had learned how terrible a blow well trained tongues can give; but the words were only some polite commonplace; the tone—well, it caused Mr. Ellingsworth to glance critically at his wife. She seemed vulgar in his eyes for the first time. Jane tried to brazen it out, but her face only took on an expression of pugnacious insignificance.

"What was it you were saying?" resumed Mr. Philbrick as Philip overtook him.

"I had forgotten."

"Speaking of business?" suggested the other, and then continued himself, not displeased at an extra turn. "Business, I say, is heartless and cruel as death. It is pitiless, and pity is the noblest of emotions; it is ungenerous, it is unfair, we have had enough of it when it grinds so terribly."

Mr. Philbrick thought his tirade would surely fetch an enthusiastic retort. But Philip only walked on by his side in silence; he seemed intent on some beautiful masses of cloud just behind the sun, as he sped on his way to the west.

"Can't afford it, can't afford it," went on the old gentleman, gesticulating with his forefinger; "that is what you would say, I presume; of course you can't if the upper classes waste the wealth they do. I tell you there is no sense or excuse for a man spending ten and twenty and fifty thousand dollars a year. Why, it is a good workman in your mill who earns ten thousand dollars in a lifetime, adding all his days' wages together. There ought to be more fairness about these things. Such men as you, Philip Breton, get too much—more than any reasonable creature could want. Now, you ought to go right to work and distribute your surplus—I mean your real surplus—back where it came from, among the poor. It takes but very little money to buy what can make a life comfortable and complete. The rich are always complaining that they don't enjoy life more than the middle classes, but they manage to waste what would make a thousand wretched homes happy without one pang of conscience."

"But what do you want me to do?" asked Philip in astonishment.

The old gentleman's face was flushed with enthusiasm.

"Why I want you to take hold, and begin to make things equal, by paying back your surplus in one form or another. Give them better homes to live in. Shorten their hours so they can have a little existence besides drudgery; pay them better wages."

Philip looked distressed and doubtful. He had thought the subject over carefully and believed he had done a great deal already for his poor. His philanthropic friend would turn the whole world topsey turvey.

"Why, you know what the books say—that giving so much would spoil all the spirit and patience of the working classes."

"Mere arguments devised to soothe the consciences of the rich," explained Mr. Philbrick with a grand air. "Though there is such a thing as unwise benevolence, encouraging paupers and beggars; but a man who works every day of his life isn't a beggar. Your father made a good investment that brings you in say a quarter million a year. That is rather above what you pay your best workman; but it doesn't hurt your manliness any, my boy. The poorest paid hand in your factory works a great deal harder than you; you needn't be afraid of degrading his manhood until he gets a quarter million."

"But wouldn't they hang off on their oars unless they had to struggle for a livelihood?"

"My dear Philip, you wouldn't think it necessary to starve a horse, and hang a bag of oats just before his nose to make him go. Better feed him the oats, and a healthy animal likes to go. Do you lie off on your oars? You could afford it a thousand times better than they. Give them a chance for hope and ambition, and it will produce the best work ever known. Who lives here?"

He stopped in front of a graceful little cottage, through whose open windows one could see into cheerful, well furnished rooms. A row of maple saplings had been lately set in front, and plenty of green shrubs and ample vines gave the place a most charming air.

"John Graves, one of my workmen. His daughter married rich, and it is her husband's money which has worked the remarkable transformation." Philip was very glad to change the subject. "John's wife was sick—supposed to be an invalid. See that ladylike woman watering the hanging pot? that is she. Ellingsworth's money made the change. As for Graves himself, he used to be bowed almost like a cripple. He was as melancholy as an undertaker, and he had good reason to be, poor fellow. He used to pull a great slouch hat down over his face to hide as much as he could of himself. Well, you wouldn't know him now; he is as respectable a looking man as one often sees, and they say he works as hard as ever."

(To be Continued.)

—The Spaniards have caught the bicycle fever, and there is a great demand for "cycles."

—Lake Biwa, in Japan, is the largest sheet of fresh water in that country, having an area of 500 square miles.

—Queen Victoria during the last twenty-five years has received 447 agricultural prizes on her Windsor farm stock.

—The Princess Imperial of Brazil has organized a corps of negro troops whose office it is to act as an Imperial guard

—It amuses us to think that now and then we are vain of some work we have done; there is so much of irony in it. After our best has been accomplished, how poor is the result compared with what it ought to have been, and what, in our better moments, we desire.—United Presbyterian.

—A venerable member of the Carlisle (Pa.) bar was seized with an attack of vertigo recently, during which he swallowed his false teeth. He narrowly escaped choking to death.

STRUCK A FORTUNE.

A Newspaper Carrier Who Won $30,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

In a neat little brick cottage, at No. 3407 LaSalle street, there resides the happiest and snuggest little family of Germans that could be found in many a mile's hunt. It is the home of Charles Meinhardt, his wife and little 3-year old daughter. Only a few months ago, Mr. Meinhardt was in tolerably fair circumstances, now he is what may be called the Jay Gould of West St. Louis. In short, at the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery he held a tenth part of the number 87,835, which drew the capital prize of $300,000. *A Star-Sayings* reporter called at the residence of Mr Meinhardt this morning. Mr. Meinhardt was out on some speculation, but his wife met the reporter and said: "We are now a very happy family. We won $30,000 and got every cent of it a few days ago. It was a very lucky thing, and we have only been playing the lottery for about four months. I have been buying all the tickets, but I get them under my husband's name. I bought this lucky one and took $2 out of his pocket to buy it, and I'm glad I did it now. My husband will continue to carry papers, but he will invest in real estate to a considerable extent. I would like to see somebody else do as well as we. We intend to play a little every now and then."

Two other gentlemen of this city held one-twentieth tickets and each drew $15,000, one through the Lafayette and the other through the Fourth National Bank. Besides the above luck of St. Louisans, there are any number of people holding numbers for smaller prizes. The heaviest winners at this drawing were all in pretty fair circumstances, and now that they have acquired sudden wealth, intend to have a pretty good time out of it. Two of them are investing in real estate in the West End. Mr. Meinhardt, while still carrying papers, is contemplating a trip to the old country with his family.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Star-Sayings* August 28.

A Memphis policeman, who was called on to shoot a dog, managed to hit a boy in the leg, a man in the foot and a horse in the head, and, while he was scattering two or three more bullets along the street, the dog trotted off.

The great Brooklyn Bridge is to be enlarged in capacity, and an extensive district now filled with large buildings is to be cleared at either end at immense expense, to afford better approaches. All this is being done to prepare for 18[illegible].

The celebrated Hickory level Plantation of Dougherty county, Ga., has just been purchased by a New York lady for $14,000. The farm comprises 400 acres of the finest land in the cotton belt of the South, and before the war was valued at $100,000.

In things pertaining to success
'Tis worth we're told that makes a man;
But go to Paris for a dress
You'll find 'tis Worth who breaks a man.

A NEW DEPARTURE

from ordinary business methods is made by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in guaranteeing this world-famed remedy to cure all diseases arising from derangements of the liver or stomach, as indigestion, or dyspepsia, or biliousness, or "liver complaint," or from impure blood, as boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, scalp disease, salt rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments. Money paid for "Discovery" promptly returned if, on fair trial, it don't cure.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

A Father's Feelings—He—What did your pater say when you told him we were engaged? She—Oh, you must not ask me to repeat such language.

"The days of miracles are past." That may be, and yet some of the most wonderful things ever witnessed by the human family have occurred within the last decade. Not the least of these wonders is the success which the agents of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., are meeting. Write them for particulars. They will show *you* how to work wonders

Albert Edward's Remark—Gazzum—Do you know the favorite remark of the Prince of Wales? McCorkle—No; what is it? Gazzum—It's a long time between coronations.

If you wish to do the easiest and quickest week's washing you *ever* did, try Dobbins' Electric Soap next washday. Follow the directions. Ask your grocer for it. Been on the market 24 years. Take no other.

Mrs. Staggers—We are to have dear mother for dinner, James. Staggers—All right. See that she is thoroughly cooked.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Collinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

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Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for three years, and have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin, and has made me sleep. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills." G. F. Junkermann, Supt. of Music of Public Schools, Cincinnati, O.

N. B. Be sure to get

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100 Doses One Dollar

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I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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HOW I SAVED MY LIFE.

I was taken sick while at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors. I lost forty pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was Stomach and Liver Complaint, resulting in an attack of bilious colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised, and sent for a bottle. I also sent for my physician, and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life.—W. S. Bitzer, Slate Mills, Ross Co., Ohio.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

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White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

A hen recently fell into a hot spring in Yellowstone Park. She laid boiled eggs for a week.

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To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can attain. The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guatemala, and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most favorable kind—but unsolicited—to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testimony proves that it is a benign curative are chills and fevers, bilious attacks, dumb ague and ague cake, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness debility, kidney and bladder complaints. It mitigate the infirmities of age, hastens convalescence, has a tendency to prevent ill consequences from exposure and exhaustion. Persons of sedentary habits and laborious occupations will find it an ever useful tonic

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Having for the past four or five years been troubled with pimples and blotches on my face and body, and finding no relief in any of the chemically prepared soaps and medicines prescribed for me by physicians, I concluded to try your S. S. S. remedy, and have found great relief in the same, four bottles clearing my skin entirely. I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are in the position that I have been in. You can use this letter and my name as a testimonial to the merits of the S. S. S. remedy.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

SATURDAY.... NOVEMBER 9 1889

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FACING THE FIRE.

Miss Janey's Self-Sacrifice and Its Reward.

"She's a cry-baby!" said Tom. "I hate girls that's always weepin'. She was 'fraid the fire would catch us. Just as though I couldn't take care of one girl." Tom was ten and Dell seven, and he domineered over her in a most aggravating manner, but she couldn't stand that and turned on him, stamping her foot passionately.

"Tom Earle, you're the awfullest story fibber. You know I wasn't afraid for us, but, oh, Janey," turning her dirty, woe-begone little face to the older sister, "Dolly went over to the big ravine, and I most know she will be burned up, 'cause she is so poky. She was the best friend I had, and I slapped her just dreadful this morning 'cause she wouldn't give me the biggest piece of candy. O-oo-ve if Dolly dies I'll die too; I know I will," and burying her face in Janey's damp dress she wailed in a most dolorous fashion.

"Come, Dell, dry your eyes. I'll take you and Tom home and then go after Dolly. Here, Tom, put Dell on in front of me and you climb on behind. Brete won't like it, but I guess he'll have to stand it. What possessed Dolly to go home by the ravine? It's a mile out of her way."

"We didn't want her to go that way, but she said there was a nest of cotton-tails down there and she wanted to take them home," sobbed Dell.

"The hateful little city flirt," broke in Tom. "I was going with her to carry 'em home if she'd go havers, and she said she didn't like to go with barefooted boys. And I told her she didn't haf to. I don't care nothin' for girls, no how," he added defiantly.

Janey was too busy with her thoughts to answer, and the sure-footed Brete soon took them home, where Mrs. Earle gathered the children to her heart with an inward prayer of thanksgiving.

Janey only paused long enough to dip the blanket once again in the trough, then spreading it full length over Brete she jumped on his back and called to Tom to bring her the other.

"What in the dickins are you going to do now, Jane?" asked the irrepressible as he obeyed her order.

"I am going after Dolly Landis."

"Janey, daughter," said the mother, tremulously, putting out a restraining hand.

"No, mother," said Janey, decidedly, "I must go. Just think, it might have been Dell, you know; I won't be in much danger. If the fire comes too close I have my wet blankets, and if I am surrounded I can cover up in them and turn Brete loose. I have my matches to use in case I can."

As she rode away she felt the wind changing, thus bringing the fire more directly to the ravine, towards which she was speeding, and at the same time menacing the little home. She looked back just once and the fleeting glimpse was never forgotten. The sun, like a great yellow ball lazily sliding down the western sky, was flooding the prairie and far-distant hills in mellow light. Away to the north the trees on Ash creek stood out green and tall, and east of them lay the blackened prairie over which the flames had just swept; behind her lay the little farm with its broad acres of ripened corn, while just before her, each moment lessening the distance, leaped and roared the prairie fire, writhing and twisting through the taller grass like so many fiery serpents. Between it and her lay the old Santa Fe trail, grass-grown now and a weak barrier to such an element. Slight as it was it mattered not to her, for she had to cross it to reach the ravine.

Setting her teeth hard, she urged Brete on, crossing the trail and heading for the ravine, which was only a few rods away. The fire was perilously near, but just before her she saw the small figure of a child scrambling over the bank and knew it was Dolly. Brete was snorting and almost unmanageable from fear, and just on the edge of the ravine a blazing tumble weed borne on the wind fell in front of him. He gave a frightened plunge, which sent both horse and rider rolling to the bottom of the deep gully. Half stunned by the fall, Janey attempted to rise, but found it impossible because of the pain in her ankle. At her side lay the faithful pony, his head doubled under him and neck broken. Dolly, with her dinner-basket held tight in her hand, was half rolling, half sliding down the bank after her.

"Oh, Miss Janey, I was so afraid somebody wouldn't come and my rabbits would get burned; just see 'em," and, drawing aside the napkin, she showed Janey three little cotton-tails nestling in the tiny basket. "You'll take care of us now, won't you, Miss Janey?" she asked, confidingly, as she put the napkin carefully back.

"Dear child," returned Janey, tenderly, in an agony of pain and grief for her dead pony. "I'll do my best for you, but you must do just as I tell you. Can you unbuckle Brete's girth?"

"I'm 'fraid to; he's so dead."

Janey smiled a little bitterly. "Well, perhaps I can do it," and working her way to his side, she unfastened the girth and by much tugging pulled the blanket off, the tears running down on his pretty mane. A shrill scream from Dolly roused her from her bitter reflections.

"Oh, Miss Janey, the fire is most to us."

"God help us, then," thought the poor girl as she called Dolly to her. "Now sit down on this blanket and when the fire comes close to you, you must cover all up with it. If you swallow any of the hot air it will kill you."

Dolly began to cry as she gingerly seated herself on the wet blanket. "It's so nasty and damp, Miss Janey," she sobbed.

"Be thankful for that. The fire is so close I can hear it crackling. I am going to burn a little of the grass around us." Working her way a little distance she lighted a match and set the grass blazing. It swept merrily up over the bank, and when it would have eaten in toward the child, she beat it out with one of the blankets. At last, with white, drawn face, she crawled to Dolly. The air about them grew close and hot and burning grass fell all over them. The land here was low and the grass was mixed with blue stem, a species of grass that grew several feet high and made intense heat. With the feeble strength at her command, Janey brushed the burning particles away till Dolly, screaming with fright, sprang into her lap, leaving both exposed to the fiery bath. By main force Janey held the frenzied child down and drew the blanket over them, but Dolly's frantic struggles made them slip, leaving Janey's head and shoulders uncovered. Her hair crisped and singed and her hands blistered; her face grew hot, then cool, and then all was dark. * * *

"Am I dead?" asked a weak voice from among the pillows.

"No, daughter, nor near it now, thank Heaven; but you must not talk."

"But what makes my voice sound so queer and what ails my head? Where is my hair?" persisted the thin little voice.

"Gone up in the chariot of fire, Jane," answered Tom, coming in just then.

"And Dolly?" she gasped, as the awful day of trial came to memory.

"Doll's all right; a heap sight better off 'an you are. I tell you we've been having a time with you the last six weeks."

"Six weeks! Oh, Tom, is this October?"

"You bet; the 'a t day at that."

"And I didn't go to school after all?"

There was a piteous tone in the weak voice that Tom couldn't stand. "Mother, I'm going to tell her," he cried, impulsively.

"She must promise to keep perfectly quiet, then."

"Indeed, I will be quiet, mother. Now, Tom, tell me quick, all about it."

"Well, to begin with, you hadn't got half a mile away when Colonel Landis came riding up on the lookout for Dolly, but before he got to the trail after you the fire was all around him, and he knew it was no use to go on. Just as quick as the fire passed the men from Lane's and Colonel Landis started out to hunt you. Dolly had started home, but the ground was hot and burned her feet and she was crying, and, jiminy crickets! what a ugly-looking young 'un she was. Her face was as black as my pup. We found you down in the ravine and thought you was dead, sure. Your curls was all burned off, and your eyebrows and lashes and your face and hands all blistered. Poor Brete was pretty badly burned, too. You broke your ankle in the tumble. Colonel Landis brought you home, and here you've been for six weeks, screeching: 'Dolly, dear, you'll get burned.' I took care of her, after all," concluded Tom, loftily, "and she had to ride on a mule, too; it most killed her."

"And the corn?" questioned Janey.

"All burned, and mighty near took the barn, too."

"Poor father," sighed Janey, softly.

"Poor nuthin'. Why, Jane, you're a regular heroine, and Colonel Landis is going to send you to school three years! Fact! He's got it all fixed, and he's given father three cows and built us another stable, and there's the spankin'ist black pony in the stable all saddled and bridled, all fit for a fight."

"Tom, you're exciting Janey," remonstrated the gentle mother.

"And he's yours, and Colonel Landis says if he was to give you his gold mine in Arizona it wouldn't pay you for saving Doll's life. What did you say, mother?" grinned Tom, as he danced a jig about the room, satisfied to quit his story.

"What does it all mean, mother?" gasped Janey, in wild-eyed amazement. Tom had rattled his story off so fast that the weak brain hardly comprehended the half that had befallen her.

"It is true, just as Tom has told you, dear," replied her mother, "and here is Colonel Landis to see you."

"Words are a poor return for all you have done for me, Miss Janey, but I wanted to thank you in person for saving to me all that makes life worth living. Dolly is all I have in the world, my one treasure, and I shall not forget that you risked your life for her. I brought the little maid with me today. She wanted to see you very much, she said."

"I just wanted to tell you, Miss Janey, that the rabbits weren't burned a tinty bit, and I've got 'em every one right now, but they're pretty big. I'll give you one all for yourself, even if you did make me sit on a nasty, wet blanket."

Mrs. Janey Landis has that rabbit yet. It is stuffed, however, and occupies a prominent place in her cabinet, and, strange to relate, people do say that she makes an excellent stepmother. In her palatial city home, however, there are no prairie fires to fight, for which Colonel Landis, Dolly and Mamma Janey are dutifully thankful.—N. Y. Evening World.

A SCIENTIFIC TEACHER.

How He Rather More Than Filled the Bill.

"Two year ago this fall," said Uncle Josiah Windless, "there come 'long a young feller with a pale yeller face an' head, an a slick lookin', but slim, figger, and wanted the position o' schoolteacher in our deestric'. I was et thet time a member o' the School Board. I have sense lost the office, owin' partly to a slight change, politically, in the surroundin' kentry, and partly to the dereliction o' some o' my friends.

"Well, this was a nice appearin', polite young feller, an' I soon foun' by throwin' him some questions cal'ated to briskly sound his education, ef he hed any, thet he knowed a-plenty to teach in our deestric', an' p'r'aps some over. I then tole 'im plainly thet although his mental equlibrium, like, was, in my mind, fully established, his physical mold of form har'ly denoted the necessary amount of muscle er wind fer the place.

"We'd been considerably bothered, I told 'im, by hevin' hed sich slender, unwholesome chaps, who hed rashly undertook to run the school, git worsted in every encounter of importance they'd hed with some o' the more advanced scholars. Durin' the last term, on two or three 'casions, the onsidedness o' these contests hed resulted in the entire disruption, sorter, o' the school, an' the retirin' to the neighborin' woods o' the school-teacher.

"'Nothing,' I said, 'seemed to tend to the disorganization an' gineral disquietin' o' the educational system of our community as to hev a teacher take holt o' it thet hed only mediocre attainments in back-heelin', co'lar-an'-elbow an' plum out-an'-out knockin' down an' fallin' onto. I candidly tole 'im that I's afeered he'd be winded in a few roun's even by some o' the younger an' less ambitious pupils. What could we, the School Board, hev to expect, then, when he's tackled, an' tackled he would be, by one or more o' the head scholars, weighin', after harvest, one hundred and ninety pounds in their bare feet. There was pupils on the roll o' thet little country school, thet with one solid jolt under the hat rim, could show him more stars than all the colleges an' observatories in the hull Western Reserve.

"He looked a leedle excited an' more earnest, like, at this, but said right o' he'd undertake it anyway ef he could hev the chance, as he was hard up an' wanted money bad to complete his theological studies. I smiled some et the idee o' how them big six-foot students ud help pave his way to the ministery.

"Well, we concluded to give 'im a chance, as he knew somethin' already, an' was quiet an' willin' to learn more, an' we hoped this experience would, on the whole, at least not have a tendency to upset, but strengthen, rather, his purpose in life. The day-school opened; I made it a pint to go roun' to the school-house, long 'bout the middle o' the forenoon, determined rather 'n to hev the clever young feller hurt I'd take a han' myself. On enterin' the school-room I's surprised to at fust see nobody but the slim young teacher, an' him very dejected an' anxious lookin'. Goin' a ways up the aisle, I seed two o' the ole time ringleaders o' school-house rackets settin' quietly in a corner pale an' streaked an' with heads tied up, but very intent on their lessons.

"'My friend,' said the teacher, 'I'm afeered your no doubt well intended description o' these pupils, was, unwisely, very much overdrawn. B'lievin' implicity, every word ye uttered, I come yere determined to win er 't 'd be the fault o' the referee. An' when these two fellers showed 'et they 's spilin' fer a fight, I give it to 'em without a single stipulation, an' the best I hed in the shop, never thinkin' but what they knew *somethin'* o' sparrin'. Yere ye see the result.' sweeping his arms languidly over the empty benches an' towards the two damaged but studious youths in the corner. 'O' course,' he continued, 'I knocked out the greenies too quick for common exercise, an' so doin' innocently got in on 'em so hard that they 'll be no good to study, though now ever so keen, fer two weeks. The rest o' the school tuck to the woods before the close o' the fust an' only roun'.'

"Sinkin' back into a disp'rited heap, he wound up with: 'I'm feered I've busted the school up.'

"An would ye believe it? We couldn't no more git a single scholar to go to school agin to thet feller than nothin'! So we finally hed to fire 'im with two hull months' unearned pay in his pockets."—*Sam, the Scaramouch.*

A Fine Piece of Engineering.

The Bellows Falls (Vt.) Canal Company finished work on their massive head-gates that have been over a year in building at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Over the huge archways and piers forming the gates is a big building of brick, holding the machinery that operates the gates. A thirty-five horse-power engine drives two hundred feet on main shafting, with thirteen large pulleys, seventy-two and seventy-eight inches in diameter, and eight counter-shafts with thirty-two-inch clutch pulleys running in opposite directions, that the shaft may be started or stopped either to lower or raise the gates, each gate being moved independently of the others. The implements for opening the gates consist of big iron screws twenty feet long passing through the hub of heavy gears connected with the machinery above. The gates are among the finest pieces of engineering in New England. In all the blasting that has been done no one has been killed.—*N. Y. Post.*

Overworked Menials.

A rather good-looking cook was hired out in the family of a wealthy man living in Dallas, Tex. One day her employer put his arm around her and kissed her, whereupon she dropped a courtesy and said, modestly:

"Don't put yourself to so much trouble. In all the other places where I've been the coachman had to attend to that, but perhaps he is kept busy here kissing the lady of the house."—*Texas Siftings.*

MY SWEETHEART

I'm in love with a fair little maiden—
With her eyes, with her lips, with her hands,
With her dozens of dear little dimples—
And although she's petite
On her sweet little feet,
Tis a wonder to me how she stands.

And she loves me, this dear little maiden;
And her hands, and her eyes, and her lips,
And her dimples, all giving me welcome—
In a sweet, artless way
Have their say, every day,
As to meet me she lovingly trips.

Will she wed me, this sweet little maiden?
—Bless you, no! That she never will do.
But, when I have told you the reason,
I haven't a fear
'Twill appear to you queer;
For I'm thirty—while she's only two!

—*Allen G. Bigelow, in St. Nicholas.*

A STRANGE STORY.

The Remarkable Resurrection of a Common Sailor.

How a Dead Man Returned to Life to Admonish Commodore Rodgers and His Former Comrades—An Incident of the War of 1813.

Archibald Forbes contributes to *Belgravia* the curious story found below. He says: Concerning the history of the subjoined curious narrative, the original manuscript of which, written in now faded ink on the rough dingy paper of sixty years ago, was placed in my hands in the course of a recent visit to America, only a few words are necessary. The narrative is addressed to "Mrs. Rodgers and sister," and appears to have been written at the request of the former lady, after the author's return from the sea on the termination of his service as surgeon of the frigate President, the famous fighting cruiser of the American republic in the war with England of 1812-14. Commodore Rodgers, who commanded the President during the war, and who was the husband of the lady for whom the account was written, gave to Dr. Turk's narrative his indorsement of its perfect accuracy. Of the authenticity of the document there can be no possibility of a doubt.

"Some time in the latter part of December, 1813, a man by the name of William Kemble, aged twenty-three (a seaman on board of the United States frigate President, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers, on a cruise, then near the Western Islands), was brought to me from one of the tops, in which he was stationed, having burst a vessel in his lungs, the blood gushing with great violence from his mouth and nostrils. With much difficulty I succeeded in stopping the discharge, and he was put upon remedies suited to his case. I visited him often, and had the best of opportunity of becoming acquainted with his temper, habits and intellectual attainments; and under all circumstances, during his illness, found his language and behavior such as stamped him the rough, profane and illiterate sailor. It is my belief, although I can not positively assert it, that he could not either read or write. It is certain that his conversation never differed in the least from that of the most ignorant and abandoned of his associates, constantly mixed with oaths and the lowest vulgarity. Had he possessed talents or learning, he must have betrayed it to me during his long confinement.

"In the early part of January, 1814, a vessel bore down upon us with every appearance of an English frigate. All hands were called to quarters, and after a short and animated address by the Commodore to the crew, all prepared to do their duty. Before I descended to the cockpit, well knowing Kemble's spirit and how anxious he would be to partake of the glorious victory (defeat never entered our thoughts), I thought it best to visit him. After stating to him the peculiar situation he was in, and the great danger he would be exposed to by the least emotion, I entreated and ordered him not to stir during the action, which he promised to observe. We were soon obliged to fire. At the sound of the first gun he could restrain himself no longer, but regardless of my admonitions and of his own danger, he rushed upon deck and flew to his gun, laying hold to help run her out. A fresh and tremendous discharge from his lungs was the consequence, and he was brought down to me again in a most deplorable state. I apprehended immediate death, but by the application of the proper remedies I succeeded once more in stopping the hemorrhage, by which he was reduced to a state of the most extreme debility. Being near the equator and suffering much from heat, his hammock was slung on the gun-deck between the ports, affording the best circulation of air. He continued for some time free from hemorrhage, but was under the constant use of medicine, and was confined to a particular diet. This made him fretful, and he would frequently charge my mates with starving him, at the same time damning them in the true sailor fashion. After some time, being again called to quarters at night, he was necessarily removed below to the sick berth (commonly called bay.) This was followed by another discharge of blood from his lungs, which was renewed at intervals until his death.

"On January 17, in the afternoon, Dr. Birchmore, my first mate, came to me on deck, and reported Kemble to be dead. I directed him to see that his messmates did what was usual on such occasions preparatory to committing his remains to the deep. About two hours after this Dr. Birchmore again called on me. He said that Kemble had come to life, and was holding forth to the sailors in a strange way. I directly went down, where I witnessed one of the most remarkable and unaccountable transactions that, perhaps, had ever fallen to the lot of man to behold. Kemble had awakened as it were from sleep, raised himself up and called for his messmates in particular, and those men who were not on duty to attend to his words. He told them he had experienced death, but was allowed a short space of time to return and give them, as well as the officers, some direction for their future conduct in life. In this situation I found him, surrounded by the crew, all mute with astonishment, and paying the most serious attention to every word that escaped from his lips. The oldest men were in tears, not a dry eye was to be seen, or a whisper heard; all was as solemn as the grave. His whole body was cold as death could make it. There was no pulsation in the wrists, the temples or the chest perceptible. His voice was clear and powerful, his eyes uncommonly brilliant and animated. After a short and pertinent address to the medical gentlemen, he told me in a peremptory manner to bring Commodore Rodgers to him, as he had something to say to him before he finally left us. The Commodore consented to go with me, when a scene was presented truly novel and indescribable, and calculated to fill with awe the stoutest heart. The sick bay (or berth) in which he lay is entirely set apart to the use of those who are confined to their beds by illness. Supported by the surgeons, surrounded by his weeping and astonished comrades, a crowd of spectators looking through the lattice work which inclosed the room, a common japanned lamp throwing out a sickly light, and a candle held opposite his face by an attendant, was the situation of things when our worthy commander made his appearance; and well does he remember the effect produced by so uncommon a spectacle, especially when followed by the utterance of these words from the mouth of one long supposed to have been dead: 'Commodore Rodgers, I have sent for you, sir, being commissioned by a higher power to address you for a short time, and to deliver the message intrusted to me when I was permitted to revisit the earth. Once I trembled in your presence, and was eager to obey your commands; but now I am your superior, being no longer an inhabitant of the earth. I have seen the glories of the world of spirits. I am not permitted to make known what I have beheld; indeed, were I not forbidden, language would be inadequate to the task; 'tis enough for you and the crew to know that I have been sent back to earth to reanimate for a few hours my lifeless body, commissioned by God to perform the work I am now engaged in. He then, in language so chaste and appropriate that it would not have disgraced the lips or the pen of a divine, took a hasty view of the moral and religious duties incumbent on the commander of a ship of war. He reviewed the vices prevalent on shipboard, pointed out the relative duties of officers and men, and concluded by urging the necessity of reformation and repentance. He did not, as was feared by our brave commander, attempt to prove the sinfulness of fighting and wars; but, on the contrary, warmly recommended to the men the performance of their duty to their country with courage and fidelity. His speeches occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and if the whole could have been taken down at the time, they would have made a considerable pamphlet, which would no doubt have been in great demand. Dr. Birchmore, now at Boston, heard all the addresses, I only the last.

"When he finished with the Commodore, his head dropped upon his breast, his eyes closed, and he appeared to have passed through a second death. No pulsation nor the least degree of warmth could be perceived during the time that he was speaking. I ordered him to be laid aside, and left him. * *

"I retired to bed, deeply reflecting upon the past, unable to sleep, when about nine o'clock p. m., many hours after Kemble had been laid by, I was called out of bed to visit a man taken suddenly ill in his hammock, hanging near Kemble's apartment. It was an hour when all but the watch on deck had turned in; general silence reigned, and all the lights below were out, with the exception of a single lamp in the sick apartment, where lay the remains of Kemble. I had bled the sick man—he was relieved. I entered the sick-room before I retired to replace something and was turning round to leave it, being alone, when suddenly I was almost petrified upon beholding Kemble sitting up in his berth with his eyes (which had regained their former brilliancy and intelligence) fixed intently upon mine. I became, for a moment, speechless and motionless. Thinks I to myself, what have I done, or left undone, in this man's case that would cause him thus to stare at me at this late hour, and alone? I waited a long time in painful suspense, dreading some horrid disclosure, when I was relieved by his commanding me to fetch him some water. With what alacrity I obeyed can easily be imagined. I gave him a tin mug containing water, which he put to his mouth, drank off the contents, and returned to me; then laid himself quietly down for the last time. His situation was precisely the same in every respect as before described. The time was now expired which, he had said, was given him to remain in the body. The next day by noon, all hands attended as usual to hear the funeral service read, and see his remains consigned to a watery grave. It was an unusually solemn period. Seamen are naturally superstitious, and on this occasion their minds had been wrought upon in a singular manner. Decorum is always observed by sailors at such times; but now they were all affected to tears, and when the body was slid from the plank into the sea, every one rushed instinctively to the ship's side to take a last look. The usual weights had been attached to the feet, yet, as if in compliment to their anxiety to see more of him, the body rose perpendicularly from the water breast-high two or three times. This incident added greatly to the astonishment already created in the minds of the men. I beg leave to remark that it was not proper to keep the body longer in the warm latitude we were in.

"I have now given a short and very imperfect sketch of the important events attending the last illness and death of William Kemble. It is submitted to the ladies in this State, begging they will excuse haste and inaccuracy. The change procured upon the crew was for a time remarkable. It appeared as if they would never smile or swear again. The effect wore off by degrees, except when the subject was renewed. "W. TURK."

—In olden times drinking-mugs were hooped, to guage the allowance of guests using one tankard, or, as is written of the custom, "hoopes on quart pots were invented that every man should take his hoope and no more."—*Chicago Times.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Colonel J. Armoy Knox, one of the editors of *Texas Siftings*, is said to smoke twenty cigars daily. That's what makes him so funny.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The late Emery A. Storrs could not save money. His annual income was twenty-five thousand dollars a year, but he left no personal estate.—*Chicago News.*

—Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, recently appointed Minister to Liberia, used to be a hotel porter in Pittsburgh, and prepared himself for college while in that employment.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Mr. Spurgeon has at length completed "The Treasury of David," which he commenced to write twenty-one years ago. He has also in the press a new work entitled, "Storm Signals."

—Oscar Wilde has written a poem about his baby, beginning with these lines:

"O baby boy! thine eyes are like mine own,
As blue as heaven, as tender as the dove."

—Calvin E. Stowe was a fine scholar, the first in his class in college, of great wit, a most attractive speaker and once very prominent before the world. But the fame of his second wife—author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—became so great that he seemed to fade all out, and was finally only known as "Mrs. Stowe's husband."—*Every Other Saturday.*

—Robert Bonner is past sixty and worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. No man is better satisfied with his paper, his fortune, his Presbyterianism, his horses and himself. And he ought to be, having begun as a type-setter, without friends or influence, and having achieved his present position by unflagging energy and perseverance.—*N. Y. Journal.*

—Perhaps the most notable example of a story which was offered to publisher after publisher only to be returned to its author, is that of Robinson Crusoe. It was at last "printed for W. Taylor, at the shop in Pater Noster Row, MDCCXIX." It proved a gold mine for the plucky publisher. He made a profit of one hundred thousand pounds out of the venture.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, recently told a correspondent that literary activity in the United States is on the increase, and that about one thousand more copyrights have been granted during 1885 than at a corresponding time in 1884. This increase is largely due to the great number of articles copyrighted by newspapers and magazines. Of his "American Almanac," Mr. Spofford said: "It has not a very large circulation. The library edition reached last year about eighteen hundred, and seven thousand of the paper edition were sold, the last, however, at so cheap a price that they barely paid the cost of publication."—*N. Y. Post.*

HUMOROUS.

—Rufus Hatch says that the farmer is boss of the situation. So he is, but still the boys will get away with the apples occasionally.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—The great advantage of being rich is that a man can wear old clothes without exciting remark. There are other trifling advantages, but not worthy of mention just now.—*Toledo Blade.*

—"I can't make head nor tail out of this letter from George," remarked Mr. Porcine to his wife. "I'm not surprised," returned that estimable lady, "George stutters so badly, you know."—*Chicago Lumber.*

—Passenger—Oh, Captain, is there any cure for seasickness? Captain—Oh, yes; sure cure. Passenger (as steamer pitches and rolls)—Give me some quickly. Captain—Only cure I know of is to lie on your back on green grass and look at the stars.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—A dry-goods advertisement says: "Everybody knows that Faille Francaise is crowding hard upon gros grain silk." We beg leave to differ with the statement. There are no doubt a dozen persons right here in this town who are not aware that such a momentous occurrence was eventuating.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Wife (at late hour)—Well, where in the world have you been? Husband—To tell you the (hic) truth, m' dear, some of the (hic) boys at the office gone 'way on (hic) vacations, y'know, an—an shorthanded, hones' truth, m' dear, s' help me. Wife—You seem to have filled the vacancy pretty full.

—Materfamilias (to Tommy, who is helping himself liberally to currant jam at the supper table)—Tommy, after the solemn warning I should think you would not eat so much preserves. Tommy—What solemn warning, mamma? Matertamilias—The death of Jumbo; he died of too much jam, you know.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

—A Useful Timepiece: Si Jackson, from the Del Valle settlement, came to Austin not long since, and his first call was on a watchmaker. "Dis heah watch has gotten sumfin' de matter wid hit." The watchmaker examined it carefully, and asked how long since it had been running. "Hit hain't been running for moah den a yeah." "Why didn't you bring it sooner?" "Bekase I couldn't get along widout it."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Erudite grocer (balancing a can of peaches in his hand)—My dear madam, did you know that we really knew nothing about canning fruit and vegetables until the ruins of Pompeii were uncovered, and splendid specimens recovered, canned over twenty centuries ago? Snappish lady customer—No, I didn't know it. But I did know your canned goods were very old. How long before you will have your stock from Pompeii worked off?—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A scientific writer says that to discover how an insect breathes, "take, say, a wasp or hornet." He may mean well, but we shall not take either a wasp or a hornet. The person who takes either a wasp or hornet to see how an insect breathes is pretty apt to do some very rapid and vigorous breathing himself before he proceeds far with the investigation. Better take an insect that doesn't violate the law against carrying concealed weapons.—*Norristown Herald.*

ONLY FOR AWHILE!

Dearie, draw your chair beside me,
For I love to have you near,
And I have some words to tell you,
That you soon or late must hear!
Closer, dearie, for the darkness
Seems to me to come apace,
And, altho' the daylight lingers,
I can scarcely see your face.

Dearie, we have one together
Liv'd, and been for fifty years;
Fac'd the world, and fought its battles,
Thro' its hopes and thro' its fears;
Now for one the fight is ending,
I am first ordain'd to fall,
Leaving you alone, my dearie,
You, who are my all in all!

Dearie, stay those tears, I pray you,
Hard it is stout heart to keep!
But to me 'tis, in this moment,
Harder still to see you weep!
We are only parting, dearie,
For awhile; there! take my hand!
Kiss me, for my soul is pluming
For the bright Eternal Land!

—Edward Oxenford in Young Lady's Journal.

Just as Glad to See an Actor.

Gen. Custer, Lawrence Barrett and Stuart Robson went over to Brooklyn years ago to hear Mr. Beecher preach. After the sermon the three went around to the house of a friend where Mr. Beecher was to come immediately after church. They were seated in the parlor chatting as the great preacher came in. The names had been given to him in the hall. As soon as he reached the threshold of the parlor door he said, "Mr. Robson!" The actor went over and extended his hand.

"I am delighted to see you, delighted to see you. But you are a much younger looking man than I expected to find."

"Oh, I am 45 years at least, Mr. Beecher," replied Robson.

"I shouldn't think it, sir; I shouldn't think it. You are a very young man to be secretary of the navy."

"I am not Mr. Robson, the secretary of the navy, but Mr. Robson, the actor."

"Oh, it makes no difference," said Mr. Beecher, "I am glad to see you notwithstanding my mistake."

But he lost no time in turning from him to pay court to Gen. Custer. As he had made a mistake on the political end he made up for it by paying court to the military hero until the discussion became general.—New York Star.

Defect in Educational System.

Perhaps the most serious defect of the system of liberal education now prevalent in the United States is its lack of a truly progressive character. It is full of fits and starts. It is too disjointed and fragmentary. This is partly because there are no settled principles of procedure, fixing the order and amounts of the studies; and partly because there is no power which can secure teachers that know precisely what they are expected, fitted and permitted to teach. The consequence is that the different years of school life too much resemble the different successive sessions of our legislatures. Milton somewhere describes the process of legislation as "hatching a lie with the heat of jurisdiction." Fortunately, the process also consists in killing the brood of lies already hatched by previous legislation. Now the process of education in this country is by no means so bad in this regard as the process of legislation; but in certain respects the former too much resembles the latter.—Professor George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale college, in Scribner.

He Didn't Pronounce It That Way.

An old fellow from the country, who has plenty of money invested, some of it in an uptown hotel of the family sort, was approached on the first day of opening it by a natty young man with a debonair smile.

"Have you any rooms en suite?" he asked.

"Any what?" inquired the new landlord.

"Rooms en suite."

"See here, young man, how many of them are you?" asked the granger.

"Just me and Mamie—I mean my wife. We—we haven't been married long. She sent me around to see if you had any suites."

"Well, you go home and tell her to come right along. We've got plenty of rooms, and when you and she are in them they'll be too sweet for anything. If we haven't got rooms in sweets we'll have sweets in rooms. Come again, young feller."—New York News.

Tennyson.

A poet should never grow old—or he should not let it be known. There might be a secret league among the kinsfolk of poets to prevent the discovery of the date of their birth. Aged philosophers seem in the natural order of things, but the man that writes of youth, love and the fair face of nature, or the passions which rarely exist beyond middle age, should never grow old. Lord Tennyson at 80 does not seem as if he could be the poet, Alfred Tennyson, but the fact that he was born on Aug. 6, 1809, is being proclaimed by all the papers. The New York Times says: "In combined length and distinction there is in English literature no contemporary or recent parallel to Tennyson's career."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Lucky Blunders.

The much maligned compositor and proof reader have saved one newspaper from serious loss. The Gazette de France is the lucky sheet. Accused with several other papers of printing without authority the act of accusation against General Boulanger, The Gazette escaped on showing that owing to serious mistakes in composition and proof reading the document it published was not a true copy of the act and that the offense contemplated by law had not been committed. The other papers whose compositors and proof readers were above reproach were convicted and fined.—Chicago Tribune.

Reason Dethroned.

Judge—Did you ever notice any signs of insanity in the deceased?

Witness (a member of the legislature)—Well, once, when he was a member of the legislature, he introduced a bill that wasn't a particle of interest to anybody—except taxpayers.—New York Weekly.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.....1889

TAXES.

The following named persons stand charged on the Assessment Roll for the amounts set opposite their respective names. Unpatented lands are separately assessed, therefore some names appear more than once in the following list. The names of those who paid the Assessor do not appear in this list.

NAMES.	STATE AND COUNTY	SPECIAL SCHOOL.
Pacheco, Charles...	$ 24 00	$
Pizzaro, Augustus..	3 75	
Pobst, William....	6 25	
Powers, William...	58 08	15 10
Pitman, Mrs H....	1 50	60
Powers, Jas H.....	8 00	
Pettigrew, Geo W..	9 25	
Parsons, C H.....	145 00	
Parsons, C H.....	2 50	
Powers, C H & E W	76 03	19 77
Powers, E W.....	33 25	
Powers, Mrs M....	90 75	23 60
Powers, Frank G...	34 00	8 84
Poleta Gold Mn'g Co Geo Story agt...	7 50	
Parish, G W est of.	41 87	4 69
Partridge, Jas H...	28 07	
Porteous, A.....	9 00	2 34
Partridge, J A.....	15 00	
Parker, Thomas....	16 50	2 64
Porteous, Alex.....	12 50	2 50
Pfohl, Jacob A.....	32 13	5 14
Prod. Un. of O. Val	1 25	
Peck, J E.....	8 00	
Plumley, Apdleton.	5 00	
Plumley, H G.....	29 08	
Peregrine, Jas....	65 75	
Porter, J L.....	52 25	5 85
Pace, Jas W.....	5 00	
Pizzaro, Augustin..	5 00	
Prince, Jas H.....	20 00	3 20
Peeler, Barna.....	100 48	26 12
Pearson & McBride.	55 00	14 30
Parker, Mr & Mrs J E	10 00	1 60
Parker, J E.....	1 25	20
Peters, Chas H....	20 00	2 24
Peterson, Chas.....	20 00	2 24
Quill, E A.....	3 75	
Reddy, Mrs M.....	2 50	
Romero, Luz.....	1 25	
Riggs, Jas W.....	82 50	
Reynolds, Geo W..	35 00	
Roan, William.....	60 00	
Russell, R A.....	16 38	
Roan, Wm.....	19 45	
Ruddick, Patrick H	48 00	
Russell, Robt A...	2 50	
Robinson, J W....	25 00	
Richards, Mrs H...	15 75	
Richards, T.....	5 00	
Rinehackel, Mas M.	52 05	
Roberst, W D.....	59 70	
Robinson, H J	18 70	2 09
Roberts, S P.....	7 00	
Reynolds, E J & J E	14 63	1 20
Riddle, D C.....	15 00	2 40
Russell, W H.....	269 50	48 30
Rawson, C B.....	513 02	10 02
Russell, F E	97 95	15 55
Rowan, Wm.....	103 73	
Reynolds, F J.....	46 13	7 38
Rhine, Nathan	369 93	52 88
Riddly, Robt (Ind).	1 25	
Robinson, E.....	194 05	31 05
Robinson, E.....	12 50	
Reddy, P A R Conklin, agent.....	72 50	8 00
Reynolds, Silas....	8 75	98
Reddy, Mrs M.....	12 50	1 40
Robinson, H J	5 00	56
Ryan, Jas R	20 00	
Roeper, Julius C...	32 67	5 23
Richards, Thos J...	3 25	52
Rossi, A.....	6 13	
Rixford, G P.....	32 00	
Rossi, A.....	5 00	
Rixford, G P.....	20 00	
Rixford, E.....	20 05	
Richards, Geo W...	10 00	1 12
Roberts, Oliver....	20 20	
Rixford, Luther P..	20 00	
Reynolds, Aaron...	5 00	80
Stoutenborough J H	50 05	
Stoutenborough, Mrs S J	105 00	27 30
Scovil, T B.....	10 00	1 12
Sisson, Thos E....	1 25	
Shepherd, Chas (Ind	1 25	
Shober, Jacob.....	2 50	40
Spear, R D.....	6 25	
Sullivan, Patrick...	2 50	
Smith, Moses.....	5 00	1 30
Shaw, John D.....	5 00	
Storey, George.....	1 25	33
Seely Canal Co. Jos Seely, Supt.....	19 00	
Schabbell, Fred....	57 82	
Stubblefield, D	33 45	5 35
Smith & Borgwardt.	1 25	32
Stewart, Jno J	2 50	
Summers, Amanda.	3 75	98
Shirley, Henry.....	2 60	68
Spraunce, Stanley..	3 75	
Shepherd, Jno & J E	313 05	35 06
Shelly, Samuel	2 50	65
Summers, Geo M...	6 27	1 62
Sanger, Gustave ...	317 37	20 67
Swan, C S	8 62	1 38
Sherman, Val	1 25	20
Summers, Geo M...	10 60	2 76
Symmes, J W.....	85 00	13 60
Sneden, S G.....	69 50	18 07
Sais, A E.....	28 75	7 47
Shipley, H J.....	2 50	
Stecker, Aug.....	43 88	7 02
Stecker, Aug.....	5 00	80
Stevens, Mrs M E T	101 00	26 26
Shannon, J H.....	31 63	6 72
Shineberger, Jno...	28 00	4 48
Smith, Thos H	5 00	
Schober, John.....	54 13	
Schober, R J, Ed...	21 87	4 39
Schober, R J.....	24 00	6 24
Stevens Canal Co. H L Clark, Sec..	35 00	3 92
Seely, Jos.....	42 73	1 01
Scott, R W.....	11 62	3 02
Smith Bros.....	61 00	
Surprise M & M Co N G Fairman, atty	247 75	
Spear, R C.....	18 92	
Spear, R C.....	12 50	
Shaw, Jas	135 65	
Stevens, S. estate of A C Stevens, ad.	31 10	3 48
Stevens, A C.....	32 05	3 59
Stewart, Mrs A....	53 75	
Stewart, J J	11 70	
Schmitt, J L, J J Stewart, agt.....	26 87	
Silva, Frank	3 75	
Sing, Ah.....	4 25	
Sherwin, Jim (Ind).	6 12	
Smith, Thos H	26 88	
Smith, J P.....	10 62	
Shipley, A J.....	85 85	
Smith, J H estate of H M Smith, agt.	101 50	
Silva, M and J.....	19 87	
Silva, Joseph.....	2 50	
Silva, Manuel.....	2 50	
Sherman, Val.....	4 95	79
Summers, Jno F...	18 50	
Stinson, J B.....	2 50	40
Sherley, Henry....	40 95	10 65
Smith, Mrs Eliza...	29 35	7 63
Saylor, Mrs L.....	4 50	
Stinson, J B.....	32 88	5 26
Shedd, Geo H.....	49 10	
Sterling, E H.....	33 25	8 64
Spencer, A.....	292 70	4 23
Spencer, Mrs E....	152 50	
Schroder, Julins...	17 75	
San Bernardino Borax M Co. J. W. Searls, Supt.....	25 00	
Shone, Thos.....	36 50	9 47
Steward, Jas B....	61 90	
Steward, Mrs S....	37 50	1 95
Staiger, P H	3 13	81
Smith, Mrs E A...	21 37	
Steward, Chas.....	11 73	
Shelly, Joseph.....	57 18	14 87
Skinner, J V.....	34 82	3 90
Ttrohmeyer, Fred.	59 32	6 64
Skinner, Chas A...	4 00	54
Skinner, Chas A...	1 25	14
Smith, Mrs S A...	39 23	
Sinner Christian or Fred Mangel....	13 75	2 60
Shaw, Frank.....	480 98	63 57
Shaw, Frank & Cinton Meyers.....	18 75	
Smale, Wm.....	12 37	3 22
Thornington, W R D Olds, agt	37 25	
Turner, J S.....	126 87	
Taylor, Austin.....	35 18	9 14
Turner, F M.....	8 68	
Thompson, Andrew.	110 87	
Turner, J R	115 00	
Thede, G A.....	2 50	
Theban, Benj H ...	14 62	
Tracey, Bros	32 60	
Tibbetts, W R.....	61 25	
Turner, Mrs Annie.	64 63	
Tubbs, A L assg, of Harmony Borax Co.	499 37	
Tubbs, A L assg. of Meridian Borax Co.	203 13	
Thiebaut, A est of.	24 75	
Thompson, V G....	10 00	
Thompson, Mrs A M	5 00	80
Truman & Gehriel..	5 00	1 30
Temple, Will V....	5 00	80
Tuffly, Terese S....	17 50	
Taylor, Thos P....	20 00	
Uhlemeyer, W H..	63 45	
Union Con M & M J F Hawley, agt..	190 00	
Unknown owner W hf N W qr, sec. 27 tp 7, 33 E.....	3 12	50
Unknown owner, lot m Darwin, 50x100 S E cor.....	1 50	
Unknown owner station on Keeler and Darwin road.....	2 50	
Unknown owner, lot in Lone Pine F 3 lot No 1.....	25	
Unknown owner, unsurveyed land known as A G Rhode's ranch Resting Spgs mining dist.....	5 00	
Van Dyke, R.....	140 97	
Varney, Ed C.....	36 68	
Vaughn, Jim (Ind..	3 75	
Virginia Con M Co. E Chenot, agt	12 50	2 00
Van Fleet, A E C..	25 43	6 61
Vagt, Jacob.....	44 23	
Welch, Mrs Julia..	34 03	
Welch, E H.....	18 75	4 88
Wonacott, Chas ...	33 02	8 59
Williams, Ben.....	4 00	52
White, J R.....	12 50	2 00
Walters, Jacob	10 00	
Wood, Louis.....	138 88	22 22
Weichart, Wm....	10 37	2 70
Williams, Jasper...	22 78	5 92
Walters, Jacob....	62 00	
Willett, John.....	43 75	7 00
Walters, C A.....	119 10	
Walker, Aug.....	4 68	
Wright, H E.....	60 75	15 80
Wainright, C C....	17 50	4 55
Wallace, Bion L...	13 75	
White, C B est of..	73 00	
Walter, Chas.....	2 50	
Wallace, Jim [Ind.	1 25	
Williams, Evan....	20 20	
Welch, John.....	11 25	
Wood, Robt.....	7 62	85
Woodbury, J P....	15 00	1 68
Woodin, L L.....	12 50	2 00
Walters, A J.....	5 00	1 30
Williams, Thos....	2 50	
Wrinkle, L F J ...	5 00	
White, John	5 00	80
Walker, W and E..	67 70	
Walker, Ed.....	10 50	
Williams, D H....	8 13	
Wright, Joe [Ind..	2 50	
Walker, Mrs Alelia	12 00	
Walker, August...	163 75	
Wilson, John.....	12 25	
Wells, W H	5 00	
Western Un Tel Co. H Rhine, agt....	89 52	6 45
Watson, W G.....	51 90	8 31
Wildasinn, C F....	2 50	
Williams, Thos....	1 25	
Wildasinn, C F....	81 50	
Wells, W H.....	49 42	
Wren, A J.....	11 25	
White, Sam'l T....	37 15	
Watterson, George.	5 00	80
Williams, Schuyler.	100 35	16 06
Whipple & Davidson	6 00	96
Williams, Schuyler.	8 75	
Williams, Thos....	521 95	28 79
Watterson, Mark..	179 50	28 72
Watterson, Wm...	135 40	21 66
Wayland, Mrs N...	36 12	
Whitmore, Frank..	61 87	
Webb, Thos.....	68 88	11 02
Whitmore, Frank..	5 00	
Williams, Ben T...	21 60	3 45
Yandell, W W and Mrs M Yandell...	46 15	7 38
Yandell, W W....	15 00	2 40
Yandell, Mrs M...	2 50	40
Yandell, L P.....	2 50	40
Yandell, John.....	2 50	
Yerington, H M & W S Bronson and Evan Williams...	82 50	
Yerington, H M...	76 25	
Yerington, H M...	50 63	8 00
Young, N C.....	78 15	
Yaney, W P.....	10 00	1 60
Yaney, I P.....	87 32	22 70
Zaun, S	8 62	
Zimmerman, W L..	11 75	3 05
Ziglar, J D	5 00	56
Brady, G W	19 88	3 18
Engle, Chris.....	16 88	
Fitzgerald, F (bal).	4 01	
Ferry, Chas.....	88	
Gorevin, John.....	2 50	28
James, L A.....	8 75	2 27
Lone Pine Water Co C Meysan, agt....	37 50	
Meyer, Wm.....	81 47	9 13
McKay, John	8 75	2 27
McGee, Barton.....	7 00	
Naylor, Mrs J E...	1 25	

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
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BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
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CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
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PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING.
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. BRINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, neely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Gardison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARDISON.
William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business sizes up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are stating many, we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides, Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	11.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m
Dayton	11.30 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	1.25 a. m.	3.10 p. m
Hawthorne	5.05 p. m.	11.25 a. m.
Luning	6.25 p. m.	10.05 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	7.55 p. m.	9.05 a. m
Belleville.....	8.45 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9.20 p. m	Lv. 7.10 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	8.10 a. m	5.25 p. m.
Benton	11.40 a. m	1.35 p. m
Bisaop Creek	1.50p. m.	11.00 a. m.
Alvord.....	2.25 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Independence.....	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m
Keeler.....	Ar 5.45 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. coaches for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Coal Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS.
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.....1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 94¾
Lead, 3.82½
Copper, 11.00
Tin, 21.85
Sugar, .08
Coffee, 15@ 18½
Wool, foothill, 11 @ 13.

The weather is delightful.

C. S. Meroney is now clerking for A. W. Eibeshutz.

Big Pine is said to be the liveliest town in the county.

Don't forget to attend the Georgia Minstrels next Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Rhine left for San Francisco last Thursday morning.

Dr. George, of Bishop, and Steve Gregg, of Big Pine, were here this week.

Geo. Gilliam and E'. Smith, of Big Pine, were in Independence Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors has agreed to pay Judge Conklin $600 to prosecute Elliott.

Chas. Wonacott, of Bishop, has secured the contract for building the Big Pine school house.

W. S. Morton, of Black Rock, started last Tuesday morning for Los Angeles with a band of horses.

Capt. Cummings, a Special Agent of the Interior Department, arrived at Independence last Friday.

Mr. Hanuigan, who has been prospecting in the Panamint District, arrived in town a few days ago.

Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., has contracted for extensive repairs on the Masonic building.

C. Mulholland, who has been in San Francisco under the care of an oculist, will arrive here next Monday.

The Indians are having a fandango at the Fort. Large crowds go out nightly to witness their performances.

With this issue we conclude the Assessment Roll. In our next issue we will give a list of those who stand charged with Poll and Hospital taxes.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence at 11 a. m.

Take your wife and children, if you have any, if not, then get your best girl and attend the Entertainment to be given by the Georgia Minstrels, on Friday evening, Nov. 15. See their ad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

C. MULHOLLAND, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—I have received several copies of your paper and have been gratified with the information which I have obtained by it; but nothing has more pleased me which I have seen in it, than a brief item regarding one W. H. Martin. In 1886, before I had sustained the buggy upset, which has since disabled me a good deal, I had an idea of going up to Inyo county, and noticing Martin's advertisement of his great International Company, his office then being on California street, I called in and interviewed him. He then occupied a fine office, and he did also have a nice large room, some months ago, in the Flood building. But one thing I noticed particularly was his assumption, as being equal to that of a confidence operator. I proposed to go up to Inyo county, and there to examine the lands, and was willing if satisfied to make a purchase of anything in his hands, to pay a commission for his having brought it to my notice, but I was disinclined to purchase or to invest money entirely on his representations. But I saw that did not suit him, except to get hold of some of the ready cash in hand. Well I thought that perhaps he might be an honest und truthful man, but his style and manner did not so impress me; in fact although I have never known anything to impugn the man's character here, yet I must say that he did not gain my confidence so that I would be willing to entrust him with my money, without more substantial backing than he has ever displayed to my observation.

* * * * * * *

One of the things which I have learned from your paper, is the existence, by it's advertisement of a freight company for hauling from Mojave to Bishop Creek, which shows how badly the people of your county are in need of better railroad communication, as the charges by rail must be quite high over the existing lines to enable team hauling for such a distance. Very likely however the freights hauled by that company, are what are shipped from the East over the southern lines, that is the Atchison system or the S. P, by Texas, or from Southern California. But a direct route out would evidently be of great advantage to Inyo County.

It has got to be so late and the rainy season having already commenced, as it would appear, I will probably not be able to make your county a visit this season. And when I have said th t much, it leaves the proposition of ever going there very uncertain, as an old man nearly 68 years of age, who is encumbered with many infirmities and disabilities, cannot calculate with much certainty of doing anything in the future. I believe that the altitude and the dry climate of your county would be well adapted to my condition of health; but it is inconvenient for me to travel now and make personal observation for myself, and my business and property matters are a good deal scattered about at present, and require my personal attention hereabouts for awhile. I may get up in your county next season, but as to what the future may bring forth I hardly can calculate upon at this time. The only thing which I have heard alleged against your climate is that it is quite windy in Owens River valley for a part of each year. But as to how much of a drawback that may be, I am unable to understand without more definite knowledge concerning it.

Hoping that this rather length communication will not prove tiresome, I remain

Yours respectfully,
M. M. CHIPMAN, M. D.
404 Turk St., San Francisco.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1889.

All members present except Eddy. Adjourned till Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1889.

All present; Chairman Robinson presiding.

Following claims were allowed:

Mrs J Keppler, Janitress	$ 60 00
G H Hardy, Bd Education	34 40
A E Janvier "	28 80
J H Shannon "	38 50
J W P Laird "	25 00
D Crough "	25 00
D Crough, Constable	2 80
Indp. Water Co., Water	12 00
I J & L L Woodin, Services	105 25
W T Bunney, J P	18 00
K C Conrelly, digging grave	7 00
W H George, post mortem	25 00
L W Allingham, "	25 00
R O'Neal, Team	10 00
H Trickey, Labor etc	23 53
H Levy, Board Prisoners	40 40
Chas Anthony, conveying sick	40 00
J W Murphy, Labor	12 00
W A Chalfant, Printing	20 00
D Stubblefield, Wood	94 00
O I Mairs, Livery, $98 00	78 59
J R Eldred, Sundries	90 35
H S Crocker & Co., Blanks	3 15
H G Plumley, Constable	17 20
J J Moore, Postage	2 06
C S Swan, Labor $42 81	32 81
A W Eibeshutz, Mdse	12 13
Bancroft, Whitney & Co, Books	12 00
C Mulholland, Printing, $84 00	79 00
N Rhine, Mdse	12 95
P H Mack, Telegrams, etc	11 45
L Wood, Mdse	28 95
W O Meroney, Clothing	15 00
P H Mack, Bond expenses	50 00
E Robinson, Inspecting Bridge	10 00

Claim of Jesse Fox laid over until next regular meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday, Nov. 6th.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 1889.

The Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., all the members present.

Transfer of $281.36 ordered from the General Road Fund to the various road district funds as follows:

Road Dist. No. 1, Fund	$ 42 80
" " " 2 "	57 35
" " " 3 "	173 80
" " " 4 "	7 41

Quarterly reports of Overseers of Road Districts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were examined, accepted and approved.

The following claims were allowed:

W H Huff, cutting hair and shaving prisoner	$ 3 25
H Evans, Labor	44 50
W H Powers	104 25
M E T Stevens, Nails	3 00
M S McLeod, Labor	193 00
S J McMurry, Labor	38 00
W James, Labor and material	110 42
O Hampton, Pile-driver	74 81
I J Woodin, Salary, Co. Physician	150 00
Mrs M Lewis, care indigent sick	125 00
Mrs M Lewis, care insane	19 00
Mrs M Lewis, Coffin	10 00

Petition of residents of Bishop for a special election to vote a fire tax was rejected on the ground of informality.

The petition of J. H. Crossman was rejected.

The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m., of this day at which hour it reconvened all the members present.

The Treasurer and Clerk were directed to destroy the original issue of Big Pine school district bonds.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., of Thursday.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1889.

Board met at 10 a. m., all the members present except Supervisor Eddy.

The Board inspected the books in the Sheriff's and Clerk's offices and adjourned till 1:30 o'clock, p. m., at which hour a full Board met.

J. D. Harger was authorized to have built a brick chimney for the Court House.

The County Financial report and the quarterly reports of the County Treasurer and Auditor were examined, accepted and approved.

The County Auditor was ordered to transfer $48 13 from the General Road Fund to the Bridge Fund.

The Clerk was authorized to renew the insurance on the Court House and furniture and to purchase brick for a chimney.

Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., of Nov. 8, 1889.

State Irrigation.

Mr Lincoln Fowler, of Phoenix, Arizona, sends us a copy of a bill he has drafted for the reclamation of arid lands. It provides for the cession of all such lands to the States and Territories within which they lie, the proceeds of their sale to be devoted to the construction of irrigation works. We do not approve of all the details of Mr. Fowler's scheme, but the central idea is sound. The actual work of irrigation, after the field is thoroughly mapped out, belongs more to the States than to the National Government. But if the Government retains the lands to be benefited the States cannot afford to reclaim them. If all the arid lands in California were ceded to the State, we should be justified in carrying out a complete and perfect system of irrigation. It would not be good policy to sell the land, at least not at first. The State should keep it and rent it. In that way the public would get the benefit of the "unearned increment" which the growth of population would soon add to the value of the soil, and the payment of the irrigation bonds would be no burden to anybody.—*S. F. Examiner.*

The Office Towel.

Bob Burdette writes as follows: "When I think of the towel, the old-fashioned towel, that used to hang up by the printing-house door, I think that nobody in these days of shoddy can hammer out iron to wear as it wore. The tramp who abused it, the devil who used it, the comp. who got at it when these two were gone, the make-up and foreman, the editor, poor man, each rubbed some grime off while they put a heap on. In, over and under, 'twas blacker than thunder, 'twas harder than poverty, rougher than sin; from the roller suspended, it never was bended, and it flapped on the wall like a banner of tin. It grew thicker and rougher and harder and tougher, and daily put on a more inky hue, until one windy morning, without any warning, it fell on the floor and was broken in two."

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Meteorological Summary for October, 1889. Keeler, Cal.

Mean Barometer	29.951
Mean Temperature	62°
Highest Temperature	91°
Lowest Temperature	41°
Mean daily range of temperature	19°
Mean daily dew point	37°
Mean daily relative humidity, 44 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, S. E.	
Extreme velocity of wind, direction and date, 37 miles W. 26th.	
Total precipitation	0.56
Number of cloudless days	22
Number of partly cloudy days	05
Number of cloudy days	04
Dates of frost, none.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coming! Coming!

—THE—

Georgia Minstrels

—WILL GIVE—

ENTERTAINMENT

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL,

—ON—

Friday Evening, Nov. 15th.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance commences at 7:30 sharp.

Admission - - - - - 50 Cents.
Children 25 Cents.

—GRAND BALL—

After the close of performance.

For further particulars see small bills.

Fresno and Merced County
Lands To Rent and For Sale.

75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.

For particulars, apply to
E. B. PERRIN,
402 Kearney Street, San Francisco
n-9-2m

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I love this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A D 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the courthouse door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YASEY, Under-Sheriff.

o-n29

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
oct-19

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

MERCHANT

INDEPENDENCE

Inyo Co. Cal.

Wholesale & Retail

— DEALER IN —

General Merchandise

MY STOCK

CONSISTING OF

Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER

Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England.

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,

— OF —

GENERAL

BANKING & EXCHANGE

BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main,

Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt.

Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

WELLS FARGO & CO'S.

EXPRESS

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - - 55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE - COMPANY

Capital - - - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY,
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William C. Morton and Elihu A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n26 Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal.

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address

THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summons.

MARY A. MALONE, Plaintiff, vs. FRANK MALONE, Defendant.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of INYO, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Frank Malone, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff in the above entitled action. That you pay a reasonable sum into Court to defray the expenses of this action, and for counsel fees; and that you pay to plaintiff such further sum for alimony as to this Court may seem just for her support during the pendency of this action, and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the judgment and relief in said complain demanded.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 20th day of August, 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Inyo Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CAS'H

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Com Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

"He isn't degraded any, then?" asked Mr. Philbrick slyly, as they walked on again, "by his good fortune."

"I cannot carry out your proposal, it isn't in my line. I am a business man and must work in character. I actually feel as if I had made quite a step, for me."

"A step!" cried his companion, eagerly reaching out to clasp his hand. "A stride, only I want you to go clear to the goal."

"I am too slow for you," smiled Philip, sadly, as he shook his head. "What I have attempted seems enough for one life work. I don't want to risk it all by a new experiment. Here we are at my house, won't you come in?"

They stood at the gate. The front door stood invitingly open, showing the broad oaken staircase, and still beyond, the table set for the evening meal.

"Not to-night, thank you." Mr. Philbrick shook his hand for parting, but did not seem quite ready to go.

"Tea is all ready," urged Philip, "and I am quite alone."

"Oh no, my train leaves," he made an excuse to look at his watch, "in half an hour." Still he hesitated.

At last he laid his hand gently on Philip's arm.

"You are young and have probably a long life of usefulness before you. But a man can never tell." Philip looked in surprise at him. "You may change your mind, or give up your work; if you should want to, just let me know, I would like to buy you out and run things on my plan."

"But you are not rich enough. You probably know the valuation of the Breton Mills," answered Philip, a little proudly.

"I could pay you something, and you wouldn't drive too hard a bargain. You would be glad, perhaps, to contribute in that way."

Philip burst into a hearty laugh; his honest old friend was losing his wits. Give up his factory, and his own scheme that was his only hope in life! But Mr. Philbrick did not smile. He seemed actually serious and awaiting an answer.

"Well, I will give you the first chance when I want to sell."

The old gentleman's earnestness sobered Philip in spite of himself. He was sorry he had laughed. Perhaps he had been mocking his own destiny. The philanthropist's proposal began to affect him as a death's head at a feast. He was afraid he could not forget it. Did his friend know him better than he knew himself? Did he see elements of weakness in his character that would be sure to wreck his beautiful hopes?

Philip walked slowly up to his door. Once he turned and looked after the bent but still vigorous figure of the bad prophet. No doubt he was already planning how to revolutionize the whole management of the mill.

"I will never speak with him again," he muttered.

Then he looked back at his house again. It was in that very doorway, open as it was now, that Bertha had stood and kissed her hand to him the last time she had been at his home. That was when his chief thoughts of life were as a wedding journey—that was before the first cloud had dimmed his sunlight. And now she had returned. She had shamed her father's house and her mother's pure memory. She had shamed him who had been her lover since childhood, and all for a man she did not love enough to stay with him. Still he could not help that first tumultuous throb of his heart, the unreasoning wave of joy that had swept over him at the very sight of her changed, tired face. She had done her worst to spoil his life, to drive peace and happiness from his soul, but that pure, steady glow in his heart, ah, it was love yet.

Philip's heart was very full of bitterness, the fruit of his love instead of peace. He stopped midway to his door, and plucked a rose, slowly tore out its blushing petals and let the summer breeze carry them away.

The great work for the poor he had commenced would have made him the happiest man in the world if she could have shared his enthusiasm with him. His was the disposition even and sweet, just the one to get the most contentment out of his life, but loneliness was terrible to him.

"Perhaps it is better so," he said aloud, as he crushed the fragment of the flower in his hand. No doubt he was light and weak, and it was only under the pressure of a great burden that he could accomplish anything. That gave him intensity. And then Bertha might have weakened his purpose if he formed one, not sympathizing with him, and it had not been her wont to sympathize with him. His very devotion to her might have made him waver, or for very happiness he might not have thought of anything but his bride. If a man has a great work to do it is better to be alone. Two souls never can have but a single thought, and the least friction might delay his progress; the least discouragement might hinder his footsteps on the mountain bringing glad tidings to the wretched.

All that peril had been saved him. Curran had proved a better friend to the people than he thought, even when he deserted them, in breaking in upon Philip Breton's idle dream of love.

Perhaps it was from Bertha's shame had sprung all the good that blessed a thousand hopeless lives.

Philip shuddered as he went up the broad stone steps to his silent house. It seemed infamous to associate the thought of shame with the woman whose beautiful, high bred face he had looked into again today. And Bertha was in the very village with him; the great outside world had given her back safe. He need not tremble for her any more, for her father's arm protected her.

He looked across the fields, where he could see one gable of the house that held her, almost hidden by overshadowing trees. Perhaps she was in her room this moment weeping bitter tears for the sweet, rare life she had lost by her madness.

He passed his hand over his eyes.

"Must she suffer forever—for what she has repented of, and the streams of despair flow always through her heart, washed whiter than snow?"

He walked into his home, and through the echoing hall and stood in the door of his dining room. There were sideboards and chairs enough to provide for a party—the table glittered with its massive plate, and glistened with exquisite china, but only one seat was placed.

CHAPTER XX.

VERY ODD.

It was an hour later than usual the next afternoon that Philip pushed back his chair from the office table preparatory to going home. He did not acknowledge to himself a certain sweet excitement that affected him as he rose to his feet, much less the cause of it; and he laid it to ordinary masculine vanity that he paused a moment before a mirror before he went out.

It was not the same face he used to see in the glass. His black moustache had grown heavy and completely hid his rather unartistic upper lip, but it was not that had changed him so much. His forehead had some new lines in it and there was, somehow, a firmer look about the corners of his mouth; the youth and freshness that had lasted for twenty-six summers had given place on the twenty-seventh. There was a self poise and suggestion of reserved force in him now that stood for some very rapid development of character.

As Philip went up the hill, his quick eyes caught a glimpse of a woman's dress by Mr. Ellingsworth's gate, and in a few steps more he could see it was the shade of blue Bertha loved. Why might it not be Bertha, why not, except that he was so eager it should be? He hurried as much as he dared—how strongly his heart was beating. She might turn any moment and go into the house. He tried to think of what he could say to her if it was she.

Yes, it was Bertha. Her face was turned away, showing him only the perfect Greek profile and the uncovered coils of her wonderful golden hair. Her hand rested on the gate as she looked off on the hills. How grand her thoughts must be to harmonize with the superb dignity of her face. Philip felt guilty at disturbing her, but it had been so long. He came quite near, so near that the magnetic thrill of her presence touched him more deeply, more tenderly, he thought, than of old, but she had not turned. He saw the path of careworn lines across her forehead that had been as smooth as marble. There was a faded look on her cheeks, less full than they used to be, and their exquisite color less evenly spread. Her hand was whiter and showed its blue veins almost painfully. His heart ached over her, his proud Bertha. Why could not God have spared her! He would rather have died and saved her the care and suffering that had stricken her loveliness. Then she turned at the sound of footsteps, and a great wave of tenderness swept over his soul. He looked at her so eagerly, so gently that it seemed her face might soften a little, but it did not, nor was there any mark of startled surprise at his coming so suddenly upon her.

"It is you Philip?" Even her voice was changed, there was a new hardness in it. She reached out her cold white hand to him.

For a moment he did not speak. It seemed as if his heart would break, there was such a stress upon it. And then he was afraid she might be ashamed before him, ashamed of the terrible injustice she had done him, ashamed of the blot that had touched her name. But whatever she might have felt, there was no sign of any emotion on her impassive face.

"And you are the mill owner now," she said. "How old it seems." She smiled graciously, but still he could not speak. He could only look down at the thin, blue veined hand he held, and keep back the sob that trembled on his lips for his lost love.

And that smile and such words as those were all she had for him at last. He had to look away for strength to speak. He must think of some commonplace that would not startle her repose. Ah! there was the doorway where she had given him the first ardent caress of his life the last time he had talked with her, the night she forsook him. Did she remember, he wondered? He looked back at the cold, beautiful eyes, and the amused smile yet lingered on her lips.

"Yes, it does seem very odd."

Philip dipped his pen in the inkstand. He was sitting in his study at home, later in the afternoon than usual. Nothing unimportant could have detained him so long from his factory, and, besides, there was a look of unusual solemnity on his face. Philip Breton had just written his will. It was a very elaborate instrument, prepared from memoranda of the ablest lawyer in the state. A moment ago he had signed it, and the names of the witnesses were not dry yet. He had been uneasy for a long time that the destiny of the thousand creatures who worked in his mill, and of their successors forever, should hang on so feeble a thread as a human life, which might snap before he could give spontaneous energy to the plans that now only lived in his brain. He wrote in large, plain letter across the back of the paper, "The Last Will and Testament of Philip Breton." Then he read the whole instrument over again—the magna charta of Bretonville. How glad the village would be when his will came to be known—when it was found that the mill owner had not been satisfied with what he could do in his lifetime, but had placed his benevolence on a perpetual footing, had reached back his hand from his grave to shower blessings on the laboring poor God had committed to his charge. Some men had wives and children to work for, to defend, to hope for. If he had been happy, and blessed with love and kisses, he might have been like the rest, never listening to the groans of his poor under burdens too heavy for them to bear. His heart would, perhaps, have been full of the little wants and trivial discomforts of his own circle, his mind busy with plans for the future of his sons, while a thousand dreary hopeless lives wore themselves out in the struggle for their scant bread, with never one pitiful thought from him.

Philip Breton was relieved now that he had made his will. He folded it carefully and put it in his inner breast pocket. Perhaps, he thought sadly enough, if he should die this moment it would be better for Bretonville, for his will might waver while he lived. He might not be able to sustain his high tone, but once dead, nothing could be changed. The words that an idle stroke of his pen could make null and void when once his hand became rigid in death, would leap forth from the written page into potent everlasting life. Suddenly he remembered another occasion when, as he had sat at this very table, he had been interrupted by the servant bringing him a letter—no, it was a note from Bertha. And he had been very happy, fancying the shadow had gone from his life. He just had opened this very table drawer when the maid had tapped at the door. He had been searching for something at the time. Oh! it was one of Bertha's pictures, and it must be here still. In a moment more he was unclasping a morocco case, then gazing with such tenderness as one has for the dead on the delicately tinted oval of Bertha's beautiful face in porcelain. The great blue eyes seemed to look surprise and reproach at him. It had been long ago, before so much as a dream of sin had tainted the holy innocence of her girlhood.

Philip closed his lips very tightly; he longed unutterably for her lost innocence; he hungered so desperately for the maidenly purity that looked out of these startled eyes. If she had died then, he might at least have cherished her memory. What had he done that he should be punished so terribly? Then the memories of the day when the picture was taken came rushing back upon him.

They two had been sitting in her garden on the afternoon of a summer day. It was two, three, almost four years ago, but he could see the blooming roses and hear the drowsy hum of the bees as if it had been yesterday. He had been reading a love poem to her; that was as near as he dared come to love making; sometimes letting his voice soften and tremble a little over the tenderer passages. He was but a timid lover, and Bertha so royally cold. Suddenly glancing at her, he saw she was overcome with the heat, and had fallen asleep leaning her shapely head back against the rough bark of the tree. Her fingers loosely clasped in her sloping lap suggested perfect repose; the girlish bosom rose and fell with her still breathing, and there was an exquisite pout on her lips, as if vaguely mutinous against the hardness of her pillow. His heart was beating violently as he laid aside his book and seated himself on the bench by her side. But he dared not profane the vestal purity of such sleep as hers; he devoured her face with his eyes, but did not steal one kiss from the red lips, though there was such a sweet, mute invitation on them. But he put his arm about her and drew her toward him as gently as if she were a sleeping infant, and made her head rest on his shoulder. Then he looked down the red tinged cheeks, like the woods in autumn's tenderest mood, swept by her long, golden eyelashes, and tried to fancy she was awake, though her eyes were closed, and that she was willing her head should rest on his breast and her hair like fine threads of twisted Roman gold kiss his burning face.

But she moved in her slumber, and then her star like eyes opened and looked mute astonishment into his eager face. For one startled moment she did not move, and in sudden boldness from the liberty he had already taken he poured his passionate declarations into her ears, covering her hair and her forehead and then her cool white hands with kisses.

"You frighten me, Philip." Her quick, startled tones as she rose to her feet yet rang in his ears. She looked at him as half of a mind to run away. "I don't understand you," she said, reproachfully. The porcelain picture is just as she was then.

"Why, Bertha!" He had risen, too; but she drew back from him. "I love you. I want you for my wife."

How coldly she had looked at his flushed, excited face. He thought it was the supreme moment in his life; but it seemed to be nothing to her.

"Is that all? Why, I thought you were mad."

Ah, and the same madness burned in his soul this moment. Time could not wear it out. Shame, outrage, desolation could not kill it. He rose to his feet and pushed the tinted porcelain away from him.

Mrs. Silas Ellingsworth was all smiles and grace as Philip entered her parlor, and she shook hands with him, lingered as cordially over the greeting as if she had quite forgotten her pretty fingers had ever been on his throat. She made him take a seat and began to make conversation with him, as if she supposed he had called to see her. But suddenly she affected to be struck with an idea.

"Oh, I know why you are not more talkative, you didn't come to see me at all." She stepped to the door. "Susan, call Miss Ellingsworth."

"Miss!" Then there was no longer any room for doubt. Philip shrank at the blow she gave him. He had thought all uncertainty was gone long ago, but he found that up to this very instant he had cherished a spark of hope that Bertha had a right to the name of the man she had fled with. And she was "Miss" still. His hostess way saying something, but he did not hear it, there was such a deathly faintness about his heart.

Then there came a step in the hall, and his familiar thrill of tenderness at her coming. She lingered an instant on the threshold, an old habit of hers that gave him time to step forward and meet her.

Mrs. Ellingsworth had risen, too, and was waiting to speak. It was only tenderness in Philip Breton's eyes as he took both Bertha's hands so gently, but she said:

"Am I very much changed, then?" and a pained look flitted across her face. Philip did not answer her for a moment, he was so distressed at her interpretation of the love that made his sight misty as he gazed at her.

"Well, I suppose I am in the way," remarked the mistress of the house, with inbred vulgarity. She was smiling sweetly, but women's smiles do not always signify amiability. "I suppose," she added, letting her skirts touch her two guests as she passed out, "you want to talk over old times with Miss Ellingsworth."

Now came the last terrible assurance; Philip winced at the heartless blow, but not so much as a flash passed over Bertha's cold face. She accepted the name without even a shade of silent denial on her calm features, though it was the badge of shame for her.

"Oh, no," but he dared not look her in the face for fear she should see his anxious pity for her. "You have been ill, perhaps, but I always thought you the loveliest woman in the world."

She smiled as she let him lead her to a seat. "You always said that." Then she glanced sadly into the mirror. "But it is more pleasant to hear now, for I know I am not pretty any longer."

Could she understand that the change that had come over her radiant beauty only changed his love to make it deeper? Could she not see the new intensity of yearning in his eyes as he raised them to her face again? He longed to draw her into his arms and kiss her tired face into eternal smiles. His love had been refined into a new divineness; a love capable of all sacrifices for her; that asked no price, but would pour itself in an eternal flood against her dull indifference, if it must be; a love more pain than joy, of unutterable yearnings for what he believed she could never have for him; that would seem to grow on her unresponsiveness; that welled up the mightier for her coldness, content if hereafter it might throw a little brightness on the path her snowy feet should tread; content if she would but let him warm her cold heart with his tenderness.

"Are you glad to be at home?" he asked, gently.

"Do you call this home, with my servant its mistress?" For a moment it was Bertha, as she used to be, her anger curling her red lips and flashing new fire into her tired eyes.

"Does she insult you?"

"It is insult enough that she is my father's wife. She can not go beyond that."

"Shall you stay here alway?" asked Philip stupidly enough.

"I suppose so; where else is there?"

A wild impulse touched him; he loved her and she needed love, had he not waited long enough? But a sudden fear came into his mind and chilled his hope like a frozen fountain. She might have a child—how strange he had never thought of it before. Ah, it would be a strong love which could endure that, a baby to hang on her bosom and take her kisses, a baby with Curran's face. No, he could never bear that, anything better than that. Her sin he could forgive. Though it must linger forever in his memory, he would bury it beneath more blessed experiences. His love should hallow her, he would kiss away Curran's caresses from her lips. But if there were a child——

Philip started violently and looked at the door; he fancied he heard a sound like the pattering of infant feet. In a moment Bertha would catch to her arms her child and Curran's, and half smother it with a mother's kisses.

"Isn't that a child's voice?" he cried, rising to his feet and his eyes rested on her in a new pitiful reproach. He thought she started strangely, as if a mother's instincts stirred in her bosom.

"Oh, no; it is only Jane—I mean Mrs. Ellingsworth. What an innocent little laugh she has."

(To be Continued.)

—The literary education of women began to prevail in England in the early part of the Seventeenth century. In 1620 neither of Shakespeare's daughters could write.

—The more believers love God, the more they love one another; as the lines of a circle, the nearer they come to the center the nearer they come to each other. —*Charnock.*

—One year ago the value of the Methodist colleges and seminaries in Southern California was $1,400,000. At present their total value is $3,650,000, making an increase in one year of $2,250,000.

—If all the labor of God is to bring sons into glory, lifting them out of the abyss of evil bondage up to the rock of his pure freedom, the only worthy end of life must be to work in the same direction—to be a fellow-worker with God.—*Christian at Work.*

—The Virginia Senate has passed a bill establishing a State Normal School at the historic old William and Mary College at Williamsburg in that State. This institution, the oldest seat of learning in the country, has not been in operation for several years.

—All the training schools for nurses in Philadelphia are free. This is one profession for women that is not overcrowded and where women can earn good wages. The chief qualifications are good health, good temper, general intelligence, and a fair common school education.

ANOTHER FAMILY OUT OF TROUBLE

AND, AS A RESULT, HAPPY.

Such a remark as this will always draw the attention of every good thinking man or woman. We all desire to be out of trouble and happy, and when we read as above, our hearts join in congratulations. This is one of the many cases that our heading meets exactly:

"I, G. W. Mortley, 536½ Howard Street, have been a severe sufferer for years, and have had the best doctors in San Francisco attend me, without any results for the better. My trouble was severe attacks of pains in my back and chest; headache; loss of appetite; languid, tired feelings; skin rough and greasy, and, in fact, generally broken down in health. I purchased two bottles of your Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure, and after two weeks I find myself cured from all my ailments. My appetite is fine, my pains are gone, my skin is clear, and I can surely say I am well, and will ever thank your wonderful remedy for my health, and, in fact, my life.

Very truly yours, G. W. Mortley,
536½ Howard St., San Francisco, Cal."

He Got a Loan.

The other evening a citizen who stood at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues was asked by a stranger for a nickel to pay car fare up Michigan avenue.

"You look able to walk," was the reply.

"So I am; but I'm in a great hurry."

"It strikes me as pretty cheeky for a tramp to beg money to ride on when his legs are all right."

"My dear man, this is an exceptional case. I was up that avenue today and met a citizen who pitied my forlorn condition. He didn't have any boodle with him just then, but promised to give me fifty cents if I would meet him at the corner of Fifteenth street at 9 o'clock. It is now 8:30. I can't make it on foot. If I don't get a nickel I am gone up for that half. Please look at the case with a business eye and favor me with the loan."

He was favored, and he got on the front end of the car so as to get there seventeen feet ahead of the rear platform.—Detroit Free Press.

The Transformation Marriage Effects.

"Marriage," said Jimson, "makes quite a transformation in a girl. When she is single she is one person; when she gets married she and her husband are one person; therefore she is then only half of one person, see?"

"Oh, you're away off," said Stimson. "When she is single she is of course one person, as you say, but when she's married she becomes more than one person."

"How do you make that out?"

"When she's single she's Miss, but when she's married she's Mrs."—Boston Courier.

Slightly at Sea.

Old Gent—I don't want to settle here unless they have a good school in the place.

Pat—Be jabbers, sor, it's a foine school, but divil a bit do I think they'd take sich an ould bird as you.—Munsey's Weekly.

She Thought She Was Safe.

Judge—Your age?

Lady—Thirty years.

Judge (incredulously)—You will have some difficulty in proving that.

Lady (excitedly)—You'll find it hard to prove the contrary, as the church register which contained the entry of my birth was burned in the year 1845.—Berlin Tageblatt.

He Saw a Resemblance.

Uncle Harry had come to visit his family after a long residence in the Northwest. Taking down Algernon's tennis racket, he said:

"A'gy, my boy, that's no good. Wait till cold weather and I'll show you how to make snow shoes that'll stand travel."—Washington Capital.

Fortune's Favorites.

Corsicana, Tex., August 27, 1889.—Corsicana boasts to-day of two of the happiest men in Texas, in the persons of Messrs. John W. O'Neal and O. P. Wimberly, the lucky men who drew $15,000 each in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing of the 13th instant. Each gentleman paid $1 for the one-twentieth of ticket No. 87,835, which proved to be the number which drew the capital prize of $300,000. There was great excitement here when the *News* heralded the fact that $30,000 had been drawn in this city. Your correspondent first sought Mr. O'Neal at his restaurant and asked to see the ticket. "Uncle John," as he is familiarly called, was slow to realize his luck, but after depositing his ticket with the First National bank for collection and getting a receipt for the same he said he began to "feel like a bloated bondholder."

Mr. O. P. Wimberly, who kept a small butcher-shop here, offered to dispose of his ticket for "two bits" when he heard that O'Neal had drawn the capital prize, but no one would buy it. Imagine his surprise when he found that he also held the lucky number. He also deposited his ticket with the First National Bank for collection.

The tickets were promptly forwarded to New Orleans, the $30,000 collected and placed to the credit of the happy men, less the usual rate of exchange.

Wimberly says he will take a pleasure trip soon and when he returns home will invest a portion of his money. Mr. O'Neal says he shall buy a small farm near Corsicana and get his nephew to work and manage it, and spend his remaining days in peace and quietude.—*Galveston* (Tex.) *News*, Aug. 30.

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on application by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

A hen recently fell into a hot spring in Yellowstone Park. She laid boiled eggs for a week.

HAPPY RECOVERY.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. of Rondout, N. Y., at a time when I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my kidneys, from which I never expected to recover. My physicians said I had Bright's disease. I after I had a bad attack of Gravel. Six years ago last June—how well I remember that day—I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of the disease, and though I am over sixty years of age I am vigorous and strong, as I was in my prime. What physicians and the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made me a well woman.—Mrs. Emiline P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

The Ruling Passion—Highwayman (to pawnbroker)—Put up your hands! Pawnbroker—How much vill I git on 'em?

A DIG IN THE RIBS,

If on the right side and lower part of the diaphragm, though playfully meant and delivered, is calculated to evoke profanity from a chappy whose liver is out of order. When that region is sore and congested, pokes seem fiendish. Look at the man's countenance ere you probe him under the ribs. If his skin and eyeballs have a sallow tinge, you may infer also that his tongue is furred, his breath apt to be sour, that he has pains not only beneath his ribs, but also under the right shoulder-blade. Also, that his bowels are irregular and his digestion impaired. Instead of making a jocose demonstration on his ribs, recommend him to take, and steadily persist in taking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest anti-bilious and alterative medicine extant. Incomparable is it, also, for dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, kidney trouble, and fever and ague.

A man is known by the company he keeps away from.

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along;
"Hail the Favorite Prescription,"
How the happy voices blend.
"Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend."

Well may it be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other remedy has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. *Cures* them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a *permanent cure*. It is *guaranteed* to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.

The worst Nasal catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The dude is like an engine in that he carries a headlight.

White Elephant of Siam, Lion of England, Dragon of China, Cross of Switzerland, Banner of Persia, Crescent of Egypt, Double Eagle of Russia, Star of Chili, the Circle of Japan, Harp of Erin.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

A woman's face, whatever it be,
Will help or hinder her destiny.

Nearly every article sold is cheapened, in cost of production, at expense of quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap is *exactly* to-day what it was in 1865, *absolutely* pure, harmless and uniform. Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations.

It takes live men to make a live town. Dead men are only fit to inhabit cemeteries.

Each year finds "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, they have been *proved* reliable. *Sold only in boxes.*

One of the unpleasant facts of modern civilization is that every day is labor day with most of us.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Some bugs are creatures of a summer day, but the humbug has all seasons for his own.

OREGON, THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

DROPSY.

We call the attention of those suffering with dropsy to the fair proposition of Dr. H. H. Green & Sons in their advertisement on this page. Try them; it costs you nothing to do so.

Sick Headache

Is a very distressing affection, generally arising from stomach troubles, biliousness and dyspepsia, and we frequently find persons of both sexes subject to periodic headaches for which they can ascribe no direct cause. But the headache is a sure indication that there is something wrong somewhere, and whatever the cause Hood's Sarsaparilla is a reliable remedy for headache, and for all troubles which seem to require a corrective and regulator. It cures dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives strength to the nerves.

"I have been troubled a great deal with headache, had no appetite, no strength, and felt as mean as any one could, and be about my work. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not had headache, my food has relished, and seemed to do me good, and I have been growing stronger every day." M. A. Steinman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOSPITAL REMEDIES

THE Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
No. 2—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption. A Peerless Remedy.
No. 3—Rheumatism, Gout.
No. 4—Liver & Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Bright's Disease.
No. 5—Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia.
No. 6—Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites. A Golden Remedy.
No. 7—A Perfect Tonic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it.
No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power Impotence, an incomparable remedy.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease if CURABLE and to give permanent relief ALWAYS. Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

S. F. N. U. No. 381 New Serie No. 40

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A. BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
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JOE'S CIRCUS MONEY

A splendid Story for BOYS and GIRLS.

The story is of a hero who worked hard to earn his spending money, meeting with many trials and triumphs, and how unselfishly he spent it. How determination overcame poverty. A boy who could think how to earn money in spite of obstacles, and could act nobly, even at a loss of his own pleasure. A pure story—sent free to any boy or girl who will pay the postage—only a 2-cent stamp required.

Curtis Publishing Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD

Some years ago I was thrown from a horse in McLennan county, and received a frightful wound on one of my legs. For more than a year I was unable to walk. The wound ulcerated and refused to heal, and every one thought I would have to submit to amputation. S.S.S. was recommended, and I used it freely, and I shall never get through thanking S. S. S. for saving my leg, and restoring me to perfect health. Garland Wilson,
Palestine, Texas, July, 24, '88

Send for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return mail. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

HAZELTON BROS., AND HEMME & LONG PIANOS

Sold on Easy Installments. Also dealer in Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. CHAS. S. EATON, General Agent, 735 Market St., S. F., Cal. Send for Catalogues of Pianos and Sheet Music.

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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TRADE MARK

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by St. Jacobs Oil AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to Anyone afflicted. Dr. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N.Y.

$75.00 TO $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N.B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

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Greenback, Potash, Insecticide, Lye; also solid and powdered Caustic Soda, Sulphur, Whale Oil, Rosin, Etc., Etc., For sale by The Jackson Co., Manufacturing Agents. 104 Market St., and 3 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 205 Post Street, San Francisco.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co. Holly, Mich.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ORDER BY MAIL.

One Dozen Assorted Handkerchiefs at 50c., 75c., $1.00, or $1.50, postage paid; for Men, Ladies, and Children.

Order anything and everything you want to use, to wear, to eat or to amuse yourself or others, and it will be furnished at lowest price. Order a sample copy of the *Home Circle*, containing price list of over 3,000 articles used in families and it will be sent you free of cost. Order a few samples of dry goods to compare prices and quality with orders. Order at once it will pay you. Address,

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The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably
DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.
This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1797.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

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THE LEADING
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GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on. FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Pardee's Remedy,
The Great Cure
FOR
INDIGESTION
AND CONSTIPATION.
A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys.
A SPECIFIC FOR
Serofula, Rheumatism,
Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,
And all other blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of Dr. Pardee's Remedy taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

No medicine ever introduced in this country has met with such ready sale, nor given such universal satisfaction whenever used as that of Dr. Pardee's Remedy.

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.
SATURDAY....NOVEMBER 16 1889

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THE SWISS VINTAGE.

A Spectacle Devoid of All Poetic Gayety and Surroundings.

The winter and the vintage come on together at Villeneuve, and when the snows had well covered the mountains around, the grapes in the valley were declared ripe by an act of the Commune. There had been so much rain and so little sun that th ir ripeness was hardly attested otherwise. Fully two-thirds of the crop had blackened with blight; the imperfect clusters, where they did not hang sodden and mildewed on the vines, were small and sour. It was sorrowful to see them; and when, about the middle of October, the people assembled in the vineyards to gather them, the spectacle had none of the gayety which the poets had taught me to expect of it. These poor clusters did not

reel to earth
Purple and gushing,

but limply waited the short-hooked knife with which the peasants cut them from their stems; and the peasants, instead of advancing with jocund steps and rustic song to the sound of the lute and tabor and other convenient instruments, met in obedience to public notice duly posted about the Commune, and set to work, men, women and children alike silent and serious. So many of the grapes are harvested and manufactured in common that it is necessary the vintage shou'd begin on a fixed day, and no one is allowed to anticipate or postpone. Some cut the grapes, and dropped them into the flattish wooden barrels, which others, after mashing the berries with a long wooden pestle, bore off and emptied frothing and gurgling into big casks mounted on carts. These were then driven into the village, where the mess was poured into the presses, and the wine crushed out to the last bitter dregs. The vineyards were a scene of activity, but not hilarity, though a little way off they looked rather lively with the vintagers at work in them. We climbed to one of them far up the mountain-side one day, where the family were gathering the grapes on a slope almost as steep as a house roof, father, mother, daughter, son-in-law, big boy and big girl all silently busy together. There were bees and wasps humming around the tubs of crushed grapes in the pale afternoon sun; the view of the lake and the mountains was inspiring; but there was nothing bacchanalian in the affair, unless the thick calves of the girl, as she bent over to cut the clusters, suggested a Mænad fury. These poor people were quite songless, though I am bound to say that in another vineyard I did hear some of the children singing. It had momentarily stopped raining; but it soon began again, and the vintage went sorrowfully on in the mud. All Villeneuve smelt of the harsh juice and pulp arriving from the fields in the wagons, carts, tubs and barrels which crowded the streets and sidewalks, and in divers cavernous basements the presses were at work, and there was a slop and drip of new wine everywhere. After dark the people came in from the fields and gossiped about their doors, and the red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady rainpour. Outside of the village rose the black mountains, white at the top with their snows.

In the cafes and other public places there were placards advertising American wine-presses, but I saw none of them in use. At a farm-house near us we looked on at the use of one of the old-fashioned Swiss presses. Under it lay a mighty cake of grapes, stems and skin, crushed into a common mass, and bulges further beyond the press with each turn of the screw, while the juice ran in a little rivulet into a tub below. When the press was lifted, the grapes were seen only half crushed. Two peasants then mounted the cake, and trimmed it into shape with long-handled spades, piling the trimmings on top, and then bringing the press down again. They invited us with charming politeness to taste the juice, but their heavy boots bore evidence of too recent a visit to the cherished manure heap, and we thanked them with equal courtesy.

The grape cake, when it had yielded up its last drop, would be broken to pieces and scattered over the fields as a fertilizer. The juice would meanwhile have been placed to ferment in the tuns, twelve and thirteen feet deep, which lay in the adjoining cellar. * * * *

For weeks after the vintage people were drinking the new wine, which looked thick and whitish in the glasses, at all the cafes. It seemed to be thought a dainty beverage, but our scruples against it remained, and I can not say what its effect upon the drinkers might be. Perhaps it had properties as a "sweet, oblivious antidote" which rendered necessary the placard we saw in the cafe of the little Hotel Chillon:

Die Rose bluht,
Der Dorn der sticht;
Wer gleich bezahlt
Vergisst es nicht.

Or, in inadequate English:

The roses bloom,
The thorns they stick;
No one forgets
Who settles quick.

The relation of the ideas is not very apparent, but the lyric cry is still distinctly audible.—*William Dean Howells, in Harper's Magazine.*

—Bismarck's income is between $100,000 and $150,000 a year. He rises at noon, eats a hearty supper shortly before midnight and retires at 2 a. m.

—Lord Lansdowne's salary as Viceroy of India will be $200,000 a year.

GEMS ON MEMORANDUM.

A Habit That Has Long Been in Vogue Among Diamond Dealers.

An item appeared a few days ago announcing that Inspector Byrnes' men were looking for a young diamond broker who had obtained a large quantity of diamonds from a Maiden lane firm "on memorandum," and it was supposed had left the city with no intention of returning. To the misinformed eye of a reporter who read the item, the words "on memorandum" seemed to imply that in getting the diamonds the absconding broker had practiced some sort of fraud or deception upon the Maiden lane firm. He was somewhat surprised to learn, upon investigation, that the transaction was a perfectly regular one, and that it is the custom in the jewelers' trade for one merchant to allow diamonds or other jewels to go out to another merchant, or to a broker, for purposes of sale with no further security for their return than a "memorandum" between the parties. Sometimes this memorandum, even, is a verbal one, so that the jewels go out simply on the promise that they shall be returned.

"The custom is peculiar to our trade," said a well-known diamond merchant to a reporter the other day. "I don't believe that it prevails in other branches of business at all, or, at least, I never heard of it there. Of course, the basis of it all is simple honor and good faith. The custom is an old one, and it arose, undoubtedly, in the days when jewelers in a town were a little community by themselves and almost held their property in common. A sale by one man was regarded as a sale by all. Of course, we don't have that idea now, but you can can see how great a convenience this practice still is to the trade. A custom er comes to me and wants jewels of a certain size, quality and cut—perhaps some particular jewel that is known throughout the trade. I don't happen to have the jewels, but if I can send out and get them to show to the customer perhaps I can make a sale at once. My brother merchant must know that I am responsible and that my reputation is good for keeping my word. Yet I must say that merchants are, as a rule, careless about letting their goods go out. They seldom ask any questions, and if a man is known in the trade, and very slightly, it is the easiest thing in the world for him to borrow all the diamonds he wants. It is a singular thing, too, that so few diamonds are stolen in this way. I remember only two instances besides the one you speak of where a man who thus borrowed jewels ran off with them.

"Wholesale diamond merchants here thus place quantities of the gems in the hands of out-of-town dealers for sale. The dealer only pays for a diamond when he sells it. The wholesaler never thinks of demanding security. It's a mighty nice practice for the dealer, and the wholesale merchant has this advantage—that he can recall his jewels when he pleases. If the dealer fails the wholesaler can come right on and take away the jewels deposited. The question of the right of the wholesaler to do this has been decided in his favor by the courts. I was going to say that fully half of the so-called sales made by merchants here to out-of-town dealers are after this fashion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Some Charming Things Recently Exhibted in New York.

A novelty, useful as well as ornamental, in a pin for the hair, so arranged that any brooch with a common pin back can be fastened on and utilized for a head piece.

A jockey's cap of blue and white enamel, trimmed with gold and centered at the top with an opal, is a pretty ornament, so constructed as to be worn either as a brooch or a scarf pin.

A sweetmeats set recently seen consists of a spoon, fork and knife of silver heavily plated in gold and ornamented at the handle with small pieces of frosted silver, representing napkins.

A beautiful barrel link necklace recently placed on the market had pendent from the front five large emeralds and six rubies. A most pleasing effect was produced by setting the stones alternately.

In earings a pretty design is a triangular shaped piece of varicolored gold so worked as to represent a lady's lace handkerchief. In one corner is a smattering of very small garnets representing the initial.

A handsome scarf pin is a boot, the body of which is composed of diamonds. A heavy gold band forms a frame for the mass of stones, and projected from the heel is a small golden spur set with a garnet.

One of the handsomest match boxes as yet presented by the trade is the hoof of a small donkey, highly polished and enameled and shod with silver. On the top is a jockey's cap of silver lying between two riding whips of the same material.

A unique and useful ornament for a study table is the reader's candle. One design consists of a three foot silver rod, to which is hanging by one foot a monkey of bronze. In his right hand, which is extended, he holds a large cup-shaped leaf of gold, in which rests the candle, covered by a roseleaf shade.

A set of account books for ladies is the latest idea in expensive novelties. Four small books bound in russia leather are contained in a case of the same material, the sides of which are ornamented with peacock feathers painted and enameled in the leather. A small gold padlock holds the books secure in the case.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

ABOUT WHALEBONE.

Its Source, Its Preparation and Its Use, All Concisely Told.

How many people who read the daily papers and see ten thousand pounds of whalebone quoted sold know what process is gone through with before they use the bone for the many purposes?

Very few.

And again, many people not living in a seaport town, suppose that the bone is taken from the whale's body, which is quite a natural supposition. But such is not the fact. Whalebone, or beleen, such as is used by manufacturers, is the horny, laminated plates or blades in the mouth of the balæna, or right whale. These plates, which usually number from 340 to 360 in the mouth of a full-grown whale, are from 6 inches to 14 feet in length, and serve the purpose of retaining the small fry which compose the food of this species of whale. The whalebone is not properly bone, but bears strong resemblance to the horns of cattle, the hoofs of the horse, or the nails and hair of the human species. It is almost identical in structure with the horn of the rhinoceros. Three kinds are distinguished in commerce, though there is but little difference in quality: The Greenland, the South Sea and the Northwest Coast bone. It is used for the ribs and stretchers of umbrellas and parasols, for stays, brushes, whip-handles, the manufacture of haircloth, for hats and bonnets, canes and a thousand and one other articles. The rather high price has led the inventive mind to try and discover a substitute for whalebone, but only in the case of steel, which is now largely used for umbrellas, has any one succeeded in finding a substitute, and it is greatly doubted if ever a substitute can be found which will equal it for certain uses to which it is put.

The process gone through before the manufacturer gets the bone is interesting. In the first place after the whale is captured, a number of men are lowered in the creature's mouth and the bone cut out and hoisted on the deck of the craft. After a good washing in water, some times the decks being flooded for this purpose, it is stowed below and landed at San Francisco upon the completion of the vessel's cruise. If it is Arctic or Japan bone and is owned by San Francisco merchants it is stowed in their warehouses and made ready for the market, and if it is owned by New Bedford merchants it is shipped East by rail.

A reporter visited the storeroom of one of our whaling merchants recently and found four men busily engaged in cleaning the bone and getting it ready for the market. All the men were scraping pieces of bone with an instrument which resembles the blade of a single meat chopper. When the bone is taken from the whale's mouth it is covered with a soft gummy coating, which is only partly removed by washing. It is this gum which is scraped off upon its arrival here, the process being called cleaning. Four men can clean from 500 to 1,000 pounds of the material a day.

After a certain number of slabs are cleaned, it is tied up in bundles of from 20 to 25 pieces, the idea being to get a uniform weight for each bundle. A bundle of Arctic bone is made to weigh about 80 pounds, a bundle of Japan or Okhotsk Sea 75 pounds and the South Sea is put up in 55 pound bundles.

Different shipowners may have different styles of putting up bone, but it will not vary much from that described above. When a bundle is scraped and tied up it is put away, unless it has an immediate sale. If it becomes damp from being kept any length of time it becomes mouldy and has to be scraped again.

The longest bone is in the center of the whale's head and tapers down to the nib end and to the throat, forming a kind of triangle. The bone at the throat is thinner than in any other part of the head. While the length of the longest pieces of bone is rarely over fourteen feet, whales have been captured which yielded bone nineteen feet in length, and many slabs have been kept by vessel owners as mementoes.

One piece of whalebone captured in 1838 by the Nantucket ship Lucy Ann is now in the possession of C. J. R. Carson, who has placed it with his collection. It is, notwithstanding its age, well preserved, and has the scenes of a whaling voyage scratched upon it in very fair shape.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Discovered His Charm.

An Englishman who had traveled some distance in a stage coach was met by a friend, who asked:

"How did you enjoy the ride?"

"Oh, it was glorious!"

"I saw that you had a companion."

"Yes; charming fellow; don't recall now of what his charm consists, but he is very, very agreeable, nevertheless."

"You mean that fellow who came over with you in the stage?" some one asked.

"Yes."

"His name is Jones. He's deaf and dumb."

"Aw, well," the Englishman replied, "that explains his charm."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Overheard in large jewelry establishmen: Salesman—"Yes, madam, this is intaglio." Fashionable Purchaser—"Oh, yes, I see; was she one of those mythological characters?"—*N. Y. Truth.*

BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

HEREDITARY HEREDITY.

An honest Indian, who had been among the white men long enough to learn how to shave his fellow men, within the pale of the law, opened a barber shop out in Cheyenne. Somebody, probably not a clergyman, hung a sign up over his door, the first night, which read, "Superfluous hair removed while you wait." And all next day the patient barber wondered why nobody came near his shop except a bald headed policeman who loitered behind a tree box over the way.

NEMESIS WILL GET AFTER 'EM.

A teacher of a cooking school out in Pittsburg made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide last Thursday. Ah dear, the stings and lashings of an awakened conscience, goading a mind burdened with the guilt of human suffering, must be something terrible.

RUNNING AWAY FROM TEMPTATION.

First Citizen—There comes Longjaw; let's go across the street and turn down the alley before he sees us. Second Citizen—Why, I thought you were great friends? First Citizen—So we are, now; but he has a new story about his 4-year-old boy. [Exeunt omnes, on the dead run.]—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

It Makes a Difference.

"Isn't that a shame?" he exclaimed as he halted between the circus parks and pointed from one to the other.

"What?"

"Why, the way the grass is burned up. It's curious how the city neglects its own property. Some one ought to be ashamed of himself."

"Yes. You own a place up the avenue?"

"I do."

"I was past there the other day, and I noticed that you hadn't a live spear of grass left. It has all burned out for the want of a few feet of hose and a little attention. It's curious how some people neglect their own property!"

"Ahem!"

"Good morning!"—Detroit Free Press.

He Misunderstood.

The Young Woman (on top platform of Eiffel tower)—Doesn't it seem strange to you, Mr. Spoonamore, that so little oscillation is noticeable up here?

The Young Man (eagerly)—Not at all, Miss Ethel. I have no doubt there is a great deal of it indulged in up here, but it can't be seen from below. The elevation is too great. And now, Miss Ethel, you will, I am sure—you will pardon——

The Young Woman (arresting his forward movement by a freezing look)—I said oscillation, Mr. Spoonamore—not osculation. (After a depressing silence)—I think, Mr. Spoonamore, it is time for us to descend.—Chicago Tribune.

Had Got Back.

Collector—Is Mr. Slowpay in?

Landlady—No, sir.

"I called five weeks ago, and you said he had gone to Long Branch for a month. Hasn't he got back yet?"

"Yes, sir; he's back."

"Then where is he?"

"In the poor house."—New York Weekly.

She Knew.

Omaha Papa—So you are going to marry, are you, my son? I presume the young lady you are to wed knows all about housework and looking after the wants of a family?

Omaha Youth—Well, you just bet she does. I wish you could see a cotton batting dog she made last week, and some butterflies she painted on velvet.—Omaha World.

The Modern Annie Laurie.

"Her brow was like the snow drift,
Her neck was like the swan,
And her face it was the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on."
But she went to the beach for bathing,
And her fair complexion's spoiled!
Her checks are tanned and her nose is red
As a lobster when its boiled.
—Boston Courier.

Crushed.

Mr. Banklurk (at the close of the game)—What do you think of me as ball player, Miss Minnie?

Miss Minnie—I think you'd make a splendid swimmer.

Mr. Banklurk—A swimmer? Why so?

Miss Minnie—You strike out so beautifully, you know.—New York Sun.

"Of Two Evils, Choose the Lesser."

Mrs. Lumkins—Joshua, I am going to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled out. You mind the baby while I'm gone.

Mr. L. (jumping for his hat)—Say, you mind the baby, and I'll go and get a tooth pulled, you know.—New York Sun.

Social Triumphs.

Miss Gotham—Does Mary Minkum, who went to school with me, move in the best society in Chicago?

Mrs. Lakeside (of Chicago)—Dear me, yes. All of her husbands have been pork packers.—New York Weekly.

A Prize Catch.

Mrs. Prudent—But do you think he's a good catch?

Miss Eager—Well, I should rather think he is! He's the captain of a baseball club and gets $5,000 a season for standing behind the bat.—Life.

A Thing to Have Left Unsaid.

Miss Northcote (who has been beaten at tennis)—I am afraid I don't take defeat gracefully.

Mr. Longshot—Oh, yes, you always do.—Burlington Free Press.

Bright Boy.

Indignant Guest (after climbing six flights of stairs)—Why, the clerk promised me a room on the second floor.

Bell Boy—Yes, sir, second floor from the top.—Hotel Mail.

His Rough Diamond.

The Bride—Oh, mamma, how can I—how can I leave you?

Mrs. Pelbinder—Reginal' d' Coarsey Biddell, you wanter remember that if Selindy asks fer four pieces of punkin pie at dinner, she's been used to it an's got to hev it. Take her off now afore I blubber.—Judge.

Social Amenities.

Clara (patronizingly)—It is a good plan for a person in society to try, at least, to look wise.

Debutante—True! But don't you sometimes find it hard to do so?—Drake's Magazine.

An Adequate Cause.

Ed—I have a pain in my ear.

Ned—Ah! Been talking to yourself.—Exchange.

IMPORTANCE OF REST.

Suggestions Which May Prove Helpful to Many Weary Women.

But how obtain rest with a family of children? With means so limited, the strictest economy must be practiced. "Why, were the days twice as long," you plead, "I could fill every moment with things necessary to be done!"

Yes, seemingly true. But ever remember you are choosing between an overworked, ailing body, and a healthy one; between a happy, cheerful disposition, and a worn, fretful one.

When a member of the household is sick, demanding constant care, we realize, as at no other time, that we *can* slight our work, reducing it to a minimum, and still maintain a fair state of order and comfort. A person who has not learned to slight work (and be assured there is "knack" about it) has missed one of the "degrees" of our noble "order!"

We can obtain time to favor ourselves when necessary, not only by *slighting* our work, but also by change of occupation and surroundings. The woman who (from morn till night) drudges about her house, in her everyday work dress, does great injustice to herself and family. How refreshing and restful would she find a partial sponge bath, the combing of her hair, and the fresh afternoon dress with her clean white apron! My sister, incorporate this in the list of your daily Christian duties! If possible, lop down for a few moments each day on the bed or lounge; if you but "lose yourself" it will prove a rest.

Take your sewing or mending into the cool parlor of a hot afternoon (do not mind the litter), where you will see new things, or on the porch, or under the shade of the maples, but don't "hive" yourself in the very identical corner, in the same chair, to look out of the very same window pane that you have for the last twenty or thirty years! Let your work lie in your lap while you take from the stand, which I trust you always have handy with a few choice books and papers, and read a soulful, inspiring poem, a humorous article, or the ever-varying news of the day. Take the children for a drive or walk, run into the home of a congenial friend for a few moments, and take in an occasional picnic or excursion. If a mother, with children about you, devote a part of the evenings, at least, to social enjoyment with them; let your voice mingle with theirs in merriment and song; retouch the organ or piano for their pleasure, and be assurd the memory and influence of such an evening will be deeper and more hallowed to them than if spent in making them the most elaborate and beautiful garments that must "perish with the using," while *you* will certainly renew your youthful feelings by forgetting for the time, the cares and burdens of maturer years. We must make the most of life as it passes—take our toll of rest and pleasure, as we grind at our daily tasks, or we will never get it.

The miser who starves and pinches himself, cherishing the hope of enjoying his competence in some "sweet bye and bye," is no more deceived than the woman who "slaves herself to death" for a series of years, expecting to take all her rest and comfort when "the farm, or little cottage is paid for," for in both instances, not only the desire, but the power to rest and enjoy, is gradually but surely lost. Bodily rest does not always bring mental rest. Ladies with plenty of leisure are often eaten up with anxiety; they fear this and dread that, and quite lose their balance if they have no perplexing problem to deal with! Such cases it is difficult to prescribe for, the patient being so sure matters *will* go wrong unless she constantly thinks and worries about them.

A friend whose lot had been one of unusual sorrow and bitterness, but who was always serene and happy, once jovially explained her case to me by saying: "I have learned to shed my troubles as a duck's back does water." Another friend, a writer, said: "When any thing disagreeable happens, I at once endeavor to smother the recollection of it by giving my whole mind to the plot for a story or novelette, and I am generally victorious; so you see, I not only save myself unhappiness, but actually turn the ugly thing into account."

"Care admitted as a guest did not master" in these cases, for these women had the coveted power, so rare in this busy, bustling world, of keeping their minds in a restful state.

"Give us a rest!"—*Estelle Mendell, in Good Housekeeping.*

GENERAL.

—A Pennsylvania young man recently married a girl who had refused him eighteen times.

—A new play has been written called "The Telegraph Messenger," and all the funny men are saying at once that it will never get there.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Governor Lee has approved a charter passed by the Virginia Legislature authorizing the erection in Fredericksburg of a Masonic Temple as a memorial of the character of George Washington, who was made a Mason in Lodge 4 at that place on August 4, 1753.

—An Englishman, traveling in the West, stopped at a wayside inn; there came a thunder storm, and the Englishman, surprised that a new country should have reached such perfection in these meteorological manufactures, said to a bystander: "Why, you have very heavy thunder here." "Well, yes," replied the man, "we do, considering the number of inhabitants."

CHINESE GAMBLERS.

Some of the Outlandish Superstitions Entertained by Them.

Chinese gamblers are more superstitious than the mass of their countrymen. All colors, save white, are carefully avoided by the owners in the walls and decorations of their gambling-rooms. White, the color of mourning and of the robes worn by the spirits of the dead, always considered inauspicious, is associated with the idea of losing money, and is believed to bring bad fortune to their patrons, with corresponding gains to themselves. Even the inscriptions to the tutelary god are always written upon white paper, and white candles are burned before his shrine instead of the red ones ordinarily used. Gamblers on the way to play fan tan will turn back if any one jostles them or they happen to come in contact with any obstruction. If a player's hand encounters another's as he lays his stake on the table he will not put his money on the number toward which he was reaching. Gamblers refrain from reading books before playing, and books are not regarded with favor in gambling houses from the word "She"—book—sounding like "She"—to lose money. All inauspicious words are avoided. Thus the almanac, "Hung she," is always called "Gut sing," through unwillingness to utter the ominous "She." This book is of daily use among gamblers, for in its calendar of lucky and unlucky days there is special mention of the days favorable for playing, and, besides, it always contains a dream-book, and they attach much importance to the interpretation of dreams.

Many devices are resorted to in order to divine the winning numbers in the boc hop bu. Some players dot the tickets at random, with the eyes closed; others outline with the dots an auspicious character, or mark such characters as, when read in succession, will form a happy sentence. A young child or a stranger is often asked to mark tickets. At times the player will visit some shrine, or "Kwan te"—the god of war—the divinity generally worshiped by the Chinese in America, and burn candles and incense and mock money before his pictures, kneel and throw the divining sticks, a box of which containing eighty sticks, marked with the characters of the lottery-ticket, is usually kept at the shrine for the use of gamblers. As many sticks are allowed to fall as the gambler desires to play numbers. The gamblers do much to keep alive the traditions and religious ceremonies of their native country. The winner of a large sum of money frequently contributes liberally to the support of the local shrine, and subscription books for the erection and maintenance of the temples in San Francisco, and even in China, may be seen in the shops connected with the gambling houses in Eastern American cities. The shrine in Philadelphia, to which many of the resident Chinamen resort at the season of the New Year, was built by a man who won $500 in the boc hop bu, and hoped by it to propitiate the god to whom he attributed his good fortune.

Among the questions asked at the New Year's pilgrimage to the temple, is whether the worshiper will be fortunate at play during the year. The worship of "Kwan te" by the gamblers is regarded as presumptuous by the more intelligent, as by them it is not thought he looks with favor upon illegal practices. One of the lower gods is believed to be a more appropriate object for their adoration, and in the fan tan cellars a tablet is invariably erected to the lord of the land, the tutelary spirit, who is supposed to rule the household ghosts, and whose worship, no doubt, shares an antiquity as great as the institution of the game itself.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ACTUATING MOTIVE.

Why People Make Desperate Efforts to Keep Up Appearances.

Some hypocrisy there may be in keeping up appearances. The last sacrifices may be made to keep up the parlor with a show of well-doing, while the kitchen may be a pig-pen. A tasteful, rather expensive, cloak or gown may hide unclean and tattered clothing beneath. An improvident family manages to maintain a carriage with some show before the community, while the debts of the family would more than eat up its possessions if some way were not devised to evade the sheriff. Grocers and other merchants are laid under contribution to help maintain families beyond their actual means. The man who piles up fire-wood will take pains to place the sticks with the sawed edges outward, that the the front surface of the pile may appear well.

This may all be hypocrisy, in great or small degree; but, after all, it means something deeper. People do not love to be hypocrites, unless we except the few Uriah Heeps. There is no amusement in deceiving every body but yourself for the sake of deceit alone. Beneath all this are more ultimate actuating motives. Respectability is aimed at, because it is a good thing; well-doing is assumed because it is desirable. The handsomest garment is placed in sight because beauty is one of the great additions to modern life. "Assume a virtue if you have it not," said Hamlet. So, in our age, when well-doing is not universal, when elegance and beauty and luxury are not common to all, their ownership is pretended; and they will contiene to be assumed until that day when we shall all give up the pursuit of ideals, or be honestly satisfied with our efforts to attain them.—*Good Housekeeping.*

RACCOON AND SKUNK.

A Close Observer of the Two Creatures Talks About Their Habits.

Though careless observers might not see any considerable resemblance in the raccoon to the bear, yet it may not be improperly called a little bear with a long tail. The raccoon is omnivorous. It eats flesh of any kind, preying upon small birds and animals, when it can catch them, and sometimes making destructive forays into the poultry-yard. It devours birds' eggs whenever within reach, procuring the eggs of wood-peckers by thrusting its paws into their holes. It also watches turtles when depositing their eggs in the sand, and, upon their departure, digs them up. This animal is fond of fish and displays remarkable dexterity in capturing them with its fore paws. It is also a most successful frog hunter, and may be frequently tracked along the little streams where it has been searching for frogs, crawfish, water snails and dead mussels. In summer, frogs often form a large portion of its food, when some species leave the water and therefore are easily caught. Insects are eaten to some extent, as are slugs and snails. It also feeds largely upon various vegetables in summer; and its particular fondness for green corn is well known to every farmer. When this grain is in the milk, a visit may be expected, if the home of the raccoons happens to be near the field; and, indeed, they will sometimes travel a mile or two to obtain a feast of their favorite food. They pull down the stalks, or break off the ears, and tearing open the husks, gnaw off the juicy kernels, generally destroying far more than they eat. They do not carry the corn away. In winter they will occasionally eat the ripened grain, and have been known to visit open corncribs for that purpose. They are also said to eat acorns and to gnaw through pumpkins to procure the seeds. Probably, like the bear, they feed more or less on berries. In confinement, they are exceedingly fond of sugar.

The raccoon exhibits a roving disposition, and the males, in summer, frequently change their places of abode. Its usual retreat is in a hollow tree, and it never digs for itself, though in the forest as well as on the prairie it will occupy the deserted burrows of other animals, and even rear its progeny in such habitations. From three to six young are produced. These grow rather slowly, but are active and make pleasant pets. They exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence, and their monkey-like tricks are very amusing. Though the raccoon is chiefly nocturnal it is sometimes found feeding in cornfields by day. I once observed one with its head and shoulders thrust out of a hole in a large hickory tree, in which position, if undisturbed, it would remain for hours, enjoying the sunshine. This mammal uses its paws with great facility as hands, always holding objects in both at once, but not commonly using them while eating. Its hearing is remarkably acute, and it seems to depend more upon this sense as a protection from danger than other animals of this class.

The skunk, unlike the raccoon, is very slow of foot, but, nevertheless, succeeds in overtaking many small animals. It feeds upon the lesser mammals, young birds, eggs, reptiles and insects, sometimes even capturing rabbits by pursuing them into their holes. I have often followed the skunk in the woods, where it had taken the track of a rabbitt, like the mink, and once observed where one had dragged the body through the snow to its burrow. It is a large feeder, and, owing to the large number of insects and meadow mice it destroys, is probably of sufficient service to the farmer to atone for its occasional attacks on the poultry; though, when it has once found its way to the poultry yard or hen-roost, its destruction of fowls and eggs is very great. The skunk prefers a dry, hilly, and, if accessible, a rocky locality. It digs readily, and excavates burrows for its habitation. I have opened its burrows and found that it digs a hole five to ten feet long and a foot or two below the surface; at the end a large chamber is excavated, and in this a soft nest of grass is placed. — *Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Visiting-Card Scrap-Books.

Some of the ladies of Washington save the visiting-cards they receive and paste them in scrap-books for preservation as souvenirs. They are quite pleasant mementos of Washington life, particularly if the collection contains the names of the society belles and the statesmen one is continually reading about in the newspapers. A Senator's wife or any lady of social prominence usually gets a little bowlful of cards at every reception, but they are often duplicates, and the sum total for the season will not be more than three or four hundred, for that is about the number of habitual callers at the capital. I know of a lady now spending her thirteenth season in Washington who has preserved the card of every person that has called upon her during this entire time. They fill half a dozen large scrap-books and are several thousand in number.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Rev. Yazaro Motara, a Japanese, from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, preached recently to a large congregation at the Methodist Church in Westminster, Md.

—In the new periodical, Baby, Mme. Vaquelin says that French children keep very bad hours, feed irregularly, eat every thing and are washed but once a week.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

A few years ago a certain member of the Legislature was appointed on a committee to visit the State University at Berkeley, examine and report upon the condition of the departments for the teaching of physical sciences, agriculture, mining and the mechanic arts. This member took especial pains to gain as much information about these departments of the University as possible; and afterward addressed the Assembly at some length upon the subject, and in unison with the other members of the Committee, urged that a liberal appropriation of money be made in favor of said departments. The money was granted without opposition.

Very recently the person alluded to was forced to spend a few weeks at San Francisco, and went to the University to see how the money he had urged the Legislature to give had been used. If all sums taken from the State Treasury had been as wisely and as honestly used as this, no word would ever have been heard of legislative corruption.

The mining departments at Freiberg, Germany; and at Columbia and other colleges in our own country are famed the world over for their excellence. At Berkeley there are better apparatus; better facilities for all kinds of experiments and for imparting instruction in this branch of study, than at any, or all of these noted schools. The excellence of the Berkeley school and the high order of instruction and thoroughness of training and studies are freely admitted in Europe and our own Eastern States. The Professor who presides over this department, Samuel B. Christy, is not only a skillful scientist, but is also a fine linguist; he has translated some valuable works from other languages into English, and has written papers on subjects investigated by himself that are highly valued in Europe and in our own country. The value to our own State of the instruction and training given in this department of the University are of incalculable value, and are only beginning to be felt.

Professor A. Wendell Jackson presides over the department where instruction is given in the nature and characters of all kinds of rocks and minerals. No class of studies could be of greater value to such a State as ours. Millions of dollars are being spent in buildings; and in this department all the known building stones of the State are tested to ascertain their strength; the effect upon them of such acids as are usually found in the atmosphere of large cities, and other facts that determine the value of building stones. The crystallization of all kinds of rocks is also most thoroughly studied; so that graduates from the school are able on seeing a piece of rock to at once determine its kind and approximate its value. Professor Jackson is a recognized authority in our own country and in Europe on the branches he teaches. The studies pursued in this department fit the students for entering upon the work of discovering and most effectually developing all the mineral resources of our own State, and other countries as well.

In scientific agriculture Professor Eugene Hilgard is regarded as one of the highest authorities and best teachers living. His labors and investigations have been worth millions of dollars to California. Right here, in Owens Valley, we have proof of the worth of his labor and ability. Before the work of building the Eastside canal was begun samples of the soil proposed to be irrigated were sent to him for examination. He made a careful analysis of the samples and informed the projectors of the canal what the soils were best suited to produce. But for this report by Professor Hilgard the Eastside canal would not have been built. The wine yield of the State is already worth millions of dollars, and is yearly increasing in value. The labors of Professor Hilgard have been, and are of the utmost value to this great interest. The students taught in this department of the University go forth from it thoroughly fitted to engage in those labors upon which, above all others, not only the comfort and happiness, but the very existence of mankind depends.

The department of Mechanical Engineering is presided over by Professor F. G. Hesse. This department is furnished with the necessary machinery for giving the most thorough instruction in the working of wood and iron; and students are prepared to go from the college and begin their career as machinists or engage in other mechanic arts. Mechanical drawing is also thoroughly taught, and also the qualities and strength of all materials used in the mechanic arts, so that a graduate is prepared not only to do actual work with his hands, but also to conduct foundries, machine shops or other works, if he has executive ability. Every practical man will appreciate the value of this department of the University.

Professor John Le Cont is regarded as one of the greatest living authorities on the physical sciences. For his investigations he has been honored by the great colleges of our own country and of Europe. Many of his lectures and reports are translated into different languages and are studied the world over. His department is furnished with the finest instruments needed in teaching the physical sciences. At present Professor Le Cont has leave of absence for one year and is traveling; in the mean time that department is very ably conducted by Professor Slate. Professor Le Cont is over seventy years old, and though as much devoted to study as he ever was, yet his strength is not so great.

The very important department of Geology is presided over by Professor Joseph Le Cont, who is considered one of the greatest authorities on that subject that lives. His lectures when reported are eagerly sought in all countries, and are translated into different languages. It is a high privilege that no one who can go to Berkeley should miss of being permitted to listen to a lecture by Joseph Le Cont.

In all of the departments named the studies are of a high order and demand very close attention and unfailing diligence on the part of the students. For this reason these departments are not so largely attended as the more popular studies of languages, philosophy and literature. It is certain, however, that men who know how valuable and necessary those studies are in order to promote the welfare of mankind and to carry on the work of civilization, will attach more value to them than to branches of study that are regarded merely as elegant or graceful; and will be far more willing to appropriate money for the teaching of the former than the latter. Any attempt to make the practical and really necessary departments of the University subordinate to the merely graceful; or to promote the latter at the expense of the former, would at once be resented by the people through their representatives in the Legislature. It was a great pleasure to the person who had urged that money be given to the University to see how well and wisely it had been used; the State has a right to be proud of its great school.

When a citizen of Inyo county goes to San Francisco or any other place west of the mountains, he cannot fail to be impressed with the indifference of the people there to this part of the State, and their utter ignorance of the extent of California east of the mountains and its resources. If Inyo county were a part of Nevada the great valley of Owens river would have state aid for its development and settlement, and all possible effort would be made to inform the world of its soil and climate and induce settlers to come here. Under such stimulus more improvement and increase of values would be effected in five years than under present conditions will be made in fifty. No citizens are more loyal to California than the people of Inyo county; but our loyalty need not and should not make us blind to facts. Separated as we are politically from the State of Nevada, all the important improvements yet made in our county we owe to Nevada men and Nevada money. The boundaries fixed by nature take precedence and in the end govern over all artificial boundaries. We are too far from San Francisco, and nature has placed the mighty and eternal barrier of the Sierra Nevada mountains to divide us forever, so that profitable intercourse between our country and that great City is forever impossible. The people of Inyo would be very reluctant to cease to be Californians, but the future may develop changes that may leave us the name we love, yet give us other political relations better suited to our geographical situation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE NO. 28.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Ordinance No. 22, which was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on February 10th, 1888, and which said Ordinance No. 22 is recorded in ordinance Book "B" on pages 44 et seq. is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State when sold by the producer thereof and except such as are sold by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax-Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax-Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

FIRST CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay pay a license of $9 per quarter.

SECOND CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

THIRD CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 24 days from its passage.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-four days.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California.
[SEAL.] Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 28, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meetiag of said Board, on November 8th, 1889, by the following vote: Ayes—J. D Harger, Seth G. Sneden, E. Robinson, J. J. Stewart and J. C. Eddy. Noes.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of said Board of Supervisors.
(SEAL.) Attest: P. H. MACK,
n16 3i Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept-tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On S&N & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

PRUNING, BUDDING, GRAFTING, transplanting and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, vines, shade and ornamental trees. Having many years experience in the best fruit and vine districts of Italy and France, I am familiar with the most successful methods practiced in those countries; methods that are the result of centuries of experiment. Address,
d-15tf ANGELO ROSSI, Lone Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE
BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.
BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence o posite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:
Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profits is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business rises up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	11 00 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton.....	11 30 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	1 25 a. m	3 10 p. m
Hawthorne	5 05 p. m.	11 25 a. m.
Luning	6:25 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	7:35 p. m.	9 05 a. m
Belleville.....	8 45 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 9:20 p. m	Lv. 7:10 a. m
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	8 10 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11 40 a m	1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1:50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord.....	2:35 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m
Keeler.....	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING.
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.....1889

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

U. G. Clark vs. Constance Veigne appeal from Justice Court. Motion to dismiss sustained and appeal dismissed.

The Georgia Minstrels are here.

A late quotation for bar silver is 95¼.

Miss Wimberly, of Lone Pine, has gone to Candelaria.

Last Tuesday Mr. L. P. Springstead left Bishop for Seattle; he does not intend to return.

Mr. W. B. Hutchings has sold his saloon in Bishop to Mr. Jeff. Jones; the price was $2,500.

Mr. P. W. Forbes came down from Bishop on Monday, and has been attending to law business.

H. H. Spears passed through Independence on Friday morning with an eight horse team, bound for Mojave.

A good deal of beef, butter, hay, grain and poultry is being sent north by rail from Bishop; the mining camps take it.

It is confidently asserted by those who are in a position to know, that Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad will be pushed through at once.

Mr. Foster went north on Tuesday's train. He had been examining mines at Cerro Gordo, Darwin, Panamint and other places for some time past.

Mr. A. Dell and Mr. B. Peeler, of Bishop, passed through Independence on Thursday with a band of horses. The animals are all intended for carriage horses.

Mr. C. L. Rockwood arrived at Independence last Monday from San Francisco. He is a Civil Engineer in the United States service and is likely to be in the county a week or two longer.

Mr. P. H. Mack, County Clerk, started for San Francisco last Tuesday morning on official business for the county. Mr. Alexander Clark will attend to the business in the Clerk's office during his absence.

Brick of first-class quality can be had at any station of the C. & C. road in Owens Valley at $21 per thousand in car load lots; less than five thousand and more than one thousand $24 per thousand. Address, Knapp, Laws & Co., Hawthorne, Nev.

Right on the heels of the news that the wonderful filly Sunol had lowered the three-year-old record to 2:10¼, came the word that Senator Stanford had sold her to Robert Bonner of New York. The prices is not stated, but it is safe to say that it is a very large sum.

Mr. Claussen, of Bishop, will build a brick chimney in the Court House. Since the house was built there has been trouble with the flues; they would not draw and when fires were kindled the rooms were kept full of smoke. Now a radical cure is expected.

One of the best known firms in the Jewelry trade on the Pacific Coast is that of Frederick, Virginta City. Mr. H. Frederick, a representative of this house, is now making a tour of Owens valley with a stock of goods that everybody should see. It is a pleasure to look at the very beautiful jewelry and watches that Mr. Frederick will show, and no one need buy if they do don't want to do so.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

A Good Work

Mr. De La Matyr has put a neat and substantial fence about the M. E. Church and grounds. He did all the work, including digging post holes and setting posts, and carpenter work with his own hands. The Church and grounds really belong to the town, and it should be matter of common interest to see that the property is cared for thoroughly. Mr. De La Matyr is a worker without the Church as well as within it; he believes that the Church should set an example of neatness and thrift as well as of moral excellence.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday—to-morrow— the M. E. Church at Independence will be dedicated. Sunday school will be apened at 10 o'clock a. m., instead of 11 o'clock, the usual hour. Rev. E. Vandeventer, Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, will address the school. At 11 o'clock the dedicatory services will begin, conducted by Mr. Vandeventer, who will be assisted by Rev. E. McEvers and Rev. J. H. De La Matyr. These services will be very interesting and impressive; all who attend will be pleased that they did so, and those who may not will afterward regret it.

Cure for Bloat in Cattle.

Editor Independent:—The following, which I take from one of my bee-papers, may not be generally known, and will no doubt be of value to many cattle owners.

"Take a billet of wood, 1¼ to 2 inches in diameter (round is preferable), and 18 to 20 inches long. Tie a stout cord to each end; force it back into the animal's mouth, and tie the cords to the horns; if it should be without horns, put a strap around the neck to tie to. This prevents the animal from closing the gullet, and the gas will rush out of the mouth with a sound that can be heard for some distance. In severe cases it is well to give half a pint of melted lard after the bloat is gone."

Many instances are quoted wherein this simple remedy has been used with great success.—[Ed.

I presume there is no essential difference between alfafa bloat and clover bloat, and the remedy will probably prove as efficient here as in the East. If by publishing this I may save some suffering animals from a painful death, and their owners from anxiety and loss, I shall feel amply paid for my trouble.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.

Independence, Cal., Nov. 11th, 1889.

BIG PINE NOTES.

Eds. Independent:—We know not of news of wide-spread importance at present; but thought that a little "local talk" from here may interest some of your readers.

THE BORAX MINES.

The company now operating the extensive borax mines in Saline Valley have quite a large force of men employed. Two 10-horse teams—those of John Schober and J. H. Smith—are kept constantly engaged in hauling borax from the works to Alvord; and, returning, well loaded with supplies for the Borax fields. We are informed that the company will soon pipe water, quite a distance, to the reduction works.

ENJOYMENT, ETC.

The phrase "Big Pine against the world," is more than convincing, as this village has, at least, active business life, more parties, more sociables and more real unalloyed fun than it has been our fortune to find in a long time. However, we refrain from giving details in all of these matters as it would occupy too much of your space. It is understood that *the* coming event is to be a Grand Ball in the new school house (should it be completed for the same) on Thanksgiving night, the 28th inst. Should the new house not be ready, the ball will take place at the Crocker Hotel at said time. The proceeds are to be expended in the purchase of a bell for the new school building. The several committees have been appointed and arrangements are now under way for a "grand time." Contractor Wonacott, with a large force of men, has already commenced work on said building.

PERSONALS.

Miss Minnie Uhlemeyer, sister of our worthy J. P., W. H. Uhlemeyer, started for her former home, in St. Louis, M., on Saturday last.

A few days since, L. Payson and Antone Cunha left for their mines—each well laden with provisions and mining materials.

Mr. J. G. Mitchell and family, formerly of Esmeralda county, Nev., have come to live among us.

All join hands these days in hauling and storing our winter's wood. We are busy; so adieu.

WANDERER.

POLL AND HOSPITAL TAXES.

The following is a list of those who stand charged with Poll and Hospital taxes.

Brown, Jas H	1	$ 6 00
Bragle, C D	1	6 00
Brooks, Mr & Mrs R F	1	6 00
Birchim, J G W	1	6 00
Blaisdell, F P	1	6 00
Bush, M	1	6 00
Baxter, John	2	12 00
Bodle, John	1	6 00
Boyd, Wm	1	6 00
Claussen, J W	1	6 00
Collins, A O	3	18 00
Case, L	1	6 00
Clark, J W	1	6 00
Divas, Juan	1	6 00
Dias, Joe (Indian)	1	6 00
Diaz, Rafael est of	2	12 00
Dodge, John	1	6 00
Densmore, S A & EE	2	12 00
Drake, Geo L	1	6 00
Enloe, Enoch	1	6 00
Enos, W S	3	18 00
Ferry, Chas	1	6 00
Garretson, C W	1	6 00
Gilbert, Nathan	1	6 00
Goodale, T J	1	6 00
Hilton, Richard	2	12 00
Hutchings, W B	1	6 00
Horton, J M	1	6 00
Hall, Samuel	1	6 00
Hutchinson, T K	2	12 00
Halverson, Albert	1	6 00
Hines, J	1	6 00
Hall, Geo	1	6 00
Hunter, W E	1	6 00
Kinney, Geo	2	12 00
Lamar, Walter A	1	6 00
Lamar, J B Jr	1	6 00
Laird, J W P	1	6 00
Mates, C H	1	6 00
Mullane, John	1	6 00
McCarty, Jas	1	6 00
McLaren, D R	1	6 00
McLaren, Wm	2	12 00
McCown, John	1	6 00
McCrosky, W G Jr	2	12 00
McAfee, A G	1	6 00
McLeod, M S	1	6 00
McClure, J M	1	6 00
McGann, Mr & Mrs P	1	6 00
Olds, David	1	6 00
Powers, William	1	6 00
Parsons, C H	1	6 00
Powers, E W	2	12 00
Poleta Gold Mn'g Co	1	6 00
Robinson, H J	1	6 00
Roberts, S P	1	6 00
Reynolds, E J & J E	2	12 00
Russell, W H	1	6 00
Reynolds, F J	1	6 00
Smith Bros	3	18 00
Silva, Frank	1	6 00
Smith, Thos H	3	18 00
Smith, J H estate of	1	6 00
Smith, Mrs Eliza	1	6 00
Saylor, Mrs N	1	6 00
Skinner, J V	1	6 00
Strohmeyer, Fred	1	6 00
Skinner, Chas A	1	6 00
Smale, Wm	1	6 00
Sais, A E	1	6 00
Turner, J S	1	6 00
Tracey, Bros	2	12 00
Wilson, John	1	6 00
Watterson, Wm	1	6 00
Welch, E H	1	6 00
Wonacott, Chas	1	6 00
White, John	1	6 00

The Tax Collector wishes to call attention to the fact, that unless Poll and Hospital taxes are paid on or before the last Monday in December, one dollar more will be added to each; making the amount for each individual eight dollars instead of six. Postal money orders will be received in payment for all taxes.

School Benefit.

On Thanksgiving night a ball will be given at Big Pine. The proceeds will be given to help buy a bell for the new school house. If the building is finished in time the Ball will be given there; if not it will be held at Crocker's Hotel. If not another attraction should be offered the opportunity to sit down to one of Mrs. Crocker's suppers would alone draw a big crowd. But there will be fine music; a large crowd; a numerous and kind committee to receive and welcome visitors, and, in a word, the affair is already an assured success, as everybody wants to help the school.

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1889.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors, of the County of Inyo, State of California, met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment with all the members present and Chairman Robinson presiding. Minutes of preceding day were read and approved.

The proposition of A. R. Conklin to prosecute the case of the People of the State of California vs. W. T. C. Elliott, in the Superior Court of Inyo County, or in the Superior Court of any county in the State, to which a change of the place of trial may be granted, for the sum of $600 was accepted by the Board by the following vote: Ayes—Sneden, Robinson, Stewart and Eddy. Noes—Harger.

Upon notice made by Supervisor Sneden, seconded by Supervisor Stewart, the Board passed an ordinance known as Ordinance known as No. 28, by the following vote: Ayes—Harger, Sneden, Robinson, Stewart and Eddy. Noes—None.

Ordered that the above ordinance be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in Inyo Co., Cal., for two weeks.

The Clerk hereof is ordered to advertise for proposals for doing County Printing for one year, commencing February 3, 1890 and ending February 3, 1891. Bidders to give a bond in the sum of $500 each, and said bids to be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., on February 4, 1890, and received up to 12 m., of February 3, 1890 by the Clerk of this Board.

The above order was passed by the following vote: Ayes—Harger, Robinson and Stewart. Noes—Sneden.

The County Auditor was ordered to transfer $400 from the Salary Fund to the General Expense Fund.

The following claims of members of the Board for mileage and per diem were allowed on the Salary Fund:

J. D. Harger	$44 10
S. G. Sneden	43 80
E. Robinson	30 30
J. J. Stewart	34 80
J. C. Eddy	40 80

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. E. ROBINSON, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russell, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 3 0 for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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Fresno and Merced County

Lands To Rent and For Sale.

75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.

For particulars, apply to

E. B. PERRIN,
402 Kearney Street, San Francisco

n-9-2m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF.
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby raquired to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

oct-19

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

MERCHANT

INDEPENDENCE

Inyo Co. Cal.

Wholesale & Retail

— DEALER IN —

General Merchandise

MY STOCK

CONSISTING OF

Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER

Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE

— ON —

SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct

— ON —

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England.

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,

— OF —

GENERAL

BANKING & EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet.

Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

WELLS FARGO & CO'S.

EXPRESS

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL — — — $5,000,000

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE - COMPANY

Capital - - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of sec 13, W ½ of N W ¼ of sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William G. Morton and Elihu A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Keeler, Inyo County California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of Sept. 1889, an assessment (No. 7) of 5 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Thursday, the 31st day of June 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

—205 Front Street, San Francisco Cal,

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

A DESIRABLE MERCHANDISING BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For Particulars Address

THOS. BOLAND
KEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOB WORK

—DONE AT—

INDEPENDENT OFFICE.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 33, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Inyo Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS & FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,

CARRIAGE WORK,

GENERAL REPAIRING

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Com Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

A child, with sweet winning ways, is a strange thing to hate, a lovely little rosebud to blossom no one knows how faultlessly by and by. But Philip thought he would hate her child—Bertha's child, perhaps with his darling's star like eyes; ah, was it not Curran's, too, the symbol of her shame? As he walked home in the twilight he saw in each toddling baby in the doorways and windows, an image of his own materialized fear and horror. Philip looked back from the hill on which stood his home to the village his father had built up. Those massive mills with their thousands of looms were his; those long rows of white houses, each one of which held a family rich in possibilities of virtue and hope, they all were his, and the new element of brightness and thrif, that had made the whole village a nursery of comfort and happiness was his work. Behind him was the great stone mansion with its arched gothic windows green with clustering woodbine, it was his too. How powerless he thought all that wealth and material power can do to solve one of the terrible problems a heart makes for itself.

Moodily he walked to his stables, in a kind of vague longing for companionship, and threw open the doors. Four horses stood in their stalls within, noble looking creatures all of them. They turned their stately heads toward the sound of their master's feet; they returned his love with love. One of them whinnied welcome and laid back his ears as his master came into the stall beside him.

"Poor fellow, good boy;" Philip patted his white neck affectionately. "You would do what you could for me, wouldn't you, Joe? I know you would, old fellow." He laid his

An image of his own materialized fear.

cheek against the animal's velvet nose. "But you couldn't go fast enough to get me out of this trouble, not if you died to do it.

CHAPTER XXII.

NO BARRIER.

Sensitiveness is a very unfortunate quality in life since no object is molded in accordance with the strict rules of art, since there is no character but has a repulsive spot in it, no history but with its dark page. The happy race is neither too enthusiastic over the virtues of his acquaintance, which may be accidental or merely a pretty optical delusion, or too stern and unrelenting toward sins, which he fancies might have been virtues under different conditions. But Philip Breton had fallen out with life. The great world seemed to jar him as it rolled. Each hour had revealed unguessed means of suffering, and even the beams of genial sunlight had daggers for him.

Yet it is hard for a man to understand that his fate may be pure, unalloyed pain. He is ever smiling through his tears and trying to awake from his despair, as if it were but a dream of disordered fancy. So as the next morning came, and Philip Breton threw open his door to go out into the sweet scented September air, he felt happier than for many weeks; the peace that came over him seemed to leave no place for cruel distrust and unrelenting pride. He even reproached himself for his ungenerousness of yesterday. The world of nature left no unsightly wounds and breaks in its whole dominion. Gaping graves are soon covered with green grass and wild flowers; life springs quickly out of death, and apparent ruin is soon forgotten in renewed magnificence. Why should he, then, let two lives be wrecked for one wrong act in the past—forever past?

He swung down his walk in a new buoyancy. He believed he had passed through the cloud and come out into the clear light of reason.

But at his gate a carriage rolled slowly by him. It contained a bridal couple, and he stopped to smile at them. The girl's face had no culture in it, but was sweet, and had the innocence of childhood. That ungainly fellow, who now wore his first broadcloth suit, at whom she looked so fondly, was the only lover she had ever known. She had no secrets from him, no past his jealous eyes might not scan without a pang. Her soul was open to him. No whisper to her shame could ever reach his insulted ears. Her life was commonplace, but no blot was on it, no guilty thought had ever left its trail across her heart. The rough lad, who was bold enough to put his arm about her waist in broad daylight could pour his foolish love making into her eager ears without stint. There was no theme he must avoid with her, no page in her life he must not cut.

He loved the soiled lily, loved it more than all the fresh roses. All other women might as well never have been born for him; this woman he would have died for. Could he not protect her from evil tongues? If she were trampled, could he not lift her into his bosom? If she were insulted, could he not put his man's heart and strength between her and shame? He would hurry to his darling, throw himself at her feet, her past should be buried, her life should begin with his happiness to-night.

"You want to marry Bertha? I supposed you were acquainted with her past."

It was in Mr. Ellingsworth's room, where he sat in dressing gown and slippers, well back in his easy chair. He was looking at Philip Breton very curiously. He had really fancied he understood human nature before.

"I suppose I am," answered Philip simply.

"Well, I know more of it than I wish I did. She ran away with a beggar, and she has come back. I dislike unpleasant memories, so I avoid unpleasant information. You know her—her—her relations with Curran? Yes, well," and the gentleman shrugged his slight shoulders, "no doubt you know what you are doing, you run your own risks."

"Risks?"

"Understand me, I asked but two questions—have you left Curran forever? do you want to come home? I had heard she had never been married. Jane has heard it. I feared it. Do you wonder I did not ask, not caring for a disagreeable certainty. Well, do your own questioning. I suppose the fact of her keeping her maiden name shows something."

What if he should find she was indeed married after all, when he had at last decided he could not live without her; when he had at last made up his mind that he must have her if he took a burden of life long shame into his soul with her? That would be a wretched freak for fortune to play with him; but how foolish he was, did not her name prove that she was unmarried?

"But I hate so to harrow up her memories," said Philip, in an unsteady voice; "to make her confess her shame before me. I should think that would be a father's duty."

"Can it be, my dear Philip," remarked Mr. Ellingsworth, with his own brilliant smile, "that you know me so little as to expect me to perform an unpleasant duty? There are people that love them—that never seem so much in their element as when engaged in some act of self sacrifice. You must really excuse me."

When Philip went down into the parlor Bertha was sitting there alone, and his fate seemed thrust upon him. Before he had time to dread breaking the subject to her he stood at the back of her chair, looking down on her thin, white fingers moving over her embroidery work. He laid his hand very gently on her shoulder. Ah, it was less round than it used to be. She was good enough to keep her eyes fixed on her work. There was no shade of heightened color on her cheeks, nor did she quicken her breathing.

"Bertha," he began, in a low, sweet voice, "I am going to ask you something." Still she did not look up.

"If, at some time before you died, a man whom you liked came and asked you to marry him," he spoke very slowly, "is there any reason why you must say no?"

Not one flush or nervous tremor. She threaded her needle again with the red worsted. "What do you mean by reason?"

"I wish my father had seen things a little differently, and could have laid the foundations of all the mills in justice and charity. He could not see that we are all men together, and the wants that he had the workmen suffered too. He did what he thought was right, as do so many thousand men to-day, whose every breath means a harder burden for the poor."

"What is the use of considering the poor? They have no gratitude. And then they are made differently from us; they have their place; let them be content with it. Your father was right."

How cold and hard her voice was, and he had seen her so enthusiastic over the wrongs of the poor.

"But they ought to have a chance to enjoy a little more of what they earn, there are so many of them." But she made no answer, and Philip's heart sank with the conviction that he must carry out his great work as he had begun it, alone. He had counted on her sympathy; he had felt sure of it, and he was so lonely among the grand ideas he had summoned into his soul, but perhaps it was not best for him; a man never knows.

It was quite dark when he bade Bertha good night at her gate. He had kept her hand for a moment after she would have gone, in the thrilling indulgence of the sense of possession. His heart was very full, his hope was almost blossoming into reality; at last when it had seemed blighted once into despair. Only two more days, and all the storms that might rage could never separate them, but must only make her dear white arms cling the closer to him. Why had she not said to-morrow? it was almost too much too hope that God would hold back all his thunderbolts, and all the myriad messengers of evil for two days. The wonderful fate that had brought her back as from death to him, that had saved her so strangely from another meeting with the man whose voice would melt her will, and madden her brain a second time, made him the more afraid now. The tide might turn, perhaps to-morrow, perhaps to-night, and carry his darling out to sea, away from harm once more and forever.

But how cold and firm her hand was. Ah, how glad he would have been for one little tremor in it.

"Bertha?" he said almost piteously, "have you nothing else for me to-night?"

"I think it is all you should ask if I don't take back my promise." Then she seemed to be musing for an instant. "I am sorry you like me so much. What is there about me?"—

"How are the mighty fallen." It was Mr. Ellingsworth's voice, as that gentleman sauntered toward the two young people.

"There is something in this newspaper I have marked for you. One of our old friends has found his level at last—must you go this minute? Well, good night."

It was a long time before Philip could get to sleep that night in his great quiet house. There were so many tender thoughts and memories, now coming out in clear relief in his brain, now grouped with others, and again lost in a vague sense of delight. He remembered Bertha's attitudes and her movements; he imagined how much more kindly she might have meant than she had said, and he blessed her that she had yielded to his prayers when he so nearly had lost her forever. But what could she have been afraid of, how could Jane Ellingsworth harm her? What was there in her history worse than he knew? Poor little girl, could there be anything more terrible than what he had forgiven? How far she was from knowing how wonderful a thing love can be! Well, he might as well look at Ellingsworth's newspaper now as any time, he was not able to sleep apparently. Who could it be that had found his level at last? Philip struck a match and lit the gas. Then he fumbled in his pockets and finding the newspaper at last, unfolded it, looking for the marked paragraph. It was not in the editorials, nor in the locals. Philip turned the inner pages out, nor in the political news. It couldn't be an advertisement; yes—it was this:

Divorces obtained without trouble or publicity for any cause desired. Address, in strictest confidence, John T. Giddings, No. 4 Errick square, Lockout.

"The idea," laughed Philip to himself, "of my getting up to read his card in another paper. I hope I shall never hear of him again now."

CHAPTER XXV.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

The bay span were tossing their heads impatiently at the gate, and still the young bridegroom delayed in his house. It was the evening he was to be married, and when he entered the arched doorway again Bertha would be with him. So he must make one final tour of his home to see if there was any last finishing stroke of work necessary to make it worthy of his beautiful bride. He found all his servants, the new graceful maid to wait upon the door, the portly butler to wait upon the table, and all; and instructed them carefully in their duties. The intricate domestic mechanism must work with not one jar or rattle to disturb the new mistress. He went into the drawing room and looked about him. The grand piano that had been closed and locked so long was open, and the music placed on the rack as if it were but yesterday that Bertha had sat before it. He remembered how her round, white arm had outdazzled the ivory keyboard the last time he had seen her here. The chintz covers had been removed from the furniture, whose blue damask upholstery seemed fairly smiling with delight to have escaped from its mask. In the embrasure of the window looking out to the street, where the three laborers had stood the evening our story commences, lay a little volume of exquisite engravings, as if some admirer had just put it down. Philip glanced at the page where it was open. It was a Magdalene; and a shadow passed over his face at the suggestion. He turned a few leaves and spread the volume open again. This time it was Marguerita. Impatiently he closed the book, which seemed to have no beautiful picture but it would insult his bride.

He had not made the slightest change in the study—his father's room—where he had learned too to fight out his spiritual battles. It would be a profanation to alter one feature of the room; it should be always as it was the day Ezekiel Breton died. Philip opened the door and looked in for a moment, then with a full heart he made his way up the oaken stairs. The room he next entered was furnished in the shade of blue that Bertha loved best, the silk upholstered lounge that made one drowsy to look at it, the sleepy hollow easy chair, the dressing table and toilet set. Over the windows hung lambrequins of a darker tint, softened again, however, in the flowing curtains below. Even the drop lamp had a blue porcelain shade so that no such thing as white light should ever enter Bertha's boudoir. Philip imagined her sitting in the easy chair lifting her eyes wonderingly to him, her husband, who never grew tired of telling her she was beautiful; or he pictured her asleep on the lounge one white hand by her side, the other beneath her cheek. How much of his thoughts were vague dreaming? Could it be she was at last to be his; lighting the gloomy old house with the radiance of her presence? All his other life faded in his memory at the brightness of his joy in her. It seemed a small thing to him that he had lifted color rose from her neck among the folds of lace, and mounted to the roots of her golden hair. It was the first time he had ever moved her.

"And you love me as much now as that day I fell asleep on your shoulder—ages ago, it must have been?" Then her great blue eyes drooped under the intensity of love that looked from his face—a love beyond her power to understand.

He gathered her hands in his. "As much and more—a deeper, purer, gentler love that will protect you against its own very vehemence—that would rather make sacrifices for you than joys for itself."

"Take me, then," and she let him draw her head on his breast, where she felt the throbbing growing mightier and mightier, though he only pressed his lips upon her cool forehead. Then she drew back. She did not look in his face, which had a great light in it, perhaps she was ashamed that she had nothing to give him, ashamed that her heart was so cold under the fire that looked out of his eyes.

"But Philip, you must not hurry me too much. I am slow, and this is so sudden, I would as soon have thought of an earthquake." Then she glanced wonderingly at him as if to make sure. "Ah, Philip, you deserve a better love than mine." But he caught her hand to his lips, and held it there while he covered it with kisses.

"I would rather the flower you wear in your bosom than any woman in the world besides you. I learned to love with you, Bertha."

But she took her hand away uneasily. "But you won't hurry me, will you, Philip? How could she ask him to wait much longer? "For if you do"——

"Oh, no—I will give you a whole week." He laughed, and then grew suddenly very sober. "Haven't I given you long enough?"

"I must take a little journey first," and her eyes appeared to avoid his. A sudden tide of jealousy swept over him. Had she deserved his trust?

"I will go with you. It shall be our wedding journey."

She flushed nervously—"Oh, no, not yet."

Where could she be going? To one last interview with Curran, perhaps, and he felt that he could not bear one thought of him should ever cross her soul again. How short a time it took to spoil his happiness. The glow had left his heart, the light had gone out of his eyes, all in a moment. Is misery then the only thing that can last?

"Only this once," she said. "You shall go with me always then."

His mood melted and in a moment he was kneeling before her. "Oh, Bertha, be fair with me—for you hold me in the hollow of your hand. Do not fail me now when you have seemed so near me."

She put her hand on his bowed head, perhaps some sweet word trembled on her lips. He hungered for it, and when she did not speak, he looked up into the face of his bride. She had seemed so far from him, a world could not have parted them more, but he was at her feet, and she had promised to be his wife.

"My dear Philip, excuse me, but you are crushing my embroidery." So he was. He was kneeling on it in his fond idolatry, as if a piece of worsted work was of no account. He found his feet and cast a pathetic glance at the square of canvas before he stooped to pick it up. It was strange, indeed, that he should have been so carried away in his passionate ardor as not to notice what he was kneeling on.

"I hope I have not ruined your work," he said, simply. No, he had only rumpled it a little, and he would have been willing to purchase all the canvas and worsted in two cities, rather than have missed the tender word he thought was on her lips.

(To be Continued.)

In a few weeks' time the last of the boardings which for twenty years past have obscured the ducal palace at Venice from the eye of the curious will have been removed and the famous old building will stand forth in all the glory of renewed youth and beauty. The restoration has been probably the most important work of the kind in recent times. It was found necessary in some parts to reconstruct the foundations, and even to extend the building so as to restore equilibrium.

The Board of City Trustees of San Bernardino has issued a call for an election to decide whether or not to raise $169,000 by the issuance of bonds, with which to provide the city with a water system for better protection against fire.

WON BIG MONEY.

Three Lucky People Who Invested in The Louisiana State Lottery.

At the recent drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, $60,000 of the first prize was won by three St. Louisans, and $5,000 of the third capital prize of $50,000, also came to two lucky St. Louisans.

August Kaltmeyer, who is the proprietor of a saloon at the Southwest corner of Sixth and Franklin avenue, held a one-twentieth part of the $50,000 prize. A *Star-Sayings* reporter called upon Mr. Kaltmeyer at his saloon this morning, and found him in excellent humor. Mr. Kaltmeyer said: "I never played the lottery in my life before, but just a few days prior to the last drawing a friend of mine, whose name I cannot mention, came to me, and he said: 'Henry, poor people are getting rich in this lottery game.' I said I knew that, and he said: 'Let us go in a half dollar each on a ticket this month.' The next day we purchased the ticket—the number of it was 75,353—and I was never so astonished in all my life as when I heard that it drew $2,500. I got the money a week ago, and gave my friend his half. I intend to keep the money in my business, but shall play the lottery right along, though. My friend, I guess he is having a good time for I haven't seen him since."

Mrs. Amelia Partenheimer, who resides at 912 Monroe street, was also a winner to the extent of $2,500, she having held another twentieth ticket of the $50,000 prize. Mrs. Partenheimer, in a conversation with a reporter to-day said: "It was a great surprise to me to win that much money, but I believe that you are bound to win at it some time, sooner or later. I have not played the lottery much; but I thought I would play it last month, at all hazards. My husband was very glad when he heard that I had made the winning. I guess I will use a good deal of the money on more lottery tickets."—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Star-Sayings*, August 29.

THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

As time rolls on from day to day MAN's mind is ever on the move, improvement after improvement comes to light and where once an article was extolled to the highest pitch as being the best in the world, now we hear no more of it, and that same article has positively faded out of sight and given place to one of far greater value, and much more effective in its uses.

This same theory applies to the great and modern remedies placed to-day before the public. Years ago, valuable preparations were very scarce, and invariably the doctor was called in to administer to the suffering.

Now for any and all diseases can be found medicines put up from true formulas and of positive merit. THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is the LATEST AND FINEST MEDICINE of the age classed among true remedies and its price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of testimonials are coming in from all parts of the country unsought for and honest in their meaning, we name this WONDERFUL REMEDY THE GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE for it is the GREATEST this century has known. SURE in its work, IMMEDIATE in its action. For sale by all druggists.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

One Remedy for One Disease.

(From Medical Journal).

"The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of the hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way these valuable medicines are sold at the price of the quack patent medicines that flood the market and absurdly claim to cure every ill from a single bottle. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. The hospital Remedies make no unreasonable claims. The specific for Catarrh cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for Bronchitis, Consumption and Lung Troubles; Rheumatism is cured by No. 3, while troubles of Digestion, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys have their own cure. To these is added a specific for Fever and Ague, one for female weakness—a general tonic and blood-maker that makes blood and gives form and fullness, and an incomparable remedy for Nervous Debility." These remedies are all sold on an absolute guarantee to do what is claimed for them.

A circular describing this new method of treating disease is sent free on application by HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada, Sole Proprietors.

However virtuous a woman may be, a compliment on her virtue is what gives her the least pleasure.

A man who has a cent left after all his debts are paid is like a theatrical advance agent—one sent ahead.

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

DR. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

No Such Word—"Meet me on the corner tonite," he wrote, "and dew not fale." And she answered him, "There is no such word as fale."

A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Teacher—Why didn't you ask your father how this sum was done? Little Johnny—Cause I didn't want to be sent to bed.

Do your clothes last as they used to? If not you *must* be using a *soap* or *washing powder* that *rots* them. Try the good *old fashioned* Dobbins' Electric Soap, *perfectly pure* to-day as in 1865.

A good many people know the value of a dollar who do not realize the value of a hundred cents.

"The race is not to him who doth the swiftest run,
Nor the battle to the man who shoots with the longest gun."

"All the same" a long gun *does* count, and "the tallest pole gets the persimmons." If you are not satisfied with your equipment for the race for financial success, or position in the battle of life, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and our word for it they will show you how to get a fresh start, with the best possible chance of winning some of the big prizes.

Occasionally you see a rich man who is so economical that he would enjoy being poor.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one—especially from serving on a jury.

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING.

You want an elegant collection of artistic novelties, which can be procured by anyone. You will be astonished at the variety, beauty and oddity.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address plainly written and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Address Fleming Bros. Pittsburg, Pa.

A hero is a man who refrains from eating things that do not not agree with him.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

Catching frogs to sell them to restaurants is a brisk industry around Chambersburg, Pa. The hunter carries a torch which he flashes on the stream, and if a frog is there it sits dazed, and with a dexterous thrust of a spear he pins it.

The jawbone of a huge monster has been unearthed recently at the Wauchula, Fla., phosphate beds. It measures eighteen inches in length and about seven in width. Some of the teeth are six or seven inches long and two or three inches in diameter.

At Sylvania, Ga., recently, Frank McCrimmon found a turkey nest on which an old gobbler was sitting. On examination he found that the nest was filled, not with eggs, but with apples. Mr. McCrimmon has found it a difficult matter to undeceive the gobbler.

A crab that climbs cocoanut trees is the birgo latis, or robber crab, of the Fanning Island. It cracks the nuts with its claws and waxes fat on the milky elixir found therein. A fine specimen has recently been added to the shell fish collection in the State museum of California.

Experience

Teaches that certain vegetables exert in digestion a powerful influence on the blood; deficient nutrition is stimulated, the burden current is unloaded, and poisons withheld from the parts which they pollute and defile. This simple, natural action, purifying the blood, is promptly accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a skilful combination of such vegetable extracts, whose active qualities and native excellences are concentrated by a process peculiar to itself, and found in no other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla does actually strain out impurities, removes obstructions, and opens the natural outlets of the system. No rack, no strain, no pain accompanies the administration of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For three years I suffered with dyspepsia, growing so bad that I was completely broken down in health. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon gained strength and appetite, and was restored to my former health." J. E. RUSSELL, Clerk Commercial Hotel, Brookville, Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

It takes a pretty strong man to display his grit when he has to bite the dust.

A MOTHER'S LOVE SAVES HER TEN-YEAR OLD CHILD.

My little girl, ten years of age, had Bright's disease. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen. Four of our best physicians attended her, but her life was despaired of. A mother's love surmounts all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. Bright's disease! How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for one by one the well-known symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Faverite Remedy. Her recovery was entirely due to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians—Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

Europe thinks her paupers well off when they embark for this country.

A DIG IN THE RIBS,

If on the right side and lower part of the diaphragm, though playfully meant and delivered, is calculated to evoke profanity from a chappy whose liver is out of order. When that region is sore and congested, pokes seem fiendish. Look at a man's countenance ere you prod him under the ribs. If his skin and eyeballs have a sallow tinge, you may infer also that his tongue is furred, his breath apt to be sour, that he has pains not only beneath his ribs, but also under the right shoulder-blade. Also, that his bowels are irregular and his digestion impaired. Instead of making a jocose demonstration on his ribs, recommend him to take, and steadily persist in taking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest anti-bilious and alterative medicine extant. Incomparable is it, also, for dyspepsia rheumatism, nervousness, kidney trouble, and fever and ague.

Heaven help the rich! The poor can go to the poor-house.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME

And money experimenting with doubtful remedies, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the public, as they are doing through druggists, under a duly executed certificate of guarantee, that it will accomplish all it is recommended to do, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures torpid liver, or biliousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, all humors, or blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous affections, (not excepting consumption, or lung scrofula), if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

Nothing will so soon make a person hot as cool treatment.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

For Cure of
SPRAINS & STRAINS
use
St. Jacobs Oil
Cures
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE
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SCALDS
SPRAINS
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For all of these things there is nothing equal to

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

CONTAINS NO AMMONIA, LIME OR ALUM.

FROM THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1889.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER purchased by me in open market. The results of my analysis show that the Cream of Tartar used in its manufacture is pure, and that it does not contain any foreign substances, such as Alum, Ammonia, Lime or other impurities. I consider it to be pure and wholesome, and in every way a superior article.

W. T. WENZEL, M. D., PH. M., PH. G.
Professor of Chemistry in the Cala. Col. Pharm., University of California.

CATARRH
HAY FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (*two weeks apart*) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent *free* by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

FOR THE BLOOD!

Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed, when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.

MRS. LAURA E. DEEGAN,
Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.

Send for Treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases; mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

BEST TREE WASH.

Greenbank, Potash, Insecticide, Lye: also solid and powdered Caustic Soda, Sulphur, Whale Oil, Rosin, Etc., Etc. For sale by **The Jackson Co.**, Manufacturing Agents. 104 Market St., and 3 Californa St., San Francisco Cal.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to anyone afflicted. DR. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N.Y.

STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Ronish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write **Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co.**, Holly, Mich.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ORDER BY MAIL.

One pair No. 1 genuine Buck Gauntlets $1.50 postage paid, for $2.50 goods.

Order anything and everything you want now or hereafter to eat, to use or to wear, and you will get the lowest price and best service at all times. Order a sample copy of the last *Home Circle* containing price of over 3,000 articles, besides other valuable information. Sent free. It will pay you to have it. Address,

SMITH'S CASH STORE

Largest General Dealers west of the Mississippi River.

418 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The above Picture Represents

CAPTAIN S. GREENWOOD,

Master of the Steamship Kanawha.

About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken. He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick-dust sediment at the bottom. All these were the sure symptoms of that fearful disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, which has always been considered incurable, and they continued until the Captain was in a terrible condition. But he is the picture of health and vigor to-day, and he owes it entirely to that wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Capt. Greenwood says: "I am so certain of the great value of Hunt's Remedy, that I always carry a supply on shipboard for the use of my men, and I prescribe it whenever they are ailing. After curing me as it did, and restoring my wife, (whom the best physicians of New York said was dying of tumor,) to perfect health, I swear by it."

This Great Remedy *absolutely cures* all Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

For Sale by all Dealers.

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent,
115 Fulton St., N. Y.

Send for pamphlet to the Hunt's Remedy Co., Providence, R. I.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

THIS IS THE GREAT **"OHIO"** TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.

Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute.

CATALOGUE FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND. Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

S. F. N. U., No. 382. New Series No. 41

Dr. Pardee's Remedy,

The Great Cure
FOR
INDIGESTION
AND CONSTIPATION.

A Regulator of the Liver and Kidneys.

A SPECIFIC FOR

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia,

And all other blood and Skin Diseases.

It is a positive cure for all those Painful, Delicate Complaints and complicated troubles and Weaknesses common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

The effect is immediate and lasting. Two or three doses of **Dr. Pardee's Remedy** taken daily keeps the blood cool, the liver and kidneys active, and will entirely eradicate from the system all traces of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, or any other form of blood disease.

No medicine ever introduced in this country has met with such ready sale, nor given such universal satisfaction whenever used as that of **Dr. Pardee's Remedy.**

This remedy has been used in the hospitals throughout the old world for the past twenty-five years, as a specific for the above diseases, and it has and will cure when all other so-called remedies fail.

Send for pamphlet of testimonials from those who have been cured by its use. Druggists sell it at $1.00 per bottle. Try it and be convinced.

MANUFACTURED BY

Pardee Medicine Company, Rochester, N. Y.

PARDEE'S CELEBRATED REMEDY AND GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER PRICE $1.00 PREPARED BY PARDEE MEDICINE CO. ROCHESTER N.Y.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE CAL.

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A LATTER-DAY DELUSION.

How swiftly now the seasons glide,
When one looks back to hours of youth,
A day seems past, scarce more in sooth,
Since the child roamed wondering-eyed.

But days were then as now are years.
Life's path appeared an endless "climb;"
There was for all th ngs so much time;
Folly to let its waste wake fears!

With face turned futureward, before
Our feet the way untrod, intent
To seek, to find, to know, we went,
Nor reckoned of the moment's store.

Yet now we say we squandered you,
O, hours, that have become so brief!
The fault stands out in bold relief
Against the wide, time-distant blue.

And our regret rings, as the tone
Of cloistral bell, within our hearts;
While to our lips the moan upstarts:
"Ah, if we then had only known!"

But vain it is to deem that we
Would use the wisdom of the years,
E'en though we could, ere care and tears
Have wrought it to maturity.

If we, by miracle foresaw
The train of days with ill they hold,
Young hearts it could not change to old
Soon, soon we'd laugh away our awe!

"Time for all things," the sage hath cried;
So let not after-thoughts deceive;
Youth must be youth, its course achieve;
No age its own will be denied.

Then trustful be the glance we cast!
No greater waste than useless pain;
Richer we grow, through loss and gain—
Though the years speed so fast, so fast!

—William Struthers, in America.

MISS GOLDEN'S LODGER.

Money Is Not the Only Thing on Earth Worth Having.

After Mr. Golden had failed, and he and Miss Golden took to letting out the rooms in their house to lodgers, and she found it necessary to work hard at embroidery besides, and to give up all those pretty luxuries she had been used to, there came one day to the door a sparely-built man, rather handsome, but not very young, and just a little shabby, who asked if they had a room to spare for him.

"It must be a very cheap one," said he, "for I can't afford a good one. I don't care how high up it is, and I don't want it to be furnished. I have very good furniture of my own—good enough for me; plenty good enough—and I don't wish to die in the poor-house. No; I don't wish to die in the poor-house."

Miss Golden opened her eyes as the big man of five-and-forty said this, but there was a little hall bedroom on the top floor which stood in place of the traditional garret, and thither she conducted the gentleman who dreaded the poor-house so much. The room suited him, the rent suited him, he gave a well-known banker's name as reference, and he declared himself to be Mr. Moss.

The banker to whom Mr. Golden went smiled a peculiar smile and said:

"Highly respectable, and I feel sure he'll pay his rent."

And the next day Mr. Moss came with his furniture. A boy brought an old-fashioned cot, and a straw bed, and a wooden stool, and a little three-legged table, and wanted fifty cents for his trouble, and took twenty-five in cash, and took the rest out in bad language on the door-step, after he had been shut out. Then Mr. Moss arranged his room himself, and drew one teaspoonful of tea in a little tin teapot, and had one roll and one radish for his supper. The roll he bought; the radish he took from a bunch on the grocer's counter.

"What are your radishes?" he said. Then he nipped one off, and walked away like an absent-minded gentleman.

"Poor soul," said Ellen Golden, "I *do* feel *so* sorry for him."

So she smiled and nodded to him when he went out next day, and was always very careful to be civil to him. She knew what it was to be poor herself. And what was a cup of coffee now and then, or just a wedge of pie, or a bowl of soup? It wasn't missed, and one could do it in a neighborly fashion, for a man must be very poor to live so.

And Miss Golden, who often laughed at the idea of owning such a name—she whose life was so little of a golden one—did a thousand such little kindnesses. They had enough to eat and drink, her father and herself.

Then, when the nights grew cold, their tenant, who could have no fire in his room, often warmed himself at that of his landlord. He was not without ideas, and he was by no means plain; but his brain was full of thoughts of one order—thoughts of money; how people made it and lost it; how they got high interest for it; how they speculated with it and lost it; how unexpected legacies were left to some people, and how others waited in vain for dead men's shoes; and sometimes when Ellen Golden, who had a touch of romance in her, hinted that, after all, money was not worth every thing else in life, he would stop short in his serious, solemn way, and say:

"My dear young lady, you don't think enough of money. It would be a terrible thing if you were so careless of it as to come to the almshouse in your old age. Many worthy people have come to the almshouse in their old age."

His grave, dark face, the little touch of foreign accent there was in his voice, his curiously earnest manner, all gave his words a curious weight and meaning.

Ellen could not laugh at them.

"But it is such a pity, papa," she used to say, "such a terrible pity that poor Mr. Moss should have let his misfortunes warp him so. If he would but talk of something else."

And Mr. Golden would say:

"Ah, you don't know how it hurts a man to have had all his schemes and ambitions come to an end in his mature years. Youth can rise again after a fall; middle-age can not. No doubt poor Mr. Moss has failed."

And Ellen Golden supposed that this must be so, and that night asked her tenant to tea, and made a wonderful cake with a view to his coming. He did not refuse to eat the cake, but he gave her a little sermon on extravagance, and begged her to reflect what eggs cost.

"It is certainly quite disinterested," said Ellen Golden, "but he makes me *so* uncomfortable. Being so poor himself I can't feel hurt at his reminding me that I am poor, too—but I wish he wouldn't."

In return for the kindness of the Goldens, poor Mr. Moss was always ready to do a thousand things. He was handy with hammer and nails, and had a wonderful faculty for mending shoes. Once or twice Ellen thought he must have been a shoemaker, he so ably cobbled her discarded walking-boots; and she had fancied him a carpenter when he put the kitchen closet door on its hinges; and a jeweler when he reset the amethyst in her dead mother's ring which she now wore in memory of her. Once she said:

"How did you learn to do so many things?"

And he answered:

"Nothing saves a man so much money as to be a Jack-of-all-trades."

Still he was not saving himself money when he dug her garden and put new bricks in her range. And he did it with the same alacrity with which he sponged and pressed his own clothes, and re-covered his own umbrella.

When he came home at night he always went to work; and they learned that he made his own bedstead, and his three-cornered table, and stuffed his own straw mattress.

"A penny saved is a penny got," said Mr. Moss. And Mr. Golden, who never yet had found himself quite able to pour himself a cup of coffee, or find his own slippers, and who, though he had been a prosperous commercial gentleman once, would have been as apt to sweep his own chimney as to mend any thing about the house, stared in amazement.

"He appears to be a gentleman by education," he said; "he is well read in the classics; he understands music as few save professional folk do; and stocks—my dear, I think he knows more about stocks than any one I ever met. What an invaluable man he would have been to me in my business. I would gladly have had him for my head clerk. He might have saved me from failure; yet see to what a pass he is reduced himself."

Mr. Moss certainly was a mystery; but, since he did not choose to explain himself, the Goldens were too polite to ask questions; and whether it was the fact that there was something to wonder at in him, or whether his dark skin and black eyes were the proper contrast to her complexion and blue orbs, Ellen Golden found herself thinking of him a great deal.

"If he only would forget money, or the sound of it, how nice he would be," said she.

And one day—but this she had never told to any one—he had said to her:

"If a man were rich enough he would be so much happier married—so much happier—but it is unwise to marry if one can not afford it. It is so expensive a thing. Don't you think so?"

And she had said:

"Oh, yes, it certainly is;" and had not known whether to laugh or cry.

Somehow, she thought to herself, knowing Mr. Moss is like meeting the enchanted Prince of the Arabian Nights—who seemed a flesh and blood Prince, but who proved to be one-half of stone. So there were soft, and gentle, and kindly things in Mr. Moss—almost loving things at times—but when he spoke of money the petrified half of him came to view.

"Yet it is trouble that has made him so," said she. "The enchantment—or perhaps I should say the disenchantment—of loss and disappointment. It hurt papa, but not in the same way."

It was a queer life that the girl led with these two men, one old, one middle aged, and yet it was not an unhappy one.

Mr. Moss had no other friends, save a portly, bald-headed gentleman who came now and then with important-looking papers and envelopes in his hands to spend half an hour in his room.

"His employer, doubtless," said Mr. Golden.

And once, in going away, this gentleman had said aloud:

"Excuse me, Mr. Moss, but you should have a room with a fire. It is dangerous to sit so much in the cold. I am nearly perished, I assure you."

And Mr. Moss had answered meekly:

"Do you know the rent they charge for rooms with grates, and do you know the price of coal per ton, Mr. Macklin?"

And Mr. Macklin had laughed a little, cruel laugh.

"He is paying Mr. Moss almost nothing for his toil, I suppose," said Mr. Golden.

"And, dear papa," said Ellen, "do you know I really think poor Mr. Moss must have some claim on his little earnings—some poor relative to support, for whom he deprives himself of comfort—and we must be very good to him, papa. But won't you—you are older than he—won't you advise him to leave that odious Mr. Macklin and go where they will give him better wages?"

And Mr. Golden did broach the subject, but poor Mr. Moss only shook his head.

That hateful Mr. Macklin—how Ellen detested him!

But no one is ever certain he is at his worst any more than he is at his best. Another misfortune came to Mr. Moss and this is how:

One day the tin leader that carried the water from the roof of the Golden house came loose. The rain rushed in at Mr. Moss' window and drenched his floor. The gentlemanly landlord came up in his dressing-gown, and promised to send at once for a person to attend to the leader. The tenant quite good-humoredly stopped him:

"Come, come," he said, "you know my old adage—a penny saved is a penny got. You haven't any too much money, and you'd go and waste it paying working-people. I'll take your hammer and nails and that bit of tin you were going to throw away yesterday, and mend your roof for you. I'll do it at once."

"But, my dear sir, I can't allow it," said Mr. Golden, politely.

"My dear sir, you won't use force to prevent me?" said Mr. Moss.

"Oh, dear, no," said Mr. Golden. "But the roof is quite a slope and very slippery. It is probably dangerous. At least wait."

"Meanwhile my furniture is being spoilt," said Mr. Moss, looking at the home-made adornments of his room, "and your ceiling, which you are shamefully extravagant enough to forget. Sir, I am not amazed that you failed in business."

Mr. Golden went down-stairs at once.

"Ellen, my love," he said, "I have been cruelly insulted by our tenant. I have done with him."

"Oh papa," said Ellen, "it can not be."

"He alluded with scorn to my misfortunes in business," said Mr. Golden. "I did not retort. *Noblesse oblige*, you know. No, no; *he* can't be a gentleman."

Just then there was an odd sound outside—a sound that made Ellen's blood curdle.

"What is it, papa?" she cried.

"Perhaps Mr. Moss has thrown his bed out of the window," said Mr. Golden.

Then they rushed out into the garden. There upon the great lilac bush, flattened to the ground by his weight, lay Mr. Moss. He had slipped from the roof. The house was only two stories and a-half high. But it was a fall that left little hope for life. He was senseless and covered with blood.

Poor Ellen screamed and came so near fainting as to lose all strength. Meanwhile the other lodgers had rushed down, and poor Mr. Moss was carried into the parlor and placed on a sofa and a doctor was called.

Looking at the pale face, both father and daughter forgot the man's faults—the former his late offense, the latter his odd counsels and reproofs.

When the doctor came they stood beside their friend in tears.

"It's a bad case," said that worthy, when he had made an examination; "but he may live. There'll be fever, probably delirium, though. You'd better send him to the hospital, if he's only a tenant, and you don't know his friends."

Then he went away, having bandaged a limb and a rib; and Ellen looked at her father. All he said was:

"No, my dear, we won't."

Then for many days they nursed the poor fellow, and he knew nothing of it; and the doctor was right about the delirium; and in it he raved of money, of stocks, of gold, of cent. per cent.

One day Mr. Macklin called. He presented his head at the door, and said, as Ellen opened it:

"I say, ma'am, what has happened to the old gentleman?"

"Mr. Moss is at death's door," said Ellen. "He has met with a terrible accident."

"Sorry to hear it," said Mr. Macklin; "and there'll be the deuce to pay at our place. He keeps things so in his own hands that if he can't be consulted it's hard to tell what to do. Is he unconscious?"

"Yes," said Ellen; "but, sir, can it be that Mr. Moss has occupied an important place in your establishment?"

"I should think he had," said Macklin.

"And you have been cruel enough to take advantage of him, and repay his services with a pittance that scarcely provides him with bread," said Ellen. "I speak plainly, I know; but I feel strongly. Perhaps you do not guess what privations he has suffered."

Mr. Macklin stared at her in silence for awhile and then whistled long and low.

"So you are in the dark?" said he. "You think *I* employ Mr. Moss—I? My dear madam, I am his confidential clerk. You see, Mr. Moss is a very eccentric man. He's about as rich a man as I know—positively rolling in gold—but he's a—not to put too fine a point on it—he's a miser."

He paused, looked at her face turning white before his eyes, and added:

"You needn't be afraid of him, though; he's honest. He'll reimburse you for any expense you are at; and I'll stop and send up a surgeon who knows who he is; or, better tell the one you have his name. Every one knows Isaac Moss, and his queer ways."

Then, after some more talk, and a look at the delirious man, Mr. Macklin went away, and Ellen, with totally changed feelings, resumed her post at the patient's side.

She looked at his face coldly. Her kindliness for him was all gone. The poor man who was so patient under his privations seemed to have died, and there on the pallet before her lay the thing she loathed so unutterably—a miser. To both father and daughter the friend they had known seemed dead. But they ministered to him still, until one day—after Isaac Moss had been better for a long time, and was growing quite well—after he had had a long interview with a gentleman whom Mr. Golden knew to be a lawyer, he called Ellen to his side, and begged her to listen to him quite alone.

"I can not say it to any one else," he said, "but I must to you. You found me out very soon after my accident, I know. You know I am what the people call a miser."

She answered:

"Yes."

"And the fact has cost me your friendship, which you gave to the poor fellow who seemed almost a beggar?"

Again she answered:

"I can not help it, Mr. Moss—it *has* changed me."

"Ellen Golden," he whispered, "I knew that at once—and I could scarcely bear it—but you do not know how it came about. My people were poor, and money was the one dream they had. I made it by much self-sacrifice in my youth, and I learned to care for it and feared to lose it as other men do their lives. It was only I who suffered. I cheated no one."

"But it is a miserable weakness," said Ellen.

"Yes," said the man, "I know it is now. And I know there is something I value more than gold. It is you, Ellen, and now you hate me. But I have taken my madness by the throat. Yesterday I was a rich man, to-day I am what I would have called poor, for I have legally made over almost all I possessed to you, in such a way that you can not refuse to receive it; and when I am well I will go away, if you bid me, for I attach no condition to my gift. Only, Ellen—you did not hate me when I was poor—if we might be friends again—more than friends—There, there—it was not to buy you."

"But you were really mad to do such a thing," cried Ellen," and I will not take the gift."

"Would you return a drunkard his bottle?" asked Moss; "a murderer his knife? No!—I—a miser—was not fit to be rich. I am not sure I am a miser now. Love has driven mammon from me—I humbly hope that—and lying here, thinking to die so soon, and thinking how happy I might have been but for my greed. But I will not plead with you, Ellen; if I must go, I must. I said before I never thought that gold would buy *you!*"

It did not. But they never parted again. In the sweet spring-time a new life dawned for him, for she became his wife; and it is said that he never even spoke of gold again.—M. Cady, in N. Y. Ledger.

ABOUT ORIENTAL RUGS.

How These Popular Articles of Utility and Elegance Are Made.

One sometimes confounds the rugs of Karabagh with those of Kazak, inasmuch as they resemble each other in appearance and designs, but when one considers that the former are always rectangular and the latter square their distinction can be readily determined, despite the similarity in general appearance.

The looms of the people of Afghanistan and Beloochistan vary much in dimension, but in those from the latter country the length is always proportionate to the width. One does not find rugs here greater than three or three and one-half meters by two or two and one-half meters. The rugs from Afghanistan are made on looms much of the same character as the Karabagh loom, and therefore the width may not surpass a certain limit.

In Oushak, Gordez and the other countries of Turkey, a fabric is made of almost any dimension, according to the means at their disposal and the progress which this industry has made in the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The operation of weaving as practised in Asia Minor does not differ essentially from the methods in use in the Caucasus, but the popularity of Smyrnas can best be attested by the fact that there is exported annually of these rugs about three hundred thousand square meters.

This process is carried on, of course, without the aid of the shuttle, the only utensils requisite being an iron comb, a large clumsy knife, a stick of wood, tokmak (a kind of mallet) and a pair of scissors. The fringe, which one often sees at the two extremities of a rug, are the two particles of thread which are bound around the bars of the loom, and which are cut on completion of the rug.

One can hardly form an idea of the enormous work and monotony in the weaving of a rug, which, as is explained above, is made by the union of millions of knots by the hand. So familiar do these women become with the operations of weaving, that it is with difficulty one can see their hands, so quickly do they manipulate the threads.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—R. H. Stoddard says: "Books are not necessarily literature. The majority of books, indeed, are not literature at all."

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Changes Wrought in Her Appearance Since Her Husband's Death.

The Empress Frederick has changed greatly during the year of mourning through which she has just passed. She has become much thinner and is rapidly growing gray, so that she looks much older than her actual age, which is only forty-nine. All her fresh English bloom has departed, and she clings to her home and surroundings in her husband's native land in a way that is truly pathetic, remembering how, as Crown Princess of Prussia, she was often aggressively and exasperatingly English. In consequence much of the not wholly unfounded prejudice against her among the German nation has already departed, and she bids fair to pass the remainder of her days surrounded by the sympathies and affection of the people over which her lamented and passionately loved consort reigned for so short a time. Yet, in bygone days, she was as aggressively English as her eldest son now is German, and with less excuse, since her lot was cast in Germany and with the Germans. She used to send to London not only for books and stationery and the like, but for the toilets and even for the shoes to be worn by her daughters and herself. There is current a story how, when she was, as Crown Princess, presiding over a meeting of the directresses of a Home for Friendless Governesses in Berlin, the question came up as to the quality and kind of food to be furnished to the inmates of the institution. "Let them have good English fare," quoth the Princess Victoria; "no greasy and unwholesome German cooking!" Also, during her husband's last illness, she insisted not only on his having an English physician, but she sent to England for all the appliances of his sick-room, such as the bed, the reclining chair, etc. But perhaps her most unpopular act was the dismantling of the rooms once occupied by the lovely Queen Louisa, the mother of the late Emperor William, whose memory is held in veneration amongst the German people as that of a martyr, and whose apartments had been kept sacred and in precisely the condition that they were at the time of the death of the fair occupant. These rooms the Crown Princess caused to be refitted by a fashionable London upholsterer, and the people of Berlin never forgave her.—Lucy H. Hooper.

WOMEN AS SUICIDES.

Encouraging Facts Brought to Light by Recent Investigations.

A fact interesting to women is developed in the comparison of old and recent statistics on suicide. In the old works on suicide the causes of self-destruction among women were given: First, as disappointment in love; next, religious excitement; and, lastly, disease. Late investigation shows a marked decrease from the two first-named causes. This is encouraging, as it shows a corresponding increase in woman's mental and moral strength. There was a time when love and the home ties of husband and children were a woman's only source of comfort and diversion. If love failed and husband and children proved unkind the woman had no resources. There was a time when women were expected to believe what men formulated as to faith without question. Their minds, like those of children, were unprepared to grapple with new ideas. All this is changed. Girls are educated with their brothers. Women are in sympathy with their husbands' profession or business, or they carve out independent lives for themselves. Women have grown less personal, and they recognize other claims than their own. Love may be lost, but humanity, friendship, work and books are left. Love may die, but the sun will shine and the earth hold much of happiness.

Women no longer pin their faith exclusively on interpretations of men. Women are working out problems for themselves. They no longer consider it a sin to read, and discuss, and think for themselves. Their minds have grown strong enough to grasp a new idea without growing hysterical and becoming insane or committing suicide. Only a weak woman kills herself for love; only a silly one in religious excitement.—Washington Post.

Mrs. Hayes' Harmless Stimulant.

Mrs. Hayes always declared that a perfectly adequate substitute for liquor when needed as a stimulant could be found in hot milk, and after any cold or wetting she gave this in place of the wine or whisky which others would have considered necessary. This is, by the way, a custom of Mrs. Cleveland's also, who discovered, after many long and wearisome receptions she was obliged to go through, standing for hours on her feet and shaking hands with hundreds of people, that nothing would restore her so quickly as a cup full of boiling milk brought to her by her maid, and which she drank in little sips as hot as it possibly could be taken. The Washington girls caught the idea from her, and finding how quickly it helped them after a hard day of calls and social duties, they began to substitute it for the various malt preparations they had been in the habit of taking, or the hot wine and water which their maids usually administered when they came in too tired out to dress for their next engagement.—Fremont News.

—Forestry has long been made a study in Japan; no people are more skilled in grafting and dwarfing trees than the Japanese.

SHE MEANT BUSINESS.

A Woman Tries to Sue a Railway President Who Probably Dodged Her.

"Look at that, will you?" exclaimed a woman as she pointed to her trunk in the baggage room of the Third street depot the other day.

"Yes'um," was the humble remark of the agent.

"When I saw that trunk aboard at Rochester yesterday it was a brand new trunk and all right. Look at it now!"

"I'm a-looking, mum."

"The strap broken, one hinge busted, two of the rollers gone and the lid split!"

"I see, mum."

"Do you suppose I'll stand that?" she exclaimed, elevating her voice until the echoes peeled slivers off the rafters. "Do you think you can pass that trunk over to me without paying damages?"

"No, mum."

"You've got hold of the wrong woman if you think you can! I want damages—damages, sir! Do you hear?"

"I do, mum."

"I put my damages at $15. That is for the trunk alone. The damage to my feelings I put at $100. I ought to say $250, but I'll let it go at $100. Who shall I see?"

"The president, mum. Come in at 4 o'clock."

"Very well, I'll be here. If you see him tell him I'm coming. Tell him I don't want no ifs nor ands about it, but cash down."

"Yes, mum."

"And if he tries to dodge me I'll sue for a thousand dollars, and have my husband come on here and lick the whole caravan! Some folks can be walked on and buried in the mud, but I'm not one of the sort. Just leave that trunk where it is until I call, and you mention to the president that a woman who is no spring pullet will be here at 4 o'clock to get damages or pull hair."—Detroit Free Press.

A Novel Waiter.

"George," remarked Mrs. Jackhigh to her husband, "who is this Sam Taylor I heard you and Maj. Johnson talking about? Is he a good waiter?"

"A good waiter, my dear? What do you mean?"

"Why, I heard you tell the major that down at the club the other night Sam Johnson came in with a tray full and dropped his pile, and I thought that he must have been very careless."

And then George gazed out of the window with a far away look in his eyes.—Life.

Clearly Incompetent.

"I will ask you, Mr. Saltroom," began the attorney, "to state whether you know of any reason why you cannot serve as a competent juror in this case?"

"I know of—ah—ah-kit-chew!—kit-chew!—no reason why I—k-chee!—cannot, sir," replied the man.

"Your honor," exclaimed the lawyer, sharply, "this man is evidently subject to hay fever, which is notoriously an ailment that afflicts only intellectual persons. I challenge him for cause."—Chicago Tribune.

Idyllic Idleness.

Lady of the House—Why don't you go to work? I don't see what pleasure there can be in your sort of life, with nothing whatever in view.

Tramp—You're mistaken, madam. I have had something in view since the early spring—a work of the imagination, so to speak.

"Indeed. And what is that?"

"A summer idyl, as it were."—Detroit Free Press.

Love's Young Dream.

She—When we are married, darling, what pet name shall I call you?

He—Call me Birdy, simply Birdy, that is all.—Life.

A Lucky Fellow.

Tom (speaking of a friend, lately deceased)—Poor Brownson possessed a great many good traits of character, didn't he?

Joe—Yes, he did; and besides that, he was one of the luckiest men I ever knew. He got his life insured against accident and was killed the very next day. How is that for luck?—Yankee Blade.

A College Man.

Little Emma—I just asked Mr. Sheepskin when the battle of Lake Erie was fought, and he couldn't tell me.

Father—You ought not to expect him to, Emma; he has just graduated from an American college, and, of course, knows nothing of American history.—Yankee Blade.

Ill Winds.

Mrs. F.—They must have some very heavy winds in Boston.

Mr. F.—Indeed they do.

Mrs. F.—There is an item in the paper about a safe being blown open there.—Life.

The Old Man Makes a Swop.

I've swopped ther ole gray mare, Lizer,
'Nd gi'n ther cash ter boot
'Twixt her 'nd er peart young mule, Lizer,
Thet'll jest my fancy suit.
What! Sorry I swopped her, Lizer?
Wall, wife, that's pow'ful strange
I 'lowed yer'z tired ov her, Lizer,
'Nd like me, wanted a change!

We've had her with us so long, eh,
Yer hates to lose her now?
Wal, wife, it's curus how wimmin
'Ll hev sech feelin's! Somehow
When't comes ter tradin' 'nd swoppin',
They're allus at a loss;
Wimmin ain't meant fer bizness
When't comes ter tradin' er hoss.

Now don't begin ter cry, Lizer,
'Nd go on in thet fool way;
Ets too late now ter be sniffin'—
Ther ole mar's gone ter stay!
Now jest sort o' reconsider,
'Nd you'll 'low I wuz right
In gettin' rid ov ther critter
With seech er trade in sight.

What's thet yer say?—Whoa!—Lizer?
Whoa! yer infernal—Whoa!!!
* * * * * * *
Good Lor! Wuz thet an earthquake
Ez elevated me so?
No! Now I recklect, Lizer,
'Twas thet air mule! Say, wife,
I've got er kickin' catapult!—
Ther wust trade in m' life!

Talk erbout swoppin' hosses!
(I'm sick ez sick kin be.)
Ter think thet kickin' varmint
Could be worked off on me!
Thet trader wuz er rascal!
But sence I bring't ter mind,
I forgot ter tell him, Lizer,
Ther ole gray mar' wuz blind!

—Rufus Mansfield in The Yankee Blade.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

He Tries to Show His Wife How to Clean a House—What the Result Was.

Last fall Mr. Bowser undertook to do our house cleaning in fifteen minutes, but got discouraged and went off for a fortnight while I finished up. As I wanted to overhaul things a little this month, and as I wanted him out of the way, I said to him the other evening:

"Being you have been home all summer, I should think you would want to take a little trip this fall."

"H'm!" he replied as he looked up from his paper.

"You don't look a bit well, Mr. Bowser. Your face is haggard, and I believe you have lost twenty pounds of flesh this summer."

This time he didn't say anything as he looked at me.

"If you wanted to go down to New Hampshire and see your relatives," I continued, "I could get you all ready in one day."

"Oh, you could!" he replied. "Mrs. Bowser, I see through your little game, and it won't work. You want to get me away so you can rip and tear and scrub and clean and wipe and dust and damage and destroy four-fifths of the contents of this house!"

"I want to clean just a little."

"Well, go ahead."

"But you—you"——

"Oh, yes, it's always me! One would think you were afraid to breathe unless I gave my consent in writing. Have I said a word against housecleaning? Don't I know that housecleaning must be done? I was wondering the other day when you were going to begin."

"But last year you raised such a fuss."

"Can't remember that I said one single word. If I did it was only in fun."

"And I may clean?"

"Not only that, but I'll help."

"But you needn't. You just be patient and put up with the muss for a few days and I'll get"——

"As I said, I will help, Mrs. Bowser. It will be a sort of vacation for me. Don't you worry about my finding any fault."

It was with fear and trembling that I saw him put on an old suit of clothes next morning and heard him say:

"I'll begin on the parlor first. It's now 9 o'clock. We ought to be through with the whole house in two hours."

"I—I'm afraid we are not so smart as that. We must go slow and give the house a thorough going over."

"Oh, we'll have everything shining like a new pin before we let up. You boss and I'll do the work. You know, of course, that there is everything in the planning. Some folks make a whole week's job of housecleaning simply because they don't know how to plan. Mother and I used to clean house in half an hour, and you know how particular she is."

After breakfast the cook came in and said she was ready, and she likewise announced that the two colored women were in waiting.

"Waiting for what?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"To help us clean," I replied.

"Send them right home! Five of us to clean house! Who ever heard of the like! Do you want the neighbors to think we have been shoveling dirt into the house all summer? I'll start those colored women for home, and I don't want any help from the cook. Let her attend to affairs in the kitchen."

He went out and "started" the two women I had had engaged for six weeks, and then returned with the announcement that he was ready to start in on the spare bedroom, having already taken down the curtains and removed the bedding.

"All right—I'll have it done in five minutes!" he replied, as he spit on his hands. "You clear out and give me room to work. I think I can give you and all other women a pointer on house cleaning."

I went down stairs, and it wasn't over seven minutes before he called to me:

"All right, Mrs. Bowser—your room is cleaned! Come up and show me what to do next."

"What have you done?" I asked, as I found him seated on the window sill with a complacent smile on his face.

"Cleaned the room. Every picture has been taken down and dusted, the bedstead wiped off, and I have swept the carpet. Your three or four women would have been two days accomplishing the same task I have completed in less than ten minutes. I tell you, Mrs. Bowser, it is all in the planning."

"But that bedstead must come down, Mr. Bowser."

"What for?"

"Because the carpet must come up. Everything must be moved out of the room and the floor cleaned."

"Well, I should like to know what for? What's the matter with this room just as it is?"

"Dust, Mr. Bowser. It blows and we can't help it. Moths get in now and then. If we don't do our work thoroughly we might as well let it go entirely. Take the bedstead down first."

"I'll take it down, but I protest. It's all bosh hunting out every speck of dust. No one else does it. Get out of the way!"

He made a grab for the springs and lifted them out, but in getting them clear of the rail he fell over backwards and the springs fell upon him. He made use of several vigorous exclamations, kicked out in an effort to demolish them, and as I assisted him to get up he roared:

"I told you that these things ought to be left alone! The fool who invented them never intended they should be moved!"

I calmed him down after a bit and then asked him to take down the bedstead. He grabbed the footboard and gave a pull. Then he grabbed the headboard and gave a wrench.

"Mr. Bowser, don't you know how to take a bedstead apart?" I asked.

"Don't I?" Well, if I don't no one else does! I was taking bedsteads apart ten years before you were born! You always have to loosen the joints a bit. Now then"——

"But you don't bear down on the rail. You must lift up at the ends."

"I think I know my business, Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he worked away.

"But you don't. You are locking the rails instead of loosening them. See here."

I pulled at the end of a rail and unlocked it. Mr. Bowser backed off, crossed his hands on the small of his back and said:

"Mrs. Bowser, that settles it. I clearly see your object. We will have no more house cleaning this fall. I see what it would lead to. When a wife gets the idea that she knows more than her husband it is time to hoist the danger signal. Just drop things right here. That is, unless you have planned to bring about this very thing to force a legal separation."

He dressed and went off down town.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Off.

"Say! haven't you any sense?" he demanded of his friend as they crossed the street and left the third man to go on alone.

"What's up?"

"Why, you kept asking him if he'd been away this summer, and if he'd had a good time, and if he went fishing, and all that."

"Well, wasn't that common courtesy?"

"Not under the circumstances. Not when he'd been in the workhouse all summer!"—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.....1889

It is a very noteworthy fact, that just so soon as the silver interest got more power in Congress by the admission of new states, the price of silver began to rise. It is not asserted that the rise is due entirely to this increase of power; but the fact remains that the rise did not begin till the power was secured. This fact will give greater force to the assertion made by the friends of silver, that there never was a national cause for the decline of silver, but that it was brought about by the schemes of the great money lenders and bondholders and was continued solely in their interest.

The revolution in Brazil shows how little the great bulk of the people have to do with the government. A General of the Brazilian army was reprimanded for insubordination; with the troops under his command he took possession of the Capital of the Empire, Rio Janeiro, made the Emperor prisoner and proclaimed a republic. The great bulk of the Brazilian people know little and care less about forms of government; they eat their bananas and yams, smoke and drowse and let government take care of itself. If the deposed Emperor could muster force enough to recapture his capital and make prisoners of the republican president and his officers there would be no commotion outside of Rio Janeiro. It requires a very highly civilized people to maintain a republican form of government. Millions of the Brazilians are very little, if any, better educated or live more comfortably than the Indians of California, and care as little whether the government is a republic or an empire as our Indians care whether Democrats or Republicans are in power.

The proposition is made to hold a World's Fair for the Pacific Coast in 1892. This could and should be made a grand success. No other part of the United States shows so clearly the wonderful capacity of the American people to convert the desert wilderness into fruitfulness and beauty, and to make the rough materials supplied by nature into all that is necessary for the support and pleasure of mankind. All the rest of the world would be benefited by careful study of what has been accomplished on the Pacific Coast in the short space of about forty years. Whether a World's Fair be held at New York or Chicago, or any other eastern city in 1892, the distance and expense will be so great that hundreds of thousands of people on the Pacific Coast, who could and would attend a fair at Sacraments, will not be able to go East. No part of California would be more benefited by such a fair than the more remote counties. This would afford the best possible opportunity to make known the resources of those counties, and to attract settlers and capital for their development. A still greater advantage would be the mental stimulus such an exhibit would be to all who should attend, and the useful and practical information that could not fail to be imparted. Every one who can by word or deed help to a successful accomplishment of this good project should do so. The Pacific Coast Fair of 1892 can be made a grand success if the people only determine to have it so.

ORDINANCE NO. 28.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Ordinance No. 22, which was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on February 10th, 1888, and which said Ordinance No. 22 is recorded in ordinance Book "B" on pages 44 et seq. is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State when sold by the producer thereof and except such as are sold by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax-Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax-Collector: such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

FIRST CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay pay a license of $9 per quarter.

SECOND CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

THIRD CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 24 days from its passage.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-four days.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California.
[SEAL.] Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 28, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meetiag of said Board, on November 8th, 1889, by the following vote: Ayes—J. D Harger, Seth G. Sneden, E. Robinson, J. J. Stewart and J. C. Eddy. Noes.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of said Board of Supervisors.
(SEAL.) Attest: P. H. MACK,
n16 3t Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer.
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

Gentlemen—herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Aug. 1st, 1889 and ending with Oct. 31th, 1889.

	Cash Balance last report	$25,625 90
1889	*Receipts*—	
	Office fees	430 69
	J R Eldred Tax Coll.	672 50
	Road P Tax Dist No 5.	29 40
	Road P Tax Dist No 2.	6 80
	State school money	1010 94
	2 App Inst Fund.	2 00
	2 " L.D. "	2 00
	State school lands	189 14
	Union Lib Fund	75
	Poll and H s Tax	10 20
	B C Bid fund	50 00
	B P Schl Bonds	2500 00
	I B Osborn redem	80 82
	Total receipts	$30,622 14

Disbursements—

Bishop School Building Fund.	1505 00	
Union School Bld Fund	500 00	
Bridge Fund	1190 00	
Unap. Tax Fund	12 00	
12 Schl Dist Fds, cr Journals.	9 00	
Road Districts Fds	469 16	
Gen Exp Fund	1698 80	
Coupons	140 00	
Hospital Fund, war. paid	2 00 10	
Salary Fund Warrants	3125 28	
Bishop Schl Dist bal, Old	3 38	
Union Schl Dist Bld Fund	857 00	
Irving Schl Dist Bld Fund	110 19	
Lone Pine School District	45 00	
Road District No 3.	30 00	
B C Schl Dist Bld Fund, new.	1061 25	
Union School Bld Fund	45 70	
Irving " Building Fund	30 85	
Darwin Library Fund	15 00	
Bishop C B Bld Fund, old	3 26	
Sundry Schl Dist Fund	257 35	$11498 32
Balance Cash on hand Nov 1.		$19,103 82

Trial Balance for Quarter ending Oct 31, 1889.

To the State General Fund	$2 736 82	
Salary "	3,540 78	
General Expense "	722 81	
Hospital "	869 43	
Bond "	334 13	
County Road, "	98 09	
Floating Debt "	112 29	
General Road "	666 96	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 2	$ 7 40	
No 3		50 50
No 4		01
No 5	140 01	
No 6		04
No 7	1 47	
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	$ 67 65	
Irving	110 30	
Birch Creek	152 03	
Station	68 22	
Warm Springs		75
Big Pine	5 99	
Milton	3 12	
Independence	36 00	
Fish Springs	68 21	
Union	67 66	
Lone Pine	333 93	
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$64 36	
Round Valley	21 45	
Bishop	16 49	
Irving	47 69	
Station	22 42	
Warm Springs	18 71	
Big Pine	100 16	
Independence	87 72	
Union	7 60	
Lone Pine	21 46	
Unapportioned Property Tax Fund		$1201 09
Independence S D B Fund		329 10
Warm Spring " "		420 74
Darwin " "		54 15
Darwin Library "		30 28
Bishop Creek " " old		315 80
Fish Springs Library "		29 42
Big Pine " "		2766 45
Irving " "		02
Union " "		457 24
Bishop S D B Fund, new		1485 75
To the Bridge Fund		36 68
Swamp Land "		195 38
Institute "		33 00
Teachers Library Fund		2 00
Coroner's "		53 60
Rebate Fund		155 11
		$19 155 14
		51 32
Balance cash on hand		$19 103 82

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Nov., 1889.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved by the Board of Supervisors this 7th day of Nov 1889.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1889.

Oct. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since July 31, 1889, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn $12 159 92

General Exp. Fund	1,653 39	
Salary Fund	3,125 28	
School Fund	450 79	
Hospital Fund	2,00 10	
Bridge Fund	2,566 25	
Bishop Creek S D B Fund	1,905 00	
Union S D B Fund	1,509 00	
Irving S. D. B. Fund	141 04	
Rd. Dist No. 1 Fund	25 00	
" " " 2 "	108 00	
" " " 3 "	157 50	
" " " 4 "	58 36	
" " " 5 Fund	90 30	
" " " 6 "	60 00	
		$12,159 92 $12 159 92

Oct. 31. Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.

Inyo County		$74,636 06
Inyo Co. Bonds 1884	70,500 00	
Salary Fund	925 32	
School Fund	384 79	
Bridge Fund	570 00	
Union S D B Fund	152 30	
Bishop S D B Fund	1,061 25	
Irving S. D. B. Fund	30 85	
General Fund old	948 25	
Expense Fund old	42 30	
	$74,636 06	74,636 06

Oct. 31. Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included

Inyo county (total indebtedness)		$74,636 06
Less cash, in County Treasurer's hands subject to pay indebtedness	$21,956 35	
Rem'n'g Indebtedness	52,679 71	
	$74 636 06	$74 636 06

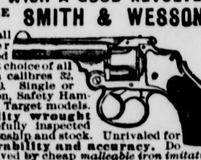
Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

Examined, accepted and approved this 7th day of Nov. 1889, by the Board of Supervisors.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres .32, .38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed perfect.** Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE - CAL.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sept-tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On S. P. & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN RE-BUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE

BEER ICE COLD.

The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.

The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.

PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.

BEER, WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS.

All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.

JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.

Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St

In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable

S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies'
Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man:

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your albums. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets a grand profit. **Shall we start YOU in this business,** reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. **Our Rent**—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides, Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1 Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—	
Mound House	12:20 p. m		5.55 p. m	
Dayton	1:00 p. m.		5:15 p. m.	
Wabuska	3:05 p. m.		3 00 p. m	
Hawthorne	6 50 p. m.		12:20 a. m.	
Luning	7.30 p. m.		10:05 a. m.	
Soda Springs	9:15 p. m.		9:05 a. m	
Belleville	10:25 p. m.		7:45a. m.	
Candelaria	Ar. 11 1 p. m		Lv. 7:10 a. m.	
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—	
Belleville	8 10 a. m.		5:25 p. m.	
Benton	11:40 a. m.		1:35 p. m	
Bishop Creek	1:50p. m.		11:00 a. m.	
Alvord	2:25 p. m.		10 00 a. m.	
Independence	4 10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.	
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.		7:40 a. m	
Keeler	Ar 5:45 p. m.		Lv. 7.00 a. m.	

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Benson with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.....1889

A late quotation for bar silver is 94¾.

Mr. Thomas C. Boland was up from Keeler last Tuesday.

John Glader has rented the Densmore farm at Camp Independence.

Mr. Claussen has begun work on the new flues for the Court House.

Mr. James A. McKenzie was in from Darwin some days this week.

Mr. J. E. Crocker, of Big Pine, has gone on a business trip to Bakersfield.

P. H. Mack, County Clerk, got back from San Francisco last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moffett, of George's Creek, were in town a few days this week.

Mr. H. Frederick, of Virginia City, will be here next week with a fine stock of jewelry.

George M. Gill, District Attorney of Inyo county, has been admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court.

Mr. A. Walker is so far recovered from his dangerous illness that he left town today for his home at Olancha.

Two more men arrived at Citrus last Wednesday to work on Doctor Bishop's tract of land under the Eastside canal.

Mr. H. J. Robinson, of Georges Creek, returned home last Wednesday after an absence of a few weeks at San Francisco.

Hon. P. Reddy has been at Hawthorne all the week; he is leading counsel in the Pamlico—Garrison mining suit now on trial.

A retrial of the Pamlico—Garrison mining case was begun at Hawthorne last Monday. At the first trial the jury failed to agree.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walker came up from Olancha last Saturday and passed a few days in town. They were accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Brown.

S. P. Smith, of Bishop, has gone to the Bakersfield country with thirty-seven head of work horses for sale. He passed through Independence on Wednesday.

The Independence Band have a nice hall to practice in, they are given the use of the hall and all the lights they want free of expense by O. I. Mairs. This is a touch of liberality that is worth imitation.

The mountains on both sides of Owens valley look very beautiful at present. Each peak is draped in a covering of purest white, like a bride arrayed in a veil of the finest lace. At sunrise and sunset the mountains are aglow with a soft, rosy light, like the blushes of a bride. In the valley the weather has all the softness and sweetness of spring.

The hotels at Los Angeles report larger business than for the corresponding period of last year. A very large number of Eastern people is confidently expected to come to the city this winter. The boom prices of land have been readjusted to actual values and a strong disposition is shown by Eastern people to invest money in real estate.

Change of Time.

A new time card went into effect last Monday on the C. & C. road. There is no change in the arrival and departure of trains south of Belleville. Trains leaving Reno for the south will be one and a half hours later than before the change. The south bound train will now arrive at Belleville at 10:25 at night. The north bound train will leave Belleville at 7:45 a. m.

Dedication Services.

The M. E. Church, at Independence, was dedicated last Sunday. The services were conducted by Rev. E. Vandeventer, assisted by Rev. E. McEvers, of Bishop, and the Pastor at Independence, Rev. J. H. De La Matyr. A large congregation attended the services. Mr. Vandeventer preached a fine sermon and was listened to with very marked attention. He preached again at night to a very full attendance, and on Monday evening preached again. All of these services were very interesting and evidently were much enjoyed by the congregations.

Profit From Fruit.

The sale of fruit this season from six acres of orchard belonging to Mr. J. W. Symmes, near Independence, amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. Last year but twelve hundred dollars worth of fruit was sold from the same tract. Mr. Symmes says that one hundred dollars per acre would fully cover all the expense of caring for the orchard and marketing the fruit, leaving a net income of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. The demand for this fruit is far in excess of the supply; the apricots, peaches, pears and apples are of the finest quality.

Contemptible Wrangling

There are three newspapers published in Oakland, and the editors have for some time past been abusing each other till the stream of wretched vituperation and senseless rot became such a nuisance that the business men of the city drew up a petition, signed it and presented it to all three of the editors, asking them in the interests of morality and decency to stop filling their papers with personal abuse of each other. Nothing is more contemptible than the wretched personal squabbles indulged in by so many editors of newspapers; the public cares nothing about the mean jealousies that prompts to these miserable exhibitions of jealousy and envy, and no man who has proper self-respect will notice, much less participate in them.

Worth Thinking About.

Chicago is making strong efforts to secure the World's Fair of 1892. A circular recently issued gives some items of the business of the City. Here are a few of the items:

Total value meat production	$95,000,000
" " lumber "	50,000,000
" " dry goods, clothing	40,000,000
" " boots and shoes	29,000,000
" " books	9,000,000
" " agricul. implements	12,000,000
" " furniture	16,000,000

It is well worth careful consideration of the above items and then note the next.

Total value of product from breweries, cigars and malt $39,956,508.

Every one should take a few minutes to compare the above items and think carefully about what they mean.

OLD TIME DANCE MUSIC.

At any ball or party where dancing is going on it is worth while to observe the effect upon the dancers. Quadrilles danced to old time tunes produce vastly more jollity and real exuberance of spirit than round dances. Waltzers frequently appear to be in a somnambulistic state; they look as if dreaming, and their dreams very far from being of an elevating or spiritual character; not such dreams as mothers would want their daughters to have. The polka and other round dances make the participants look like the inmates of asylums for the insane; the wild whirling of these dances suggests that they could have originated only in the minds of madmen. But the moment any of the old tunes are struck up for a quadrille, every eye brightens with the light of healthy fun and every face is beaming with smiles of real pleasure. Such airs as Garryowen, Larry O'Gaff, Paudeen O'Rafferty, Tatter Jack Welsh, The Priest in His Boots, Katie in the Lane, The Blackberry Blossom, and a hundred more old Irish tunes. Such Scotch tunes as The Flowers of Edinburgh, Bonnie Annie, Miss McLeod, Tullochgorum, Caberfae, The North Back o' the Grampians, The East Neuk o' Fife, Craigalachie Brig, The Maid o' Aisla, The Marquis o' Huntly; all these and very many more have the most enlivening effect upon the spirits; such music "Kindles wit, it waukens lear, it pangs us fou o' knowledge." Nor is Eogland wanting in airs that promote cheerfulness and hearty fun. The Liverpool Hornpipe, Haste to the Wedding, When the Heart of a Man is Oppressed with Care, Fisher's Hornpipe, and a long list of similar tunes, any of these airs never fails to put people in a cheerful humor. When one of these fine old airs is struck up in a ball room, even the silly people who think round dances more stylish forget their affectation, their looks betoken real enjoyment, they become natural, and are vastly improved by the change. Nearly all of the above named airs are at least one hundred years old, some of them much older, yet they are all as great favorites to-day as when they were first published. The last great composer of reel tunes was Neal Gow, who died about one hundred and fifty years ago in Scotland, his native land. His "Second Wife," "Farewell to Whiskey," "Cameron Got His Wife Again," and a score or more of very fine airs are great favorites with the lovers of the old time music. People really love that old music and the old dances that accompany it, far better than the later styles of music and dancing. At any public place of amusement when

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels
Put life and mettle in their heels."

the dancers never fail to be rewarded with hearty applause. It is capricious fashion—a bad caprice and a bad fashion—that prefers waltz, polka and other frenzied inventions to the far healthier and far merrier old time music and dances.

"Search the world all around
From the sky to the ground
No such sight can be found
As an Irish lass dancing."

The American lass would be just as fine a sight if she would learn and practice the Irish dances.

Training Young Citizens.

There is in one of the cities of our State a great mercantile establishment where not less than three hundred persons are employed. Many of these employes are very young boys and girls. At regular stated intervals, about once a month, every one of these persons, the youngest as well as the oldest, goes in turn to an interview with one of the heads of the concern who attends to this duty. Here the employe is asked to make any suggestions that he or she can offer as to any improvement that can be made that will enable the employe to perform his or her duty with greater ease or facility. All the questions and answers are noted by a shorthand reporter and are afterward written out at length. Then the whole matter is carefully studied by the member of the firm, and afterward as many of the suggestions as are found practicable and useful are adopted and put in operation. In this way the firm gets the benefit of the actual experience of every person employed, and an amount of information on the best ways of doing business that would be impossible in any other way. The result is that this little army gets through its work with such ease, facility and pleasure as are not less pleasing than remarkable to see. But ease and facility of doing business is not all, nor the highest object this firm has in view. The member of the firm who makes the inquiries said to a visitor a few days ago, that a republican form of government rests entirely upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. To secure the best form of government every person living under it must be taught habits of close observation, intelligent inquiry, and, above all, self respect. By the method pursued every one of the three hundred persons employed by this firm is led to observe closely; to inquire intelligently into everything pertaining to duty; and the form of consultation observed between this successful merchant and the youngest person in his employ creates a feeling of self respect and self reliance that go far toward making the very best citizens. In a country where men engaged in the terribly earnest and severe competition of business that now prevails among us have such aims as these in their relations with persons in their employ, no fear need be felt as to the safety of society and the stability of free institutions.

An Inexcusable Vice.

A few evenings ago a small party were engaged in an amusement entirely harmless. One of the party was a young man to whom nature has been very kind. Handsome features, a fine form, vigorous health; an amiable and kind disposition; an excellent temper, industrious, perfectly sober, never gambles; good business capacity, courteous to everybody; he is blessed with all these. Everybody who knows this young man likes him, and is friendly to him, and none more so than the bystander alluded to above. And yet this friend was shocked and pained while he stood there to hear his young friend constantly uttering the most terrible profanity. In the presence of a woman, old or young, it is safe to say the young man would never utter one word to shock or disgust her; but here he was pouring from his lips a steady stream of language that would horrify any decent woman, and evidently unconscious of doing it. Profane swearing is a most vulgar and inexcusable vice; that it can be easily overcome is proven by the fact that even those who are most addicted to it do not swear in the presence of women, unless it be their sisters or their wives; there are few so depraved as to utter profane language in the presence of mother. Drop the vile practice young men; if old men want to swallow that unbaited hook of the devil's, let them get it in their gullets.

Badly Hurt.

At the end of last week Walter James, Jr., got very badly hurt. He was riding after stock over a field belonging to Mr. E Robinson when the animal stumbled and made a complete somersault; Walter was dashed to the ground and the horse rolled over upon him. The young man was unconscious for a length of time, and though he has since walked about a little he appears to be very seriously injured.

A Good Ruling.

Secretary Noble has made a ruling that the higher valleys among the Sierra Mountains may be entered under the pre-emption or homestead laws; although the parties making the entries may not be able to live upon their locations during the winter. This will enable people to make entries for summer homes among the beautiful little valleys that are scattered all among the mountains. It will in time preserve the mountain forests from destruction by the sheep men; for when the valleys are occupied by settlers during the summer the sheepmen will not take their flocks there.

Mining Notes.

There is very little doing in the Darwin mining district. In the Lucky Jim mine Mr. J. A. McKenzie has a few men at work; in the Defiance there are a few more employed; and this is about all that is doing. Mr. J. C. Eddy is not doing anything in mines at present.

Over at Riley Mr. C. Anthony has got out a good sized pile of ore for a run at the Riley mill.

Late reports from Panamint are to the effect that very little is doing there.

At Cerro Gordo Mr. Farrington is getting tunnels and shafts repaired, and till this work is finished very little else will be attempted.

Enduring Affection.

About thirteen years ago a little girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eibeshutz, died. The child was about one year old at the time of her death, and an Indian girl had been employed in taking care of her. A small photograph of the child had been given to her dusky nurse, who is now herself the mother of several children. A few days ago, Mr. Eibeshutz was passing the Indian camp where Maggie, the former nurse lives; he called to see her, and she spoke feelingly of her little charge who had died so long ago, and said she had the photograph that had been given her while the child was alive. In the great fire that destroyed Independence three and a half years ago all the family pictures belonging to Mr. Eibeshutz perished in the flames. He was very much affected but also gratified to discover that a picture of his lost child was in existence, but had to talk a good deal to Maggie before she would let it go out of her possession long enough to be copied.

Grand Jurors.

The following is a list of the names of the persons drawn as Grand Jurors to appear in Court at 10 a. m., Dec. 17, 1889.

C L Meyer	Big Pine.
H Bellows	Hawai.
R C Spear	Lone Pine.
J E Shepherd	Georges Creek.
J G Birchim	Round Valley.
Barna Peeler	Bishop.
F K Andrews	Laws.
John Dugan	Bishop.
C B Rawson	"
Jos Shelly	"
J S Gorman	Independence.
John Kispert	Georges Creek.
H J Robinson	" "
Geo Watterson	Bishop.
E H Edwards	Lone Pine.
A Matlick	Bishop.
F Whitmore	Independence.
M Muldoon	Fish Springs.
W Matlack	Independence.
Jno A Lank	"
E W Powers	Irving.
Thos E Jones	Round Valley.
E M Crocker	Big Pine.
Geo Collins	Laws.
S J Newlon	Irving.
A Walker	Olancha.
Thos Williams	Round Valley.
C H Parsons	" "
S S Allen	Bishop.
R Love	"

County Printing

A statute enacted by the Legislature defines a "square" of county advertising as equal to 240 ems "nonpareil." Each line of a column in this paper is equal to 26 ems "nonpareil;" therefore ten lines are equal to a "square" and twenty ems over. It is the custom in the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT to reckon ten lines as a "square," giving the advertiser the benefit of the excess. "Nonpareil" is that kind of type in which all kinds of legal notices are published. The reports of the Treasurer and Auditor in this paper are set in "nonpareil." A constant harping is kept up against the Supervisors because they make a contract each year for the County advertising; and not leave it with the other county officers to get the advertising of their several offices done wherever they may think fit. Now the attention of taxpayers is earnestly invited to the following statement of facts: The cheapest rate per square for doing the advertising ever offered to the Supervisors being taken as a basis, then the advertising done for the county since the beginning of the present year, would if charged for on that basis, cost the tax-payers just two hundred and twenty-six dollars. If charged for at regular rates it would cost not less than five hundred dollars. There may be more county advertising before the end of the year. By contract the cost of the County advertising for the whole year is one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Supervisors pursue the only course that can get the service done for the least money. Taxpayers will judge of the motives for abusing them for pursuing this course. The law provides that the Supervisors shall fix the price for county advertising; the lowest price is secured by the method adopted by the Board, and this is certainly in the interest of tax-payers. The law expressly mentions "the official newspaper of the county," though statements have been made to the contrary.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russell, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

MERCHANT

INDEPENDENCE

Inyo Co. Cal.

Wholesale & Retail

— DEALER IN —

General Merchandise

MY STOCK

CONSISTING OF

Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER

Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE

— ON —

SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct

— ON —

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England.

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,

— OF —

GENERAL

BANKING & EXCHANGE,

BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

WELLS FARGO & CO'S.

EXPRESS

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL — — — 55,000,000

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE - COMPANY

Capital - - - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

—DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PROOF.

No. 403.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 17th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on November 25, 1889, viz: White Smith—Homestead Application No. 403, for the W ½ of S W ¼ of Sec 13, W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 24, Tp 12 S, R 34 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Walter, Julius Schroeder, William G. Morton and Elihu A. Morton, all of Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

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Fresno and Merced County

Lands To Rent and For Sale.

75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.

For particulars, apply to

E. B. PERRIN,
4C2 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

n-9-2m

THOMAS & HILL,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction

—IN PRICES OF—

PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,

Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1477.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Oct. 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on November 16, 1889, viz: Jonathan Brown, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1477, for the S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S, R. 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter James, John A. Hannah, John Shepherd, John W. Symmes, all of Independence, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Inyo Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS & FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,

CARRIAGE WORK,

GENERAL REPAIRING

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WOMAN'S SYMPATHY.

Bertha has returned, never to leave her lover again, in safety, and still faithful to him; his fears were unfounded, his suspicions rebuked. It was only last evening that he had looked into her beautiful eyes once more, and it was to-day she had told him he might come again. It was a great day for Philip for another reason. He was to break ground this morning for a new mill, whose walls and foundations would be laid in love and justice. In the mill yard a hundred laborers waited with their spades over their shoulders, and with them the young mill owner, grasping a spade like the rest. At the contractor's word the iron glistened in the sunlight, and in an instant more a hundred and one spades struck earth. Ten thousand eager workmen all over the land were waiting on the undertaking. Each night 10,000 anxious tongues will ask how many feet the new walls have risen that day; will reproach the masons if they are slow, will bless them if they work mightily.

The looms in the Breton mills are still to-day, the great water wheel is unharnessed from the myriad belts, while the men and women and children gathered around the great parallelogram marked out by the engineers for the foundation of the new mill. It was to be their mill, too, and the face of the poorest creature of them all reflected a little of the blessed hope which was making life over for them. Not a voice was heard. For the moment all eyes were fixed on the bending forms. Philip Breton's slight form was bent, too, as he drove his spade deep into the stubborn sod. Every laborer stayed his hand until the young master threw up the first earth. Then a cheer broke from each brawny throat, and every spade at once lifted its burden of green turf.

The hundred laborers bent again to their task, and the frightened daisies trembled on their green stems, but Philip, spade in hand, had mounted the steps of the nearest mill, and now looked down kindly on the operatives who gathered expectantly about him.

"I mean that not one injustice shall ever desecrate these new walls. I mean that the mill shall be a temple of co-operation. I believe the world is just entering on a new epoch, more glorious than any before, because blessings that have been confined to the few, comforts that have comforted only the few, leisure and amusement, even, that has cheered only the few, shall be universal; that each hand that tills the earth shall share in its bountiful harvests, which now pack the store houses of a few in useless profusion; that each hand that weaves our cloth shall share in its profits according to his worth. It isn't because the world is so poor that you have been poor so long; but because its wealth is wasted. Yet be patient. Violence only destroys, it does not build up, and every article of wealth destroyed leaves so much less of your heritage. We will not work any more today; it shall be a holiday to be kept sacred in our memories, as an inspiration to more faithful labor and more honest, contented lives.

But for a moment no one moved, till he leaned his spade against the wall, and started to come down. Then a murmur ran through the crowd till it swelled to a cheer, and as he made his way out, he had to clasp a thousand dingy hands, reached out to the young master in token of the love and trust of a thousand brightened lives.

His destiny that had frowned so long and so terribly, smiled at last. As if by a miracle his life, that had seemed so dreary and barren, was become a path of flowers. All dangers were averted, all evils turned into blessings, and it was so short a time ago that he saw no spark of joy in life. It had been like a day when the clouds had shut away the sun, and settled gloomily over the earth for a storm. A shadow creeps into every human face, darkness cowers in every home, the birds flutter in terror from tree to tree, or nestle fearfully in their retreats. The very brooks moan instead of babbling. Then suddenly the summer sun burns through the clouds, which scatter to their caves beneath the hills; the rippling rivers glisten and sparkle like rarest jewels, and the birds break forth in song as they mount in ecstasy toward the sunlight. Not a human thing but brightens into sudden gladness. So short a time ago he thought life only a dull, cheerless struggle, that he rose in the morning heavy and disheartened, that he lay down at night, careless if he slept forever. But suddenly the world looked like an enchanted palace to Philip Breton, and his life seemed as perfect as a day in paradise.

It was at 3 o'clock that he was to go to Bertha, and it was only 2 when he was ready and waiting in his study for this last slow hour between him and happiness to slip away. He looked up the street and down again, but the streets were quite deserted; he might have fancied the world all gone to sleep had he not heard the roar of the waters going over the dam. Then he glanced at the clock. If he had not heard its loud ticking he would have been willing to swear the hands must have stopped. He picked up a newspaper and tried to interest himself in it. What a child he was, to be sure, not to know how to wait. Did he imagine there would be nothing more for him to wait for after to-day? His eyes glanced impatiently down the pages. There seemed to be absolutely nothing in the paper at all; he must stop his subscription; he might as well write to the publishers now; it would take up a little of his surplus time. But what was this odd looking advertisement in such very black type:

Divorces obtained without trouble or publicity for any cause desired. Address, in strictest confidence, John T. Giddings, No 4 Errick square, Lockout.

"Well, well," soliloquized Philip, after reading the card a second time, "our corporation counsel is come down pretty low, getting bogus divorces for a livelihood."

Then he glanced at his watch; he was out of temper with the pretty little clock. Perhaps allowing fifteen minutes for the distance to Bertha's house he might not be very much too early.

Philip found Bertha standing. She generally preferred to sit. And she wore an anxious look he had never seen on her face before. He thought to make her laugh.

"I suppose Mrs. Ellingsworth will not miss her chance to spoil our tete-a-tete."

"She is not in town," and Bertha turned to the window again. "She went yesterday. Do you know whether she has any relatives in—in Vineboro?"

"Why that is where you"— Philip bit his lip; "no, I didn't know that she had."

He came up to where she stood, and, when she did not speak again, he tried to take her hand. But she drew away from his touch with a gesture of impatience.

"I am in no mood for foolishness." It seemed foolishness to her then! There was a pang of pain about his heart, and then a thought struck him.

"You are not afraid of her, are you?"

She drew herself up to her full height in her old superb arrogance, and her lips curled in scorn.

"I will be afraid of no one. If I owe no one a duty I need not be afraid." She seemed to be gathering force for an instant, while her cold eyes rested on the face of the man who loved her so nobly. "I must take back my promise; I cannot marry you."

"Do you owe me nothing now, then?" he pleaded in a startled voice.

"Perhaps so—yes, I think I ought not to make you miserable."

"Then do not leave me; do not kill me, Bertha, after letting me hope." He had seized her hand again, but she would not let him draw her to him.

"But I should make you miserable." She dropped her eyes before his. "You would not like—like"——

"I will take all the blame, then." He put his arm about her, and this time she did not repel him. "I call God to witness you will not be responsible; I will forgive you everything, my darling." She was in his arms, but still she held back her face from him.

"I will forgive you everything."

"And you won't blame me, whatever happens?"

"No, oh, never." The color came back into his face; his triumphant heart sent the hot blood through every vein and artery.

"And you will remember I warned you?"

"Yes," he whispered, "and will remind you of it when you have made me the happiest man in the world. But we won't wait till Jane comes back; we will be married to-morrow."

"Oh, no." Her smile was very beautiful and sweet, but as cold as the river of death.

"The day after, then. Say the day after to-morrow, before anything has time to happen."

He saw her lips were forming for a "no," but he kissed it away; and another and another, till she broke away from him with a laugh.

"Well, yes, then; but you will be sorry for it to the end of your life." He made her put on her hat after tea and they went across the fields to the village cemetery.

He had stirred her by his enthusiasm to an unwonted pitch, but now she had become colder than ever, and very silent. It seemed as if she were sorry for what she had promised, and Philip was afraid each moment that she would open her lips and take it all back. He talked very eagerly to her all the way to take up her mind, telling her all the plans he had made and how gloriously they seemed to be succeeding. She did not make much response to what he said, but he was only too glad that she did not repeat the words she had met him with in the afternoon. At last they stood by a massive pillar of granite; not broken to signify an incomplete life work, but perfect in symmetry and finished in outline. Bertha could make out in the deepening twilight the name of "Ezekiel Breton" cut deep into the everlasting stone.

"I mean," he said, in forced calm, "is there any barrier which the laws make to prevent you from marrying him?" Since he had begun to dream of marriage, he had thought only of the barrier of her shame; he had not thought that there might be a barrier more impregnable. But it came over him all the more terribly now. That would explain her lack of shame, her unbroken pride, that would be more consistent with his lifelong idea of her, if she had preserved her honor, and, alas, was already married and cut forever away from him. That would save her purity which he had thought sullied. No fingers of scorn could ever be pointed at her. No; but she would be lost to him forever. God forgive him, then, if he would rather have her dishonored, insulted, degraded, than lose her. Would she never answer? She laid down her needle and turned her face up toward him. He trembled like a child as he watched her lips part; in a moment his fate would be decided. It was terrible that his happiness could come only through her shame, and her honor meant a life of despair and loneliness for him, but so it seemed to him now.

"There is no barrier," she replied.

"Thank God," he whispered. The strain was removed. She had established her own disgrace with her own lips, without a drooping of her eyes, without a quiver of her lips. Ah, but he suffered in his very hope. It wounded him that he must rejoice in her shame, it was almost as if he had caused it. He bent low over her shoulder, in another moment he would have told her of the unchanging passion—of his love. All the bounds of his nature were broken down now. His whole soul seemed dissolving in ineffable tenderness for this cold woman, into whose calm, beautiful eyes he looked so hungrily.

"Like embroidery, don't you, Mr. Breton?"

Mrs. Ellingsworth flashed her small black eyes in delight. Philip started back in ill concealed dismay, but Bertha's face changed not one shade of expression as she rose magnificently to her feet and swept from the room.

The lady of the house looked unpleasantly after her.

"Isn't it funny, she don't seem to like me? Do you suppose it is that Curran scrape that has put her so much above me?"

Philip glanced savagely at her; he could almost have struck her, without thinking of her womanhood, there was such a snake like look in the glistening black eyes. One might as well reproach a wild creature of the forest for following out its instincts; but after a moment he said:

"Mrs. Ellingsworth forgets she is a lady!"

But she was beautiful, if not a lady, her hot blood lighting up her round olive cheeks as if it were liquid fire and her curled lips glowing like a perfect rose just bursting into bloom. No man could look at her now and not feel a mad soulless fascination for her, a fascination the greater because mixed with revulsion. She was a perfect type of the womanhood that can madden a man with passion, without tenderness, that can wreck his life, banish every noble hope or ideal from his soul and feed him nothing but dead sea fruit.

"It's strange what makes a lady," she answered him in growing excitement. "Your Bertha is one no matter what viileness she sinks to, but I can't whisper one rude word."

She came close to him and put her burning fingers on his hand. "Your horse loves you better than that woman. She will torture you to death, let her alone." Then she sprang away from him, and walked backward and forward clasping and unclasping her clinging fingers in her old habit. "Oh, I hate her, I hate her; but what good is it? I would dash myself to pieces to break her, but I could not. She steals my lover and then leaves him. She comes back disgraced in the eyes of her own father; but she does not feel it. And now comes her lover with his riches, and offers everything to her. She deserves nothing, but gets everything." She would have raved on, but Philip Breton walked slowly out of the room. Nothing could ever move him now; he preferred the woman she maligned to all the other hopes or possessions of the world.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NO APPRECIATION OF EMBROIDERY.

It was the next afternoon, as Philip Breton was unhitching Joe from the post, that he had occasion to doff his hat to Mrs. Ellingsworth, driving by with her husband. They made a very pretty picture of marital bliss; perhaps they were all the happier because neither of them had souls. Philip had been intending to go to his factory, there was some business he ought to attend to, but the sudden assurance that Bertha was alone made his heart give a great bound. What better time than now to tell her of his unaltered love, to win her promise to let him make her happy? So his business was postponed, and he rang the bell at Mr. Ellingsworth's instead.

"Not in?" he repeated after the servant in dismay. Would his luck never change? Had she been frightened at his manner the night before, and gone away to avoid his unpleasant suit?

"But she isn't far away," and the girl smiled at the disappointment that had come over his face. "I guess, now, you will find her in the garden; or I will call her if you say."

"No, don't call her," and Philip hurried out to the garden. What more fitting place for what he had to say if he could find his voice for the great lump in his throat. He must be very eloquent to persuade her, to answer all her objections, to assure her that it was not pity that moved him, for she would resent that, but love—a love that craved her above all the world.

She looked up from her embroidery at the sound of his footsteps and smiled. Her beauty might all go, as its first bloom and freshness had gone, and her cheeks fade like the autumn leaves whose glowing tints they had once worn; her golden hair might whiten with age, he knew it would make no difference in his love. She wore the same dress she had worn in that other garden scene. She had grown thin and gone back to the dresses of her girlhood. It was a light blue silk, open low in the neck, filled in with nestling folds of lace. The sunbeams made their way through the low hanging trees, and with them came the breath of the roses, and the humming of the bees, just as on that other day.

Philip seated himself on the bench beside her, and tried to make his voice calm as he said:

"Do you remember when you last wore this dress?"

Would she be frightened at the intensity of gentleness in his voice?

But she smiled as frankly at him as if he were her brother. "Oh, yes."

He put his hand on her arm, cool as if love and passion were forever outside her experience. "Bertha, I love you more now than then. I will not frighten you with my vehemence; I have learned to conquer myself. I will cherish you as a child, but, oh, Bertha, I want to be near you."

The woman did not draw away from him. She was looking with a changed expression at his eager face—the face of the lover whom no coldness could chill; who returned again after her desertion of him; whom no shame could alter. He had stirred something like admiration in her at last. A tinge of delicate life into a new plane of existence—that he had given hope to 1,000 desperate hearts—compared with the hope of making this one woman happy and of living in her smiles.

But he suddenly started from his fond reverie, and passed into another room, all as white as some cave in a mountain of snow. The mantel was of marble, the curtains cloud like masses of snowy lace; and even the upholstery of the chairs, and the carpet was white damask. His heart beat fast as he stood for a moment in the chamber, then he went softly out and locked the door behind him, so that no foot should cross its sacred threshold till its mistress came.

It was to be a very quiet wedding—no guests, no cards, no banquet. The shortest and simplest form that could make a man and woman one was enough. But the hour was past, and yet there was no wedding; the bride, all dressed, waited to be called from her room; the young bridegroom paced to and fro across the parlor floor. There was no minister.

The clock struck the half hour. It was half past eight. Mr. Ellingsworth sat in the parlor reading the evening paper in unbroken tranquility. Philip was wondering where Jane could be; whether she was indeed preparing a terrible blow for the white bosom of his bride. What could she do?

"Ah! I think I hear the carriage," remarked Mr. Ellingsworth, laying aside his paper with a little yawn.

"From which direction," asked Philip, listening eagerly, while the feverish blood rushed into his face.

Mr. Ellingsworth went to the window. "Why, from both directions. It sounds to me like two carriages. I will go out and see."

Philip hurried to the window and raised it, but it was pitch dark; he could see nothing. Who could be in that second carriage? He wanted to be called, but no one came for him. He heard the doors open and shut, and indistinguishable voices, but no one called him. Then he made his way out into the hall in vague terror. He thought of his bride waiting up stairs, and set his teeth for the worst. No earthly power, no vileness of calumny, no shameful disclosures should move him. His bride waited for him, ready to be his when he called for her. Ah! he would not shame her, though all hell hissed at her. But how fanciful he was. He could hear the mild mannered minister talking in his polite tones. He caught his complacent laugh. Thank God for it. Nothing could have happened. He walked along the hall. The voices came from the dining room. There was the minister's laugh again. He pushed open the door and went in.

The minister rose, with the especial deference for wealth that marks many of the priests of God, and gave the young man's hand an affectionate squeeze. "No doubt Mr. Breton is ready. It is the bridegrooms who should always be impatient. I believe I am right, am I not, Mrs. Ellingsworth?"

Mrs. Ellingsworth—Philip started violently and the color left his face. She had returned in time then.

"Not always," she smiled strangely and reached out her hand to Philip. It was but a woman's hand, small and velvety, but he touched it as if there were a dagger in its white palm. He knew by the look of evil triumph in her face that she had not been away for nothing. Could it be there was anything worse than he had forgiven already—some page of Bertha's life so black no depth of love could cover it? A deadly faintness was upon him.

"I have brought two visitors," she went on; showing the tips of her white teeth in a beautiful smile.

To be sure, there sat a portly woman with the slightly elevated chin of a certain variety of the sex when on its dignity. But Jane said "two"—where was the other? Ah, the other was in the woman's lap. It was a baby. Mr. Ellingsworth had a very peculiar expression on his face to-night, as if his wife were disappointing him. It was rather a dangerous look if Jane had understood it. She was offending his elegant tastes extremely by bringing to his house a vulgar, fussy old woman and her baby whom she, no doubt, had picked up on the railroad cars. Philip stood nervously fumbling his watch chain, and waiting for a blow to fall on him, he did not know whence.

It was a little baby's hand that caught at Philip's arm, and he turned to look into its great star like blue eyes. He had seen that same marvelous tint in cheeks before, and a cold horror of recognition darted through his soul. He tried to lift his spellbound eyes, and they rested instead on the face of Jane Ellingsworth, which was lit up with a fiendish exultation as she held the child up to him.

(To be Continued.)

Two of the principal members of the Cranbourn Club, London, have been found guilty of gambling and sentenced to pay a fine of $250 or be imprisoned for three months. Twenty-one other members have been fined $50, and the others have given sureties of $100 each not to gamble for six months.

VICTORY IS OURS.

We Lead Them All—Highest Premium in Our Class—Bronze Medal Awarded.

There is no proprietary medicine in the world that has grown in popularity and favor in so short a period of time as the remedy known as the *Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure.* The Sierra Chemical Co., manufacturers of these justly renowned goods is composed of bright active men of thorough and long experience in their line of business. They have shown wonderful enterprise in bringing before the public a purely vegetable compound, the chief ingredients of which are composed of herbs gathered on the sides and in the canons of the noted Sierra Range of mountains. This Company have received the highest award given to any medicine at the Mechanics' Exhibition, 1889, and awarded by a committee made up of Professors Rising and Wenzell, the best known analytical chemists on this coast. This is enough to prove its merit as a true remedy, delightful to the taste, and as a positive cure for all Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles it has no equal on earth. All druggists.

Steam is generated in the boilers of the pumping engines at Moody's gulch, four or five miles from Los Gatos, by the use of natural gas procured from the oil wells. The supply is not great, but it is steady and maintains enough heat to keep the steam at sixty-five pounds pressure. Occasionally wood is used in conjunction with gas, but very rarely.

Says the Redwood City *Democrat:* This is certainly the land in which to spin out the web of life to its greatest attenuation. In Mayfield lives a Spanish lady named Mme. Briones, who was born in Santa Cruz in 1801. She is still hale and looks forward to a long lease of life. She was approaching her teems when President Harrison's grandfather won his first crown of glory at Tippecanoe, and was on the shady side of life when the earliest pioneers invaded the State with pick and shovel. One contemplates her time-scarred form with awe upon reflecting over the great span of time and events that her life includes.

Received $15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery.

Christopher Gould, the assistant dispatcher of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, who resides at 609 North street, Harrisburg, last Wednesday received $15,000, from the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans. He held one-twentieth of ticket No. 8,174, which drew the first capital prize of $300,000, in the drawing of the 10th inst. On Monday of last week, Mr. Gould delivered his ticket to Albert Leeds, of Steelton, agent of the United States Express Company, who forwarded said ticket. On Wednesday Leeds received the full amount of the drawing, in ready cash money, namely $15,000. He at once sent for Mr. Gould, to whom it was delivered, that same day.

In a personal interview with the gentleman, he informed us that the first ticket he ever purchased was about four months ago, and that $8 was all that he had invested in it. Mr. Gould has held his present position of assistant train dispatcher, for the past ten years, before which time he was a conductor on the Steelton branch. He is well and favorably known in this place and is highly esteemed for his genialty. His many friends will be glad to hear of the good fortune, with which he met.

We are happy to say that this sudden wealth has not fallen into the hands of a Coal Oil Johnny man, who squanders it in a reckless manner. But on the other hand it has come into the hands of a discretionate and worthy man who will make proper use of it. To be sure he may possibly feel somewhat elated, as he has good reason to be, but when he was handed over this fortune, he was as cool and reticent as a judge when he passed sentence. This sum certainly comes in very nice, as he had little more than his wages to fall back on.

In connection with this, we might here also state that Mr. Leeds, as agent for the express company, has been doing a large and successful business, in sending tickets to the Louisiana State Lottery and always received the money safely and promptly.—*Steelton* (Pa.) *Advocate,* Sept. 27.

A PERFECT BANK.

What makes a representative bank? One whose resources are far ahead of its liabilities; which will not lend money except upon sterling securities; which can lend money at the shortest notice; which will discount good business notes, and which issues letters of credit to any part of the civilized world. A bank which has the entire confidence of the general public, and has the best citizens of the place as its directors and officers. Such a one is the Pacific Bank, of San Francisco.

No Such Word—"Meet me on the corner tonite," he wrote, "and dew not fale." And she answered him, "There is no such word as fale."

A DIG IN THE RIBS.

If on the right side and lower part of the diaphragm though playfully meant and delivered, is calculated to evoke profanity from a chappy whose liver is out of order. When that region is sore and congested, pokes seem fiendish. Look at a man's countenance ere you prod him under the ribs. If his skin and eyeballs have a sallow tinge, you may infer also that his tongue is furred, his breath apt to be sour, that he has pains not only beneath his ribs, but also under the right shoulder-blade. Also, that his bowels are irregular and his digestion impaired. Instead of making a jocose demonstration on his ribs, recommend him to take, and steadily persist in taking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest anti-bilious and alterative medicine extant. Incomparable is it, also, for dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, kidney trouble, and fever and ague.

Nothing will so soon make a person hot as cool treatment.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Malarial Fever

"I was cured of one of the worst cases of malaria fever by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what this medicine did for me it will do for others. I was taken with the disease in 1886. I consulted the best doctors, but without any apparent benefit, and had to resign my situation as agent and operator for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. I had lost 66 pounds and spent over $300. At last I accidentally met a traveller for C. I. Hood & Co., who advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought six bottles for $5 and after using two I thought I was no better. But I determined to use up what Sarsaparilla I had; before the third bottle was gone I began to feel better, and continued to mend till I took 12 bottles, when I more than gained my usual health and weight. I soon obtained another situation, and consider myself a well man." J. M. Miller, Agent Wabash & Pacific Railway, Lodge, Ill.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

A man is known by the company he keeps away from.

EVERY SYMPTOM GONE.

Probably no disease inflicts so much continuous pain as Rheumatism. Over no single complaint has Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., won more cures than Rheumatism. By its use the agonized patient can once more use his limbs and freed from past years of pain.

Mr. Frank Strait, a well-known merchant of New Hamburgh, N. Y., says: "I suffered tortures from Sciatic Rheumatism. My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., am entirely rid of every symptom of my trouble. Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit to me in other ways. I heartily recommend it to other sufferers.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

One of the unpleasant facts of modern civilization is that every day is labor day with most of us.

Listen— a song of rejoicing,
Hearts that were heavy are glad,
Women, look up and be hopeful,
There's help and there's health to be had.
Take courage, O weak ones despondent,
And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
O, be of good cheer,

for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* of satisfaction in every case or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

America is not given to jewelry, gauds or trappings but those familiar with the business say that she has a seal ring.

Are any of the new-fangled washing compounds as good as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 *years,* and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

The most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch."

America's finest—"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Smokeless powder is the latest successful invention of the European armies. Now if they will get up breakless bullets it may save a good deal of bloodshed.

HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

Rare novelties, shapes and artistic imported oleographic and chromatic cards. A large and beautiful collection sent by mail to anyone who will do this:—Buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on application by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Europe thinks her paupers well off when they embark for this country.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while enroute, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Easy crying widows take a new husband soonest; there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

It is not true that the Quakers came from a volcanic country, any more than that the Shakers are natives of a malarial region.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
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GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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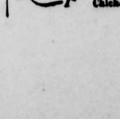

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, Proprietors.

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PITH AND POINT.

—Better have method in your madness than madness in your method.

—"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." People who want the earth should make a note of this.—*Boston Courier.*

—If a praying machine were invented many would use it if it did not take too much time from their business to wind it up.—*Whitehall Times.*

—How fond the world is of that which is in anywise new! Thousands of people will buy the revised Old Testament who haven't opened the covers of their King James version in years.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.*

—"How shall I get a valuable cyclopædia free?" asks a subscriber. There are a good many ways, but unless he can get one given to him he had better go without it. It is not safe to steal less than $1,000,000 nowadays.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—I ain't got nuthin' ergin er pusson whut I kes ter war rings an' shiny pins, but I doan think dat such pussons eber 'complishes much good till arter da draps dat sorter foolishness. De tree haster shake off de bright bloom 'fore de fruit am gwincter come.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—No, Miss Mamie, they are not called grass widows because they are green, for they are as far removed from the verdant state as the North Pole is from the South Pole. Any man who picks up a grass widow, thinking her a dew-laden refreshing bunch of green grass, burns his fingers awfully, if not more so.—*Brooklyn Times.*

—A rural photographer had a young lady sit for her picture, who, at a subsequent visit to examine the proof, was not pleased at the result, and remarked that she "did not like it at all," and that she thought it was "perfectly horrid." The artist, looking attentively at the young lady, remarked: "I know it is frightful looking, but I had to take what sot before me."

—A ten-year-old Rochester boy on the cars coming to Troy, the other day, became hungry about eleven o'clock, and began an attack upon the bountiful lunch that had been prepared for him. A gentleman who sat behind him was moved to remark: "My boy, if you eat much now you won't have any appetite for your dinner." To which the smart little fellow replied: "Well, I guess if I haven't any appetite I shan't want any dinner." The gentleman had no more to say.—*Troy Times.*

—Don't say "cawn't" for can't. It don't sound nice.—*Montezuma (Ga.) Record.* And don't you say "don't" for doesn't. It isn't good grammar.—*Chicago Evening Journal.* And don't you, Mr. Critic, talk about "good grammar." The sentence is either grammatical or ungrammatical. Grammar is neither "good" or bad.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.* "Neither good or bad" is neither good nor bad grammar, Mr. Critic of Critics. It is just no grammar at all.—*Chicago Journal.* Now you've did it, ain't you.—*Washington Hatchet.*

A SOFT SNAP.

Where It Is Better to Be a Pauper Than a Millionaire.

Enfield, Conn., is the most conservative and most charitable town in the State. So when the State Board of Charities said she treated the poor the best of any in the State, it is not to be wondered at. Nineteen paupers live like princes now in that Poor-house and drive out behind a pair of fine steeds when they get a chance. Their quarters are on one of the pleasantest spots in the town. A house with every convenience gives them three square meals a day and furnished room and warm bed to every several one at night, while eighty acres of good land afford exercise for those who are able to take it. The men and women eat at separate tables food made from the best provisions in market, and each drinks a big bowl of coffee or tea at every meal. Most are too old to work, so they gather in different rooms, well heated and furnished, and gabble the hours away. Nearly all use tobacco in some form and the town indulges this petty weakness by allowing each twenty cents' worth a month. They are all ducked in a bathtub once a week, too, and made to keep themselves tidy. No wonder their eyes grace toward this haven, and that when one gets about so old, weary and neglected he seeks refuge there, where three sumptuous repasts each day are served, followed by a dreamy smoke and gurglings of reminiscences of eighty years or more of active life. Many who have money prefer this place to any other, and so give at to the town to support them.—*N. Y. Post.*

PORTIERES.

Room Draperies Which Every Year Gain in Popularity.

Each year portieres gain in popularity. They are not only graceful and pretty additions to the drapery of a room or hall, but they are so very useful that people who are loth to follow the (to them) "new-fangled ideas," stand ready to speak a word in their favor. There is an almost endless variety of material to use for this purpose, but those who must contrive and economize are glad of hints about these things. A comparatively cheap horse-blanket, if a good color is selected, makes a very nice drapery and is far handsomer than the Canton flannel so much used, that really does not look very well, and invariably collects all dust of a room. A dark gray or brown blanket will last much longer, a frieze can be added of large blocks of dark, rich, contrasting colors of cloth, plush or velveteen. These tacked on with ornamental stitches over the bright stripes of the blanket, give a really excellent effect, and your drapery has a nice look that a lighter material can not have. The expensive Mexican blankets are handsome enough without adding any borders, the bright colors making them very effective in an otherwise darkly finished room. Coarse bagging tacked over bright red wall paper and Japanese matting is a unique idea for wall decoration.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

PRIVATE WIRES.

What It Costs to Establish Neighborhood Telegraph Lines.

In the State of Indiana there is a telegraph line in operation which places three or four farm-houses in communication with each other. The benefits thereby derived are of great value, and the young folks take great pleasure in this mode of communication. The *Free Press* some time ago mentioned a line which is in operation in the southern part of this State. It is several miles in length and places eighteen or twenty residences in communication with each other. The line runs to a village and is connected with a doctor's office there, thus giving each "office," or house, provided with an instrument direct connections with the doctor, a great advantage in case of sickness or an emergency. In case of fire or burglary, any family can summon and obtain assistance at once from their neighbors.

Farmers have no idea of the feasibility of a scheme of this kind, and the cost is very slight, compared with the benefits they may gain thereby.

We will suppose that there are four or five farmers, who wish to build a telegraph line and connect with the Post-office or telegraph office. Suppose the line is to be about one mile in length. Let us figure up the cost.

No. 12 galvanized iron wire is very well adapted for a line of this length, and one mile of it would cost about $15. The glass insulators, and brackets to fasten on poles and attach the wires to, will cost but a few dollars. The poles are a small item to farmers, as there need be carried only high enough to keep it out of easy reach of mischevous boys, except in passing over gates, roadways or anywhere that people are liable to drive under it. In such places it must be high enough to clear a man standing upon a load of hay. Your boys will be glad to have the privilege of cutting the poles, and to assist in building the line, because they are to have lots of fun in chatting over the wire, playing checkers by telegraph, etc., during the long winter evenings.

The "gravity battery," as it is called, is the best and cheapest kind to use for this purpose. You will need five "cells" or jars of this battery for the line and an additional "cell" for every instrument attached to the line, half of the battery to be attached to each end of the line, and none anywhere else. Thus if your line is connected with five buildings, you will want ten jars, which will cost you about seventy-five cents each.

The best instruments to use are those in which the "sounder" and "key" are on one base. In case you have children who are apt to meddle with it, you can make a cover to lock over it, after the fashion of a sewing-machine. The instruments will cost you about five dollars each. It will not pay to get the cheapest, neither will it be necessary to have the high-priced ones.

You will also need a "cut-out" and "lightning-arrester" combined, so that you can switch off the instrument during heavy thunder-storms, and effectually protect your property. There are several kinds of cheap ones which will answer very well, and cost about one dollar each.

During my five years' experience as telegraph operator on different lines, I know of only one instance wherein an office was damaged by lightning, and that was probably due to the operator's neglect in not "cutting" or switching out his instrument before going home in the evening.

To sum it up the expenses would be about as follows:

One mile of wire	$15 00
Insulators, about	3 00
Battery, 10 cells @ 75 cents	7 50
Instruments, 5 @ 5	25 00
Cut-outs, or switches, 5 @ $1	5 00
Total	$55 50

This sum divided by five leaves each farmer's expenses $11.10, a small sum to compare with the good you will get out of it.

After putting up the line and getting it in running order, the next thing to be done is to learn the Morse alphabet. The firms that manufacture instruments send cards with this alphabet printed on them, and a book of instructions with the instruments, so that a person of ordinary intelligence can put up a line and master the alphabet by following the directions given therein.

It takes from three to twelve months, according to the aptness of the learner, to become sufficiently proficient to get along on a railroad wire, but on a wire of this kind a few weeks' practice will enable you to converse slowly with your neighbors, and you will improve in proportion to the length of time you practice. Agree with your friends upon the hours to practice and let one in each house "send" in their turn about fifteen minutes at a time, and all the rest copy what he or she sends. It will be a pleasant pastime for the family and serve to keep your boys more at home.

If you can get an operator to instruct you a few times you will get a better idea of it to begin with, although it will not make much, if any, difference in the end.

In a great many localities the barb wire fence may be used, but it is not so reliable, as it is not very well insulated and will work badly in very damp or wet weather. In dry weather, and provided the posts are dry, it will do almost as well as an insulated wire. Be sure that the joints are scraped until bright before connecting the ends together. If the wire is well painted it will work tolerably well, even in wet weather.—*Cor. Detroit Free Press.*

—One secret of the decline of the Southern cotton-mills, which the New Orleans *Picayune* admits and deplores, is that there was too great a "boom" in these enterprises. Those that were earliest in the field made heavy dividends, which induced others to crowd in until the production of the coarser grades of goods, to which these mills are chiefly devoted, was pushed beyond the demands of the market.

—An inmate of a Vermont jail swallowed forty-eight pennies the other day hoping they would produce death. But the odd suicidal attempt did not succeed.

LIFE OF A TEACHER.

Not Always Pleasant and Never Too Liberally Rewarded.

Until within a few years a woman, thrown upon her own resources, turned to teaching as her only means of making a livelihood. Now, happily, other avenues are open to her, for say what you will, the life of a teacher is a hard one and the pay poor.

One hears, of course, of the fashionable city school, where the principal calls it a bad year if she clears only thirty thousand dollars. She owns one or two very handsome houses, furnished with the "spoils of travel." She dresses in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day, but what of the fifteen or twenty teachers whom she employs?

They live; that is all.

"I have taught for nearly fifteen years," a lady said to me the other day, "and probably I shall spend the remainder of my days in the schoolroom, for there is no such thing as gaining any thing beyond a mere living by that means, and if it happens that one decides to keep on living, that naturally means that one must keep on teaching."

The head teacher of English receives a salary of $1,200 possibly. The salaries of other teachers average from $400 to $800 a year. The French, German and music teachers are always pretty well paid.

There is a quick-witted damsel in this city who, every Monday during the winter, takes a lesson in elocution from Prof. ——, at $3 an hour, and every Wednesday teaches elocution to a class of twenty women, who each pay her $1. So that by simply transmitting the professor's instruction she clears $17 a week. Last year she taught Delsarte and lunch conversation, and coached for private theatricals. Her "chum" gives lessons in writing, grammar, etc., to actresses, nouveaux riches and others whose early education has been neglected. Between them they made $3,000 last year.

The position of resident governess is considered an extremely disagreeable and trying one. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are uncommonly rare. And then the accomplishments one is expected to possess! She—the prospective governess—must have a thorough knowledge of all the sciences, mathematics, higher English, with the ability to converse fluently in all the modern languages. She must also read Greek and Latin and be a finished musician, qualified to develop a love of the true and the beautiful in any direction toward which the tender plant—her pupil—may incline. She must also show a material regard and interest in the little darling at all times. If she can meet these requirements she will be offered a home and a salary of $20 a month!—N. Y. Star.

LIFE IN VENEZUELA.

Queer Things Seen by a Chicago Tourist in the City of Caracas.

There is a prevailing prejudice among the laboring classes against innovation, particularly labor-saving machinery and appliances. No native peon can be persuaded to use a wheelbarrow. He prefers to carry his load upon his head, and if it is too heavy for him he seeks the assistance of a friend and loads it upon a sort of bier with double handles and broad straps to go over the shoulders to be lifted and carried by a man at either end. Heavy furniture and trunks are carried miles in this way.

The native farmers plow with a crooked stick with one handle, just as the Egyptians did in the days of Moses, and nothing can induce them to adopt the modern two-handled steel affair. They simply can't do it, and they won't. General Guzman-Blanco, who was always favorable to the introduction of labor-saving machinery and methods, at one time attempted to enforce the use of improved agricultural implements, but he was compeled to give it up as a bad job. The productiveness of the republic might be enormously increased, as Guzman realized, by enabling one man to do the work of two, or six, or ten, for the great drawback is the scarcity of labor; but the peons are stubborn, more stubborn than stupid, and will insist upon doing every thing their fathers did, and their great grandfathers, for that matter. It is the same spirit, the same resistance to innovations, that causes them to ship their coffee and sugar upon the backs of donkeys instead of the railroad; that requires the payment for produce in coin instead of checks, and causes that coin to be hidden away under an old stump or a crack in the roof instead of being deposited in a bank to draw interest and increase the circulating medium.

The working-men, the mechanics, know nothing of labor-saving machinery. All the timber and woodwork for house-building is dressed by hand. There is not such a thing as a planing-mill or a sash factory in the whole country, and all the furniture and cabinet work is made the same way. You will always find locks placed upon the door-casings and the socket for the bolt screwed upon the door, and the locks are invariably upside down. When you call attention to it you are told that it is the custom of the country. When a house is being erected, whether it is one story or two, the solid walls are first raised to their full height, and then holes are chiseled out to admit the ends of the rafters and timbers for the floors. It never occurs to the builder that an easier way would be to set the timbers in the walls as he lays the bricks.—W. E. Curtis, in Chicago News.

FRESH FASHIONS.

Articles of Attire Attractive to the Average American Adorable Adult.

Bonnets grow in stature but not in loveliness. The towering height of the crowns of some of them may now be almost measured by feet rather than by inches, and many small women who daringly adopt them have the appearance of being roofed and thatched rather than bonneted.

Black lace of many kinds, including Escurial and Guipure, is very much used for dressy hat material over colored satin foundations, and these are often trimmed with large clusters of velvet flowers matched to the shade of the foundations. Upon lace bonnets are frequently placed two rows of roses, set closely together and one above the other, these going round the edge and next the wave of hair, the flowers partly veiled by falling lace, to correspond with the crown trimming. The severe and unadorned edges of the winter bonnets and hats of the Henri II. and Henri III. type, which made them so extremely trying and generally unbecoming, has now given place to those soft, irregular fronts, delicately draped with lace, or velvet-edged, which transform a plain face into an interesting one, and add still further grace to a countenance already attractive.

Most of the new sunshades are of very great size—immense is the word. Some are shaped in pagoda fashion, others are perfectly flat, like the Chinese parasol. Some are unlined, with gilt ribs conspicuous; others have colored linings, in monochrome or shot silk. And again, there are parasols with several tiny flounces put on inside, the outside of the sunshade being unadorned.

In bonnet garnitures and also in new dress fabrics are seen many materials colored the peculiar shade described as Chartreuse, that greenish yellow which distinguishes the famous cordial of that ilk, made after a secret and sacred recipe by the nuns in certain monasteries of France. It would be difficult to find anything more startling and unbecoming than this color. Only by artificial light and worn by the fairest and freshest of faces, is Chartreuse in any strict sense possible.

Some new out-of-door mantles are curious looking enough. The jacket part reaches but little below the waist, and is finished by a rich fancy edge of jet embroidery, below which is added a very table skirt of black lace, which is often nearly as long as the skirt of the gown worn beneath. The upper portion is made of velvet-brocaded grenadine, chenille-dotted gauze, Escurial grenadine, satin brocade, black Spanish lace-headed nets and many other costly materials of black, suitable for summer wear.

As was customary last year, summer muslins, lawns, and other semi-diaphanous gowns are being trimmed with velvet collar and cuffs with a liberal sprinkling of velvet bows scattered over the bodice and skirts. These are very effective and greatly add to the appearance of a light-colored toilet; but it is always necessary to have these fastened in a manner that admits of detaching them when the inevitable day of their being consigned to the wash-tub arrives. The very smallest of safety pins are of commendable value for this purpose, and by fastening them inside the bodice or drapery they are rendered invisible.

The handles of many new parasols are quite too absurd: lobsters' claws of the brilliant "boiled" color, snail shells, ocean shells, Japanese idols, smiling dogs and grinning monkeys' faces, and quaintly carved effigies of every description being utilized. Some of the parasols are finished with a looped arrangement at the top, which admits of their being slung around the waist. This is a sensible and convenient appendage, as a sun-shade when furled is most generally in the way, particularly when shopping or looking up small change in a crowded 'bus or street car. They are also less liable to loss, as it is the most common matter to leave a parasol on the seat or counter when making a tour of the shops or when leaving a cab or stage.

There are some very pretty soft materials shown designed especially for lawn-tennis costumes, among which are flannels striped in pale, delicate colors, on dove, silver, pale yellow, or crimson grounds. These are tastefully and most becomingly trimmed with the new worsted lace. One dress in Gretchen style was made of superfine white flannel, striped with pale blue and trimmed with white lace, dotted with blue of the same tint. Another gown of cream-white basket flannel was handsomely finished with elaborate pleatings of cream-white Yak lace. Turkish toques, made of surah, and matched to the shade of the lace trimming or the color of the stripe, are en suite, and another color-note is the hose which also correspond. The tennis flannels are as light as cambric, and as cool and comfortable as veiling.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Small Economies.

There was a time when farmers were forced to study the small economies of the farm and household, and to provide for domestic use all those small things which were needed, as wool for yarn and yarn for hose, broomcorn for their own brooms, maple syrup and fat beef, bacon, wheat for flour and bread, not forgetting at times some flax, which, home prepared and spun and woven, made the everlasting grain bags and the sheets and towels. Then a visit to the store was a rare event, and the long, yearly bills which now amaze the careless farmer when the New Year comes around were happily unknown. And then came a time of wealth and waste; when farm produce brought enormous prices, and money which easily came as easily went, and the household industries were cast aside. Then, too, followed in due time the Sheriff, and the homestead, dear to the family, went into the hands of strangers. But the new habits were hard to break, until a reign of low prices has come which enforces the most rigid economy and seems to bring us face to face with these conditions which prevailed thirty years ago when there was fully as much domestic comfort and more real happiness than there is now, when the farmer buys more than he sells.—*N. Y. Times.*

MUTTON AND MERINOS.

The Two Factors Which Render Sheep-Raising Profitable.

Sheep husbandry would not be profitable if we saved the fleece only. Mutton and wool are the combined object we seek. But as we once before stated the larger the surface the larger the quantity of wool; and thus far certainly the argument is on the side of size. What argument can be urged against it? That it requires more food to keep a large than a small sheep? Without saying and proving more than this, it is no argument at all. Does it cost more to keep a large sheep than the profits which its returns compensate for, is the question. As to the difference between the amount of food consumed by two sheep of different sizes the opinion must be largely speculative. Indeed, we can not see how a definite rule could be fixed, for all sheep of one size do not make the same economical use of food. One may assimilate perfectly, and another may not. It is true that the digestion and powers of assimilation of the sheep are very strong, and may be said to be almost universally nearly perfect. Still there is a difference, and may be more difference than we are able to see. But we do not believe that a large Merino eats more than it pays for; in fact, we do not believe that the difference is worth considering. At the Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association last year—we noticed it at the time—it was stated that a French flockmaster had demonstrated that a heavy sheep shearing seventeen pounds of wool ate twice as much as a light sheep shearing sixteen pounds of wool. As between two individual sheep this might be true, but as we understand the statement, it was that the Frenchman found this to be true throughout a flock; and if that is the statement, though it may prove nothing to say we do not believe it, still we say it. The principle in regard to large cattle is equally applicable to sheep, viz., that it does not make any difference how large an animal is, if it is symmetrically developed, compact in form. A speaker at the convention referred to recognized this principle, though he did not comprehend it. He advocated a sheep of medium size and compact form, evidently believing that we could not secure compactness if we went beyond the size stated. But we all know that this is not true, for we see large compact animals every day. An angular sheep is not more desirable than an angular steer. Such an animal will eat, and eat, but will take on fat very slowly, if it does at all. The system will utilize that part of the food consumed which makes bone and muscle, or enough of it to keep the bones and muscles in full strength, and will excrete the fat-producing elements. It is a waste of resources to feed such an animal fat producing foods. If they are useful for other purposes than meat production, they should be fed the non-fat-forming foods as long as they can be made to serve the purposes for which they are kept, and then be got rid of in the easiest way. If there is no other purpose in keeping them than meat production, everyone must judge for himself what he will do with them. As to the sheep, the bone and muscle of the angular animal will secure the nourishment, to the detriment of the fleece to some extent. But if we had a sheep that was symmetrically developed it would not be objectionable if it was as large as an elephant. In this country, where we have so much feed that we desire to convert into greater than its original value, what we particularly want is an animal that will consume all that it will give an account of.

It is fortunate for all but few thoughtful breeders will agree with the gentleman to whose remarks we have referred. Unless there is some special reason of a selfish character for a different advocacy, all breeders will advocate large sheep. As one gentleman said at Lansing, the champion shearer of the world was a large sheep. When a man has a family of high pedigreed Merinos that are small, he will advocate small sheep, of course; and he is pretty nearly the only man who does. This was shown by the results of the attempt at this convention to determine the idea of the members of the association in regard to the size of a stock ram. Those who believed that one hundred and thirty pounds, independent of fleece, was the proper size, were asked to stand up, but none responded. The same request with reference to a hundred and forty pounds met with no response. A hundred and fifty pounds drew four to their feet, and six thought that a hundred and sixty pounds would be satisfactory. But already the reader, who knows that many high-priced merinos will not come up to these higher weights, have begun to wonder how the owners of such could consent to be put on record as favoring large sheep. This was the thought that came to us as soon as we began to read the report. Well, they would not be put on record. The four who voted for 150 pounds, of course, had rams of that weight, and those who stood up for 160 had rams of that size. But when those who believed 170 pounds were indicative of the proper size, the convention remonstrated against being put on record upon such a matter, and we think very properly, for the merit of an animal, as already stated, depends upon other things than size. At the suggestion of 170 pounds, some one stated the requirements in the animal in a nutshell, as we have stated it above: a sheep could not be too large, or, as the speaker put it, "scarcely too large," if balanced up with other good qualities.—*Western Rural.*

—The annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station urges the preservation and maintenance of forests, and says this concerning wood lands: "The first step should be to remove all worthless varieties, and to encourage the valuable sorts to take their place. Stock should not be allowed to run in wood lots for purpose of forage; there should be a careful guard against fire; seeds should be planted in vacant places of such varieties as are most desirable; shoots of inferior varieties should be kept down and valuable sorts should be trimmed up, so that they may grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches."—*Cleveland Leader.*

SHAH AND PHONOGRAPH.

His Majesty's First Experience With Edison's Talking Machine.

During the Shah's visit to Earl Brownlow he was shown the mysteries of Edison's phonograph by Colonel Gouraud. Colonel Gouraud made a little speech to the Shah, saying that if his Imperial Majesty would prolong his travels to America he would be afforded as splendid and hearty a welcome there as had been extended to him in this, the great mother country. All this was translated to the Shah by Prince Malcom Khan, and indented upon the phonograph. Then the speech was wound of as pronounced in Persian by the Prince, whereat the Shah smote his palms together and cried: "Oh, oh," and "Wonderful!" Anxious for more, his Imperial Majesty bade the poet of the suite recite some verses from the great Persian poet Hafiz into the receiver. Out came in due course from the phonograph the verses of Hafiz, with the exact intonation of the speaker, which caused the Shah anew to clap his hands and express the utmost surprise. One thing led to another. He spoke into the instrument himself, Prince Albert Victor did the same, and Lady Browning followed. Then the Duke of Abercorn said something, there was laughing, crying and whistling, and, finally, the band played a tune at it, all of which in due succession were afterward reeled off, to the astonishment of the Shah and his suite. A pause ensued, and his Imperial Majesty laid his hand upon the machine, and Prince Malcom Khan, speaking for his sovereign, said: "The Shah would like to have that instrument, or one like it." "It is his," said Colonel Gouraud. "But," said the Prince, "he knows it is a new one, and the only one you have of its kind in Europe." "All the same it is his Imperial Majesty's, as though there were many more," said the astute and courtly American. "Then the Shah will take it at once to Teheran, and he would like to get some one to go with him to work it," further interpreted the Prince.—London Telegraph.

ONE WESTERN GIRL.

She Has Something to Show for Her Six Years' Labors.

Miss Lizzie Duffield, who has spent the last six years in South Dakota, was among the first young ladies to brave the hardships of claim life and take up land in Dakota, and she is now the fortunate owner of 320 acres of excellent farm land, half of which is a short distance from Harold, Hyde County. The other quarter section is near the thriving town of Fulkton, and all of which will certainly be valuable property in time. All the adventures of life far out upon the prairie, with the nearest neighbor a mile and a half distant, the perils in storm and flood, and the danger of living alone for weeks at a time, have been undergone. She was one of those brave and resolute Dakota school teachers who, with a few pupils under her care, encountered the awful storm of January, 1888. During the long night which followed the dreadful blizzard, with scant fuel, she kept herself and the children from freezing only by the utmost exertion, until all were rescued from their fearful situation at 5 o'clock the next morning. Miss Duffield has gained an enviable reputation as a teacher.—Chicago Journal.

The Vale of Chamouni.

Chamouni, or Chamonix, is a beautiful valley lying between the Grain and Pennine Alps, in France. It is about thirteen miles long by two broad, and is 3,400 feet above the sea level. It is bounded on the south by the Mont Blanc chain of Alps, from which enormous glaciers or rivers of ice slide down, even in summer, almost to the bottom of the valley. One of these large glaciers expands, some distance above the valley, into a great mountain lake of ice, known as the Mer de Glace, in the midst of which there is a solitary island, known as Le Jardin, which in summer is covered with herbage or flowers. Winter in Chamouni Valley lasts from October to May and is very severe, but the brief summer is quite warm. The soil of the valley, though naturally barren, when carefully cultivated yields good grain and fruit. Flowers also abound, and the rearing of bees is one of the industries of the valley. There are several villages in the valley and an estimated population of about 2,000. The inhabitants are engaged in fancy carving, in spinning and weaving, in the raising of bees for the honey, and the herding of cattle. As a summer resort the valley was but little known until 1741. It is now visited by thousand of tourists every season. The views of the mountains from the valley are peculiarly fine.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—The Paris landlords and restaurant-keepers are gathering in a rich harvest. A guest at a restaurant called for the proprietor and said: "Your prices are very peculiar. A week ago I dined here and paid fifteen francs. Here is the bill. To-day I have had precisely the same dishes, and you charge me nineteen francs. Here is the second bill." The proprietor examined the bills and said: "I am very much obliged to you for calling my attention to this matter. The first bill was evidently a mistake, so you will please hand over four francs more."—Texas Siftings.

—Two ladies were sitting by an open window while the choir was practicing in a neighboring church. "How loudly they sing to-night!" said one. "Yes," returned the other, thinking of the crickets in the grass, "and it is said they do it with their hind-legs."—Youth's Companion.

FACTS ABOUT REPTILES.

Some of the Popular Errors as to Serpents and Their Ways.

King Solomon acknowledged that there were "three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not," and one of these was "the way of a serpent upon a rock," and for years the mode of progression of a snake remained to men of science as much a mystery as it was to Solomon. It is thought the absence of limbs is a great disadvantage to snakes, but the fact is their ribs take the place of limbs, so that, instead of having two pairs they sometimes have over two hundred. Aristotle thought they had as many ribs as there are days in the month, but in fact the number varies and reaches four hundred in pythons. Mr. Furguson once followed a large snake and found a smart walk sufficient to keep up with it. Nor do snakes exercise any fascination over their victims. Pepys alleged that they ejected poison on larks in full flight so that they fell into their mouths; but in fact chickens, rats, guinea pigs, rabits, hens show no fear of snakes when given to the latter in a cage. A hen has been known to roost on a python, and one has been known to peck at a snake's tongue in motion, evidently taking it for an insect or worm. When it has killed its prey either by constriction or poison, the snake is supposed to salivate or lubricate the meal by means of its tongue. This is not the case, as the tongue is too small to lubricate the tiniest bird. The snake moves its head about the prey, feeling with its tongue for the right part to begin upon, and when that is in its mouth, but not till then, the salivary glands begin to aid deglutition. The functions of a snake's tongue have also been the subjects of popular error. Job speaks of the viper's tongue slaying one, and Shakespeare is full of similar remarks. The tongue is really a very delicate organ of touch, for the eyes are so placed that the snake can not see in front or below, and by means of its tongue it literally feels it way. The stories of two-headed snakes owe their origin to the existence of a species—bungarus fasciatus—which possesses an abrupt rounded tail that is sometimes mistaken for a second head. The popular notion that every snake is poisonous is, of course, absurd, but the proportion of poisonous to harmless snakes is much less than is generally supposed. In India only one genus in ten is poisonous, and the same proportion is probably accurate as to individuals also. In all Southern India there are only twelve kinds of poisonous snakes, the largest being the hamadryad, which reaches fifteen feet in length. A bite from one of these would probably produce death in three minutes; it has the reputation of being fierce and ready to attack on the slightest molestation. The cobra is timid; the charmers who play a pipe in front of it do not attract it by the music, for it is nearly deaf, but by the movement from side to side, which is followed by the snake. The bites of some species of poisonous snakes are not fatal at all, and merely produce a little pain and swelling of the injured member.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PRAIRIE SHRIMP.

A Southern Writer Tells Western Farmers How to Utilize Grasshoppers.

The grasshopper plague in Minnesota has assumed so serious a character that the farmers around St. Paul have decided to pay $1 a bushel for the insects, in order to stimulate the efforts for their destruction. In Venezuela, recently, a prize of $4,000 was offered to any body who would invent a means of profitably converting locusts into grease or any other useful article. We can not claim originality for the idea, but why not adopt the Indian system? The aboriginal farmers of the plains, we have been told heretofore, do not regard the grasshopper as an unqualified evil. When their wheat crops grow undisturbed by these insects the Indians eat the wheat after it has been prepared in the usual way. When the grasshoppers come and eat the wheat, however, the Indians eat the grasshoppers. In this way they are always sure of a good crop of one kind or the other, and are happy in any event.

There is authority for the statement that fried grasshoppers are not unpalatable, the testimony of white men who have dined on them being that they have a "rich, nutty taste," not unlike peanuts, or something of that sort, and that the most squeamish person would enjoy them if served up in batter or under some other name. We do not care to press the subject too far, but why not give the frisky visitors a chance to redeem their reputation by transferring them from the field to the kitchen—from the furrow to the frying pan? The Indian holds the oyster and shrimp in scorn, and his, we know, is a blind and unreasonable prejudice. Why not learn from him at the same time that we teach him to esteem our delicacies? Let our friends in Minnesota, then, name the grasshopper the "prairie shrimp," for instance, and gather him in and make the most of him.—*Charleston News.*

—A Philadelphia engineer estimates that a horse can draw on an asphalt pavement three times as much as it can on Belgian blocks and six times as great a load as it can on cobble stones, and estimates that the wear and tear of wagons and carriages on Belgian blocks is about ten times as great as on asphalt.

—The gross earnings of one hundred roads for October were $23,448,058, against $29,374,475 in 1887, an increase of $126,583.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.....1889

George H. Pendleton died at Brussels last Sunday evening. He was aged 64 years. He was nominated for Vice-President in 1864 on the ticket with George B. McClellan; the ticket was run on the issue that the was a failure; the war wasn't but the ticket was. Mr. Pendleton was an honorable man and had the respect of his political opponents.

The revolution in Brazil appears to be entirely successful. The change has been effected as easily as a change of administration by an election in the United States. This is proof of the mild and wise rule of Dom Pedro. There had been no tyranny, and consequently there was no vengeance to be wrecked on anybody.

There is not an evil of bad government in the world but exists simply because of the supiness of the people who are wronged. Successful tyranny and all the wrong inflicted upon great numbers of people succeed by the impudence of the wrong-doers and the indolence of the wronged. A few daring schemers demonetized silver in the United States, though it is undeniable that a very large majority of the people have at all times been opposed to such a wrong. Through all the years since this nefarious deed was accomplished there has been complaint of the outrage, but the few who gained at the expense of the many went on to gather their ill-gotten gains in complete security. Now when it is evident that the injured people are about to put forth their strength to right the wrong, silver at once begins to have its true value, and all the fine reasons offered by the bankers for demonetizing silver are proven to be nothing but a tissue of falsehoods. No people need suffer a single day from bad legislation or bad government if they have the intelligence and the will to assert and maintain their own rights.

The following memorial will be presented to Congress. It is worth careful reading; it shows how labor is paid in other countries.

We, your memorialists, citizens of the United States, engaged in the industry of horticulture and citrus fruit growing in the State of California, in view of the probable readjustment of the present tariff at the ensuing session of Congress, do most earnestly and respectfully call your attention to the following facts and figures:

The citrus fruit industry, although yet in its infancy, gives employment and remuneration to many thousands of American citizens as proprietors of orchards and employees, and nearly 3000 carloads or 900,000 boxes were the past season transported by rail to various portions of the United States. One dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents per box for ordinary good seedling oranges delivered on board the cars at the various citrus producing centers is perhaps a fair average price, and as low a rate as will fairly compensate the producer, and enable him to pay such wages as a free-born American laborer is justly entitled to demand. It is therefore with the greatest apprehension that we look upon the increasing production, and shipments of oranges and lemons by foreign countries to our markets—notably Mexico, where, owing to the fact that lands are worth but a nominal price and are held by a few great proprietors, that under their peculiar system of peonage, labor is readily procurable for the pitiful sum of 10 or 12 cents per diem, and that citrus fruits grow almost spontaneously, they can and will in the very near future, enter into such a deadly and ruinous competition with us that we shall necessarily be compelled to abandon our orchards and eke out a miserable existence some other way.

In Sonora and adjacent Mexican States, with their system of landholding and unpaid labor, they can and will deliver oranges and lemons on board the cars at the rate of ten cents per box, whenever competition shall have become sufficiently sharp and keen to demand it. The present tariff is but 25 cents per box, and $1.60 per 1000 loose. By shipping choice large oranges loose, 1000 would fill from 10 to 12 boxes, consequently they would pay duty of only 13 1-3 to 16 cents per box, and that for the most choice fruit. This would make them cost free on board the cars from 23 1-3 to 26 cents per box, and with such rates, unless the tariff is revised in our favor, we shall soon inevitably have to compete.

Although labor in the countries bordering on the Meditterranean is but poorly paid, land is so high that their competition cannot prove so destructive to our interests, yet with the low rate of freight by steamers and sailing vessels, it is sufficiently threatening to demand, in the interest of a large portion of intelligent and patriotic American citizens, a material advance in the rate of duty upon all citrus fruits.

We therefore most earnestly ask that, instead of the present inadequate protection given us, a duty of not less than 50 cents per box, or $5 per thousand loose, shall hereafter be imposed upon all oranges and lemons imported into the United States from any foreign country. All of which is respectfully submitted for your earliest and most earnest consideration.

The story that comes from London of the nameless and shameless depravity recently brought to light there, ought to set people to thinking about the best education for the young. All the men implicated in this horrible exposure were educated in the best schools in England; they are all rich, or the sons of rich men, and had studied at Eaton or Harrow, Cambridge or Oxford. If scientific and classical studies are all that human beings need to make them virtuous and noble, then these men ought to have been models of all that is manly and good. The exposure of their acts shows that they are as depraved and degraded in character as the most ignorant and brutal of uneducated men. The education that raises human beings above vice and trains them to self-control cannot be secured by the most careful training, the most diligent study of science and literature. More than this, the most extensive knowledge of those things will only make a person of vicious tendencies and ill-regulated mind all more proficient in evil. The parent or guardian of any young person falls far short of what duty requires if nothing more is done than securing for the child or ward a good secular education. The lives of men and women are controlled in far greater measure by the heart than by the head; it is impulse rather than reason that determines the greater part of human action. Hence the failure of secular education to make true and noble men and women; and hence is moral training a necessary part of education. Moral training is but another name for faith in God and respect for his law and for the rights of our fellow creatures; no education is worthy of the name if these are neglected. But the most fruitful source of human depravity is idleness; all of these men who were detected in their shameful depravity were brought up and lived in idleness. Had they been trained to the practice of some useful calling they had not now been covered with shame. This is the unvarying experience of all countries and of all ages; an idle class is always prolific of depravity and every form of wickedness. It was not in vengeance but in love and infinite wisdom that the decree went forth "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Society for its own preservation may yet be forced to provide that no class shall be permitted to live in idleness, except such as are idiotic or insane, or those who are physically unable to engage in any useful occupation.

The new States may teach the older ones how to reform the jury system so that it may secure justice in the trial of criminals, instead of affording them a chance to escape the punishment they deserve, as it is but too often the case under the present jury system. Washington and the two Dakotas, if we are not mistaken, have put into their constitutions a clause that three-fourths of a jury shall be sufficient to render a verdict. The science of "jury fixing" is so perfect that any criminal who can buy one juror may escape conviction. There have been recent cases in this State, where after repeated trials of a criminal and clear proof of his guilt, the District Attorney has moved for a dismissal of the case because the jury failed to agree at every trial. Failures of justice will be frequent so long as one man may prevent a verdict.

Since the building of the first transcontinental railroad nothing of so great importance to the Pacific Coast has been undertaken as the Nicaragua Canal. The completion of this work will vastly increase the commerce of our own State, and with this increase will come vast increase of population and wealth. There will be three or more harbors on our southern coast including San Diego, San Pedro and Redondo, where fleets of vessels will come and go, carrying a commerce worth millions of dollars. All this will greatly hasten the development of all the vast resources of California. The work of building the Canal is already being pushed with a vigor and skill that will teach the world what Americans can do.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that it is in accordance with the Constitution to pass a law limiting the price that may be charged for handling grain at a grain elevator. The elevator was built by private capital, and the ground on which it stands is private property, but the Court holds that it is lawful to prevent capitalists from making unreasonable profits for any service done to the public. This is sound doctrine and if the application shall be extended it will solve many difficulties.

The Los Angeles Express says: "Consolidated Utah roads are building from Milford, in Southern Utah, almost in a bee-line for Los Angeles. Mr. Bogue, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific, says his company is backing them. Mr. Bogue came to Barstow from Milford by wagon, looking at the country, and then came on here and looked at harbors on the coast. A railroad is coming through to this city from Salt Lake, and coming soon."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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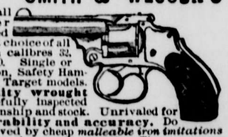

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Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
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Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.

First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.

THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I place an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business rides up grand profits. **Shall we start YOU in this business, reader?** Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. **Bear in mind**—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms **free**, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House		12.40 p m.	5.55 p. m
Dayton		1:0 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
Wabuska		3.15 p m	3 00 p. m
Hawthorne		6 50 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Luning		7:30 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs		9:15 p m.	9.05 a. m
Belleville		10:25 p. m.	7:45a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	11 1 p. m	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8 10 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton		11.40 a m	1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek		1.50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2.25 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.	7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (27 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.

CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.

All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.

SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.

HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.....1889

Bar silver is quoted at 96¼.

Mr. E. F. Hall has left Keeler and gone to Virginia City to live.

Mr. S. P. McKnight, County Surveyor, was in town several days this week.

There are 58,999 post offices in the United States and Territories.

Mr. A. O. Collins was down from Warm Springs at the beginning of the week.

John Anton and Peter Meyer was up from Keeler and spent Thanksgiving in in town.

Mr. C. H. Parsons, of Round Valley, and Miss Jessie Parsons are visiting at Independence.

Mr. Scovil will preach at the school house at Camp Independence next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Congress meets on Monday. What chiefly concerns the Pacific Coast is the action that may be taken on silver.

Mr. C. W. Rathbourn took charge of the Lone Pine school last Tuesday as teacher. He had taught one term at Big Pine.

Mr. Charles Stewart, of Big Pine, gives notice of two he asses now in his possession as estrays. See the notice in another column.

Seventy bars of lead—silver bullion were shipped from Cerro Gordo this week. Most of the metal was got from the old furnace, which has been taken down.

Charley Levy came down from Bishop at the beginning of the week and stayed in town a few days. He will send twenty head of horses to Fresno in a few days.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr has arranged to have religious services at the school house at Georges Creek. Next Sunday the first service will be held at 2:30 p. m. Everybody is invited to attend.

Galen M. Fisher, who was Superintendent of mines near Owens Lake about 1869–70, died last Saturday at Oakland. He was aged 63 years. He left a great deal of valuable property.

Very valuable discoveries of gold are reported in White Pine County, Nevada. It is said that A. R. Watson, the discoverer of one of the ledges, has been offered and refused $300,000 for his mine.

Mr. J. D. Harger, a member of the Board of Supervisors, over his own signature and in his own way, defends the action of the Board in the matter of County Printing. His communication appears in another column.

A land contest case has been on trial at the Land Office several days this week. George A. Mead contests the desert entry of Davison M. Geiger. The land in question is near Bishop. Mr. P. W. Forbes is attorney for Mead and Mr. A. R. Conklin for Geiger.

Last Sunday evening Abraham Jones, an old politician of Virginia City, put a bullet through his own head. He was aged about 60 years and did not like to be dependent upon his children for support. A man had better be dead than dependent.

Mr. J. H. Roberts of San Francisco was in Owens Valley most of last week. He has gone on a long trip through Saline Valley and thence to Panamint and on to Death Valley. When leaving Independence last Saturday he expected to return at the end of about three weeks.

Robert Bonner arrived in San Francisco last Sunday to see his world beating mare Sunol. Buying a pig in a sack is the old way of describing a foolish bargain, but Bonner gave a fortune for an animal he had never seen. He says he will let Sunol stay in this State a year and then he will take her to New York.

It is stated that the Gold Hill mines are to be pumped out to the 2700 level. Parties allege that when the mines were allowed to fill up with water to the level of the Sutro tunnel, high grade ore had already been discovered. The reopening of the lower levels will greatly increase business on the Comstock.

Mr. Horace Bellows came up from Hawai at the beginning of the week with one hundred head of fat Angora goats for Bishop. Mr. Bellows has a standing order from a San Francisco butcher for five hundred head of these animals each week; but the difficulty of transportation hinders filling the order. The meat is in great demand in San Francisco.

It is asserted, with appearance of good authority, that the projected railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles will be pushed through to the latter city inside of two years. Railroad people say contracts have already been let and work being built building the road to Pioche, Nevada. The air is full of other rumors about railroads, but we have had an abundance of these the past year or two, and the last may not be any better founded than all the rest.

Last week the Grand Jury of Los Angeles indicted H. H. Boyce, the editor of the *Tribune*, on a charge of blackmail. It is alleged that the accused told a certain citizen of Los Angeles certain stories very damaging to his character would be published unless he paid $250. Part of the money was paid and then the victim went to the authorities and gave the information that led to the indictment. Mr. Boyce may be able to clear himself of the charge.

The importance of fruit raising is being better understood and orchards are increasing all over Owens Valley. About Bishop not less than twenty thousand apple trees will be set out the coming spring. Young trees can be deliverd at Bishop at a cost not to exceed three dollars per hundred, when large orders are given. This can be accomplished by several buyers sending for their trees in one order.

It is reported that a strong flow of natural gas has been struck close to Los Angeles City. Should this prove true there will at once be such a "boom" there as would far exceed that of a year or two ago. With an abundance of cheap fuel, whether it be gas or coal, Los Angeles is certain to become a great manufacturing city in a very few years, and this would make it a market for all the farm and orchard products of California east of the mountains, and also for all the beef and mutton produced there and in Western Nevada.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND CHRONIC KICKERS.

BISHOP, Nov. 25, 1889.

EDITOR INYO INDEPENDENT,

Dear Sir:—For the last five years there has been an annual kick about the County Printing. It has been the custom of the Board to lump off a certain class of County Printing by contract, such as the delinquent tax list, the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports, the Supervisors proceedings and election notices. For all of this class of work was let last year for the small sum of $125—which is a nominal sum. Some three years ago the Board let this class of printing by the square and I think it cost the county about $600. Both papers would publish the same matter and present bills for the same.

The Board did not think the county was able to support two papers and as it was imperative on the Board to nominate or designate a county official paper, the high distinction was given to the INYO INDEPENDENT. Then the Editors of the *Register* set up a long loud wail that was heard all over the Academy block. But the Editors of the *Register* say the Board has done an illegal act by letting the County Printing by contract.

Now let us investigate. The law reads: "The Board of Supervisors shall annually fix the price of County Printing." Now that is precisely what the Board intends to do. They have already advertised for bids. We want all three county papers to compete for the County Printing, and award the contract to the lowest bidder, and then have him give bonds to perform his part of the contract, and then, and not until then, will the County Printing be fixed. So far as the job work is concerned the rates are fixed the same as last year. No one paper gets more than another for that class of work.

But, to proceed, the *Register* lays great stress upon the law. He says he likes to see it carried out to the very letter, and so do I. He well recollects when the Board met as a Board of Equalization he advocated the reduction of mortgages to correspond with his assessment roll; without an application from the mortgagee. They seemed to be well satisfied with their security. The writer objected to such a course of procedure. Then as an Assessor he showed his instructions, to wit: When the security is not worth the face of the mortgage then it his duty to reduce the mortgage. But, said we, read further. The law instructs you to assess property at its cash value, the same as a creditor would take from a solvent debtor. He then emphatically said "d——n the instructions," and this is the man who wants to see the law carried out to the very letter.

The Assessor has nothing to complain of. This county has been a father to him; the emoluments of office for his four years term in the aggregate has amounted to $8600; but, still he is not satisfied, he wants more county crumbs, and by-the-way, the Editor of the *Index* is hungry and howling for county crumbs also.

Yes, the Assessor is always hungry. At our August meeting he presented a bill for the modest sum of $50, for making up a statistical report to the State. He very well knew he had no legal claims on the county for said statistical report. Well, to make the story short, the Board rejected his bill. Then he set up another howl and maligned the Board through the columns of his estimable Family Journal—as he calls it—for taking mileage and per diem that the law allows them.

I fully appreciate his Family Journal; there are so many good things in his local columns, here is one of them. 'Taffy Tolu, Yum Yum and Sweet Fern chewing gum at the drug store." Here is another, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;" but as I have gone out of the baby business that no gum does not interest me much.

To resume, the kickers, the Editors of the *Index* and *Register*, personally appeared before the Board of Supervisors about two years ago to expound the law to the Board in regard to the County Printing. The Board could not see it the way they did, and then they threatened to d——m or mandamus the Board, I've forgotten which.

Now, my friends, let me give you a little wholesome advice, that is, never to kick against the pricks.

I remain your obedient servant,
J. D. HARGER.

A Strange Fact.

It may seem incredible, but it is a fact that eggs are now selling in Owens Valley that were shipped here from Iowa. It may be that our farmers cannot make it pay to feed wheat and corn to chickens and sell eggs at twenty-five to thirty-five or forty cents per dozen, but if such is the fact then the county is not worth staying in. Butter is shipped here from San Francisco and sold at sixty cents per roll. Our own farmers complain of hard times and scarcity of money. While the money taken out of our mines is sent to Iowa for eggs and to other distant places for butter and other supplies, it will continue scarce. It would surely be worth the attention of some intelligent farmer to carefully weigh the grain and other feed given to chickens and ascertain the exact cost of producing eggs. Any country will be poor that will send away money to pay for articles that could and should be produced at home. It is safe to say that the farmer who first sold the eggs in Iowa did not get to exceed one half the price charged for them by the dealers here; the cost of shipping the eggs such a great distance must be a large part of the price here. With such great odds in favor of our farmers they ought to be able to supply the home market; if they cannot the country is worthless.

Estray Notice.

I have taken up for trespass, two horses, not castrated. One is mouse-colored with black markings on the legs, the other is much lighter in color, with white legs and belly; neither of them are branded. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges for keeping and advertising, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold at public auction thirty days from date. CHARLES STEWARD.

Big Pine, Nov. 27, 1889.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Georges Creek at 2:30 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence and Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. T. C. Elliott.

W. T. C. Elliott has filed an affidavit in support of his application for a change of venue. The affidavit alleges that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had by reason of the great popular prejudice against the defendant. Also that a mob of about one hundred persons bought a rope and threatened to hang him the day John B. White was killed, and they would have hung him there and then had not Sheriff Gregg persuaded them that he was certain to be hanged anyway by due process of law. That at the close of the trial it was currently asserted that if the jury acquitted him he would never get out of the county alive. Charges are made that the jurors who tried him were prejudiced against him. If this charge be true what dunces his attorneys must be to let their client be tried by such jurors. The affidavit goes on to allege that all the jurors of the county have formed opinions on the guilt of the accused, some that he is unqualifiedly guilty, and some that he is surely innocent. That the prejudice against the defendant has intensified since the Supreme Court ordered that a new trial be given him, and that vituperation and abuse have since been heaped upon defendant in every way calculated to excite the prejudices of the people against him. Many other charges of a similar nature are made against the people of the county, among the rest that a mob of one hundred men or more had entered into a conspiracy to mob and take the life of defendant before he should be moved from Inyo to another county. The defendant cannot safely appear in person in Inyo county or be present in Court when this motion is made, because the excitement against him is so great as to endanger his safety and his life. Wherefore he prays that a change of venue be granted to Kern county. The whole affidavit is filled with statements and assertions that are not justified by the facts. It will be considered in Court to day—Saturday.

The Mining Bureau.

The State Mining Bureau at San Francisco has one of the finest collections of minerals in the world, and is visited daily by large numbers of people. The exhibit from each county of our own State is shown separately and is labeled with the name of the county. The exhibit from Inyo is very small and altogether unworthy of our mineral resources. If miners will send ore specimens to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT, said specimens will be forwarded to the Bureau free of expense. There they will be labeled with the name of the donor and the mine, and will be put into handsome glass cases for exhibition. The Bureau is doing a good deal to help bring the mining resources of Inyo into notice, and the Chief of the Bureau, Mr. William J. Irelan, takes pleasure in showing our mineral exhibits to visitors and giving all the information he can. Recently an employe of the Bureau asked the Board of Supervisors to appoint him a guide to accompany him to the various mines of the county, said guide to be paid not more than three dollars per day. Mr. Irelan does not approve of this action. The Bureau gets a large appropriation from the State treasury and it is not desirable to add anything to the general taxation. Everybody in Inyo is more than willing to aid the officers of the Bureau in their work in the county, so there is no need of increased expense.

The Masonic Hall, at Independence, has been extensively repaired. A new roof put on, a new outside stair, porch and balcony. A. R. Conklin, Esq., will have his law office on the ground floor as soon as the rooms are altered and finished to suit.

Next Saturday, December 7th, will be the regular monthly meeting of the Masonic Lodge at Independence. Officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

MARRIED.

BLAIR—SWINDELLS—At Hawthorne, Nev., November 23, 1889, Mr. James Blair to Miss Gertrude Swindells, of Belleville.

BORN.

HARVEY—At Lone Pine, November 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, a daughter.

ORDINANCE NO. 28.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8 of Ordinance No. 22, which was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on February 10th, 1888, and which said Ordinance No. 22 is recorded in ordinance Book "B" on pages 44 et seq., is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, malt or fermented liquors, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State when sold by the producer thereof and except such as are sold by auctioneers under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax-Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax-Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

FIRST CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay pay a license of $9 per quarter.

SECOND CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

THIRD CLASS. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 21 days from its passage.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least two weeks, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said twenty-four days.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California.
[SEAL.] Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No. 28, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, at a regular meetiag of said Board, on November 8th, 1889, by the following vote: Ayes—J. D. Harger, Seth G. Sueden, E. Robinson, J. J. Stewart and J. C. Eddy. Noes.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman of said Board of Supervisors.
(SEAL.) Attest: P. H. MACK,
n16 3i Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise

MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
Draw Direct
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
—OF—
GENERAL
BANKING & EXCHANGE
BUSINESS.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet.
Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
WELLS FARGO & CO'S.
EXPRESS

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL — — — 55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital — — — — $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
--DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS,
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.
Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach. I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANKY, Under-Sheriff.

o-n29

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. R. ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANKY, Under-Sheriff

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
nov 30-tf Independence,

Fresno and Merced County
Lands To Rent and For Sale.
75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,
100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.
For particulars, apply to
E. B. PERRIN,
4C2 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
n-9-2m

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS & ORGANS
If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to
Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
oct-19

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.
D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russell, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n24 Register.

Inyo
Freighting Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING
All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

INDIANS FOUND THE CURE.

It is well known in the materia medica that the greatest remedies are compounded from the juices extracted from natural herbs. The humble child of the forest, whose untutored mind knew nothing of our advanced medical science, has nevertheless been instrumental in teaching the great doctors of this age the elementary principles of their profession. Nature and nature's God has always cared for her suffering children and provided a balm to heal all the curses that afflict mankind. The knowledge of the means come in a natural way. When the Sierra Chemical Company of this city first placed on the market their celebrated *Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure*, they knew it to be a wonderful discovery which came directly from the *Piute Indians*. It was submitted to the test of practical physicians and reduced to a formula by chemical analysis. The good results of the medicine are shown by the testimonials that are constantly being received at their office, 2424 Mission street, San Francisco, and are being published daily.

All druggists sell these valuable goods. Take no other.

There will always be romance in the world as long as there are young hearts in it.

IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

The great secret of happiness is to throw Jones' self into the circumstances that surround one.

The saving in clothing where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used, is *twenty times* the soap bill. It is no new experiment, but has been sold for 24 years. To-day just as pure as in 1865. Try it. Your grocer has it or will order it.

If a stranger comes among you,
And you find him kind and true,
Why not mention it to others?
They may learn to like him too.

Entire freedom from injurious drugs makes "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars most popular.

Everybody must care for his neighbor's opinion, whether he care for his neighbor or not.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. *Sold only in boxes.*

FORTUNE SMILED GAILY.

How a Family, On a Small Investment Got Suddenly Rich.

A short time ago a number of ladies, of one family, at Hollister, in this State formed a club, the purpose of which was to woo Dame Fortune to smile upon them. With this view they jointly purchased a one-twentieth part of ticket No. 87,835, in the Louisiana State Lottery, and with fluttering expectation awaited the drawing. On the 15th of August last they were almost thrown into joyful hysterics over the news that No. 87,835 had drawn the capital prize. The ticket was placed in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Company, at Hollister, to whose agent, J. G. Shaw, the Anglo-California Bank of this city paid $15,000, which Mr. Shaw paid to the following ladies forming the club: Mrs. Emma Shaw, Mrs. William Shaw, Mrs. Geo. E. Shaw, Mrs. Rody Shaw, Mrs. B. F. Gould, Mrs. Etta Sowels, Mrs. S. E. Moore, Mrs. Wm. Wallace, Mrs. James A. Kearney, Miss Laura Roach, Miss Nellie Powers, Miss Susie Moore, Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mrs. J. H. Shaw, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. E. G. Camplin, Mrs. L. T. Baldwin, Mrs. J. M. Black, Mrs. N. C. Briggs, Mrs. M. Speigle, Miss Hattie Backus, Miss Ella Davis, Miss Maggie Meade and Miss May Mahoney.

Dame Fortune did not stop with these ladies, but smiled also upon San Francisco, where a gentleman, who refuses to allow his name to be made public, held another twentieth part of No. 87,835, and who, on the presentation of the same to the Anglo-California Bank, had his worldly stores increased to the extent of $15,000 in gold.—*San Francisco,* (Cal.) *Examiner,* Sept. 20.

OREGON, THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Scrofula

"In 1887 my son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which became very much swollen and painful, and contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. Physicians failed to help him materially, and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

I was about to take him to Cincinnati for an operation, expecting his leg would have to be taken off, and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla in order to get up his strength. The medicine woke up his appetite and soon pieces of bone were discharged from the sore. We continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla as it seemed to be doing him so much good, and the discharge from the sore decreased, the swelling went down, the leg straightened out, and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He now runs everywhere and apparently is as well as ever." JOHN L. MCMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return mail. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 208 Post Street, San Francisco.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to Anyone afflicted. DR. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED—MEMBERSHIP & LOAN AGENTS.

The Atlas Endowment Association of America furnishes a better investment for small amounts than any other association in existence. No medical examination. No lodge meetings. No assessments. Admits to membership both sexes of all ages. Resident agents wanted in every town on the Pacific Slope to secure members and place loans. W. E. PILE, Room 47, Bryson Block, Los Angeles, California.

THIS IS THE GREAT "OHIO" TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.

SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute. CATALOGUE FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

IF Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

"What—not kiss the baby?" she laughed gayly. "Such a pretty baby, too; why it really has complexion and eyes like Bertha's." She did not cease to look at his shrinking face. "But its mouth and chin"— Something made him look at the baby's features as she mentioned them, and then he shuddered; it was too terrible, "are more like somebody else I know." Her small, flashing black eyes seemed burning their way to his very brain. "Who is it?" She bent toward him so that her hot lips seemed almost to kiss his ear. "Curran," she whispered. Could he not tear himself away from her poisonous breath? "Not so strange, though?" She let the baby put its chubby hands into his hair, though she saw every touch was a thrust through the quivering fibers of his heart. She fancied he did not understand, he was so still and silent. "Not strange that a child should look like its—father."

Had the young bridegroom forgotten all about his wedding and the beautiful woman up stairs wondering why she was not called? It seemed so, for he sat down, and they foisted the pretty baby on him, and his face wore a ghastly smile as he looked at it. Once, at an expression in the little face, he caught it to his lips, but as suddenly he thrust the child into the nurse's lap and rose to his feet.

"What are we waiting for?" His face was like marble for firmness, and it seemed as dead.

Jane drew him quickly into the hall. "You are not going to marry the mother of that"——

"Hush," and her woman's soul quailed at the look he bent on her. "If you dare to whisper a word to Bertha, or show her that child"——

"I thought you would thank me," whispered the false lips. She saw it was all in vain—her journey to Vineboro. She had followed Bertha's tracks like a bloodhound, and had found her fatherless child in a stranger's home, learning to forget its high bred mother. Now surely she must suffer repulse and disdain as the poor factory girl had suffered it—in her very wedding dress. For the sight of this baby face would chill the most ardent love that ever burned in a bridegroom's heart. But no. This man's love was deeper than the sentiment and vanity that commonly makes the chief part of what is absurdly called passion. His faith was so sublime, shame was ashamed before it.

His face had lighted up at her words. "Oh I will thank you a thou—a thousand times if you will send that woman and the child away."

He had taken her hands. "Jane, for God's sake do it."

He would have given her a fortune, but she had sold herself once, and her price was enough. He could only pray to her in all the phrases of entreaty the agonies of life have taught mankind.

"They shall leave the house at once," she said at last, as she turned to go back into the room. He thought his prayers had moved her. But she knew her plot had failed; she had wrung his heart, but his will was unmoved. She made a virtue of her necessity. Philip would be grateful to her forever, but there would be something else, perhaps. Such hate as hers could not be turned aside by so feeble a thing as pity.

"How pale you are, Philip. Are you afraid?" and Bertha smiled royally on him as she took his arm, and they passed up the hall.

"I am the happiest man in the world," and he tried to smile as his hand closed over her fingers like an iron vise, it was so cold and strong.

But how sad he was, as if an exquisite piece of sculpture that he loved had fallen from a great height and been shivered into a thousand fragments. The hope and joy of his life seemed slipping away from him. That little child's face hung between him and the bride who was promising to be faithful—if she only had been faithful to him; its baby hands seemed to shield her bosom from him, its quavering cries to reproach him for daring to kiss its mother. So small and sweet a baby, but its face seemed threatening him, its infant form linked indissolubly a past he had hoped he might forget with a present and future he had foolishly thought had a great store of happiness for him.

The minister had taken his seat. Was he really married to the golden haired woman whose hand he held to tightly? Was this the moment he had dreamed of as marking his entrance into a new ideal life? Had he said everything correctly? He could not remember, but he did not want any mistake made about this at least. Oh yes, it was now he was to kiss his wife. He held her to his heart an instant. This was his wife, but joy was dead behind his dry, feverish lips, and his smile, meant to cheer her, was as if some terrible pain was gnawing every moment at his heart. But Bertha appeared to notice nothing wrong.

The train which bore away the bridal pair had not traveled a great many miles when something caused Philip to look in the seat behind them. There sat the portly woman, with her chin at last depressed in slumber, and the baby with Bertha's eyes and Curran's mouth. One of Bertha's coils of hair had become loosened, and a braid of golden hair hung over the back of the seat as she let her head rest on her husband's shoulder. Bertha's eyes were closed drowsily, the nurse in the seat behind nodded in her dreams, but the child reached out its baby hands to play with its mother's golden tresses. The young husband watched the child's lips forming again and again one word, "mamma," the wife fell asleep and dreamed she was the happiest woman in the world, while beneath her head every throb of the man's heart was an ache.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ONE SHORT HOUR.

It was a week later that the Breton barouche came over the brow of the hill toward Mr. Ellingsworth's house. The bay span never stepped so proudly, and certainly the gold plated trimmings on their harness never glittered so brightly before. As the carriage had passed through the lower village the factory girls had all rushed to the windows to see the master and his bride, and for the moment the laborers on the foundations of the new mill stopped their work in one accord, and were all eyes till the bridal couple were out of sight. Philip's face was fairly radiant with hope and love, and he could not teach his eyes to look anywhere but at Bertha. She glanced idly on either side, at the white gloved coachman on his high seat or at the prancing horses, anywhere but into the earnest, tender face, which might have been a constant reproach to her calm indifference.

Clearly enough, the clouds that had settled so gloomily about his wedding night had lifted; his love and the sweet reality of his present life and his new sense of duty toward the woman who now called him husband, all helped him to put away her past, even to its most terrible incident, and his healthful mental nature was rapidly building up a new life which should have no taint in it. Philip Breton made a noble lover. Perhaps it was because he was not a great man. He was not so wise but that he believed in the reality of the sunbeams poets make their love songs of. He had many holy aspirations; he caught now and then glimpses of ideal beauty and truth. In some vague way he fancied all these were realized in Bertha. In her he loved all the harmonies. In her he worshiped purity and charity and all the graces.

As for Bertha, she continually found new surprises in his gentleness and in his devotion—surprises partly because she forgot them each time. She really wished he were not so devoted. She wished he did not make her feel as if she were forever posing in tableaux. She thought him inclined to be foolish, because he did not seem keen eyed enough to see her most obvious faults—not magnanimous enough herself to understand that he looked at her through a halo of glory his love had put about her. In spite of herself he could see something beautiful and good in everything she could do or say.

"We are just passing my home," she said, a little petulantly; "can't you see anything but me?"

"This is not your home now, my dear." He corrected her very gently. As he glanced into the windows of the parlor where they had been married, Jane Ellingsworth's dark face looked out at them, cruel and malevolent. Philip started forward in his seat. Why, no, he must have been wrong, the face in the window was wreathed in the most charming smiles. She even kissed her fingers to the bridal pair, and let a sheet of paper she had been holding flutter to the floor in her childlike enthusiasm. Bertha nodded coldly; Philip lifted his silk hat, and the carriage passed out of sight.

Philip was too wise to weary his wife just now by showing her all the changes in his home, which would delight her so much later. He knew by her drooping step, as she walked along the hall, that she was tired and would appreciate rest above all things. So he took her first to her own little sitting room, which he called her boudoir. He had rather expected a little lighting up of her eyes, perhaps some pretty exclamation of pleasure. Possibly he had made an absurd artistic blunder. Could it be he had got the wrong shade of blue after all? She only threw off her bonnet and sat down in the least inviting of the chairs without seeming to care to look about her at all.

"You must be tired, Bertha," said Philip at last, trying to hide the disappointment that made his heart swell so painfully. "Won't you sit in the easy chair? I am sure you will like it, though perhaps you would rather lie down."

"Oh, no, I am not tired," she said, carelessly, without turning her eyes to look at him where he stood, restlessly playing with the window curtains. He pulled roughly at them, he longed that moment to ruin the beauty that had failed to please her. He could not see where the fault was; the carpet was as thick and soft as a bed of violets, the light seemed delicate almost as some perfume, but Bertha did not seem to care for anything he had devised for her. She was going to speak; if she would only criticise, he would change everything again to win a smile of approval from her. She might at least understand how much he had tried to please her.

"Where does that door open?"

"I will show you if you are not tired," yet he dreaded to take her in that room, and see her as cold and indifferent as she was now. He felt it would break his heart.

She rose to her feet and looked in curiosity at him as he took a key from his breast pocket and turned it in the lock. "Is it your treasure chamber?"

"Yes," he whispered, and threw open the door, and stood back for her to enter. The room seemed as pure and white as if a thousand angels brooded over it with their snowy wings. Peace and holy rapture seemed breathing from the very walls, and the young bride felt a new timidity steal over her heart. She was awed indescribably in the temple of love he had made for her. Poor soul! would there be but one true worshiper? "Come," she said, and she smiled more sweetly than he had ever seen her. She held her hand out toward him, as he lingered on the threshold.

He came and took her hand and then put his arm about her as she stood in exquisite pensiveness, struggling to take in the meaning of the place. She had cast her eyes down on the carpet, which seemed like the driven snow, sparkling with hail drops. The solemn beauty of her chamber subdued her like a child.

"You would not dare to kiss me here, Philip," she said at last in a voice so gentle and thrilling, it seemed to his throbbing heart as if a new soul had been born within her. "It is so pure and"——

But he drew her unresisting form into his arms, and kissed her full cool lips again and again, and she did not stir on his shoulder, but her great blue eyes look a startled reproach at his ardor.

"There is no place too pure for the kisses I have for you."

There never will be an hour in Philip Breton's after life, when he shall not look back to this moment as worth all his agony, as the acme of his being, when the cup of his happiness was full. And who should overturn it? Why should he not hold it to his ever thirsty lips forever, the well spring of his love bubbling and sparkling forever within? Might not the world stand still awhile? Must it jostle him from his unwearying rapture, and push him on and on into the barren desert of failure which awaits all mankind at last?

The dinner bell tinkled invitingly, and the master and mistress of the house came down together. At the door of the dining room stood the man servant, salver in hand, and the silk skirts of the lady of the house swept against him as she passed in. Philip frowned fiercely at him, for the usually most well behaved and respectful waiter seemed to forget all his duties in staring with brazen impudence in the beautiful face of his master's wife. Philip grew pale with anger, but Bertha only gave a glance of lofty contempt at the fellow's smooth face and white apron.

"Your servants are not well behaved, my dear Philip."

In a moment more they were alone, and Philip forgot his wrath in the new picture of his wife across his table. His old lonely days were ended. No more solitary feastings. Bertha was always to brighten his house and his table for him. The satyr of bronze on the mantel that had scowled on his desolation, seemed actually smiling now. The portraits around the green tinted walls had seemed to his imagination, as he had sat down so many times to his richly furnished table, like guests at a funeral, or again, as if morosely curious how a man could violate all the principles of hospitality by dining alone. Now, he fancied, they had taken on a more genial, companionable expression. To be sure the sun poured in through the open blinds in unusual brightness, but it was the light in Bertha's blue eyes that changed everything for him. It was the beginning of his own home. This woman, who seemed too lovely to be other than a caller for an hour, had come to stay, to sit with him as she did now, whenever he breakfasted or dined or supped—always. The world might heap wrongs and outrage on him, his factories might burn and his wealth dissolve—she whose presence in itself was a perfect existence to him, had come to him to stay forever.

Bertha's face was bent over the table studying the odd device on her napkin ring. The sunlight flickered in her golden hair as tenderly as if it were giving her kisses of welcome. So she would sit before him always. But the sudden creaking of a man's boot made him look up. The waiter had come in almost noiselessly and stood at the sideboard carving a bird for their second course. Philip was glad he had not said one of the hundred caressing words that had come to his lips. But how slow he was at his carving; was the canvas back so tough, then?

Ugh! There was a glass on the sideboard, and Philip happened to glance into it. The man held the knife and fork in his hands, yet he was not carving at all, but was still staring at Bertha's bent beautiful face in the mirror, with his evil, swinelike eyes. He seemed to be studying her features, as if to recall some association. Oh, he had succeeded. A hideous grin distorted his mouth and whole face. Then Philip rose and pushed back his chair. His servant recognized his master's wife. Apparently she had played some very inharmonious part in some previous scene he had witnessed. And he was but one of the world she had disgraced herself before. What could his evil eyes have seen? Which miserable page in this lovely woman's history that her husband was trying to blot out of memory? If he could forgive her, might not the rest? Must she be subject to insult in her own home? Was he not powerful enough to protect her against the shame of such looks as this fellow gave her?

He stepped to the sideboard and touched his servant on the shoulder and beckoned him to the door. The malicious grin had hardly time to vanish from the frightened face.

"Go!" the words came hissing from his master's lips, "and if I ever see your face again, or if you ever breathe a word against the woman I have made my wife"— The man slunk up stairs like a whipped dog.

"Why, I didn't notice you had been out," said Bertha in mild surprise as Philip re-entered the dining room. "Were you ill? How pale you are."

But she did not rise in her solicitude and come to him. Instead he came to her, and bending very gently over her tried to kiss away the lines of care on her white forehead which he had never caused. He did his best to smile gayly, and succeeded well enough to deceive her.

"I will be your servant to-day," he said, "with no profane eyes to look on."

Then he shook off his unhappiness by sheer force of will, and began to talk lover's nonsense to the cold mistress of his home in more perfect abandon than ever, even in the exuberance of his youth. He must be happy while he could, he dared not stop talking, lest he should think too much. But she only looked at him in far off surprise, with now and then a curious, not quite pleased smile, at his absurdities. At last, all too soon, she arose.

"I must go and dress and try and look a little prettier, for today at least." She touched his shoulder kindly as she passed out into the hall, leaving him sitting still at table.

It was only then that he discovered a letter that had been concealed by a plate. What did he care for business today? Still it might serve to pass a little of the time till his wife should return. How the thought of her warmed his heart. In a few moments the door behind him would open, and he would turn to see her graceful form on the threshold. She would be dressed in some new color, or perhaps in the black that gave her the air of a dethroned queen. By this time she must have thought of some kind thing to say to him, but first it would be:

"Go!"

"Sitting at table yet?" Then he would rise and draw her jeweled hand through his arm and show her through her whole home. She would be so delighted with the library; he was sure everything there would please her exquisite taste. He had never enjoyed the room, though it was so perfect; there had been something dreary to him in its classic simplicity. But now everything would be changed. Then he would lead her to the drawing room, and would make her sit down again before the long silent piano, which had given out not one tone of music since her white fingers had last caressed its glistening keys. And she would play and sing for him while he dreamed of the new rare life of beauty and peace that was to be his henceforth.

He glanced at the face of the envelope; but it was not for a moment more that the mist of joy cleared from before his eyes enough to read the words stamped on its upper corner.

"John T. Giddings, attorney at law," and beneath in smaller type, "Divorces procured without trouble or publicity for any cause desired." What was he or his business to Philip Breton? He tore open the envelope patiently; probably a begging letter. He unfolded the sheet he found within. At the top in big letters the attorney's name and address; and below the advertisement about divorces again. Philip frowned and began to read what the man had written to him.

"DEAR SIR: I understand you will have just returned from your wedding journey when this reaches you. I am sorry to interrupt your bliss but it will be very important for you to call upon me immediately upon your receipt of this communication. You may wonder how my advertisement about divorces which your observant eyes will have detected at the top of this page can concern you. If you call on me at once I will be able to explain that and several other points of interest to you. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. GIDDINGS.

Philip spread the letter open on the tablecloth before him, and read it again and more carefully. He seemed very slow to take its meaning. Then he folded it very accurately and put it in his pocketbook. He rose to his feet and rang the bell for the maid. How cool he was. He showed no sign of having received a terrible blow, unless it was by passing his hand wearily across his forehead once or twice.

The clearest feeling he was conscious of was a nervous anxiety lest Bertha should come in upon him just now; and when the door opened he started violently. But it was only the maid, who had answered his summons.

"Tell your mistress," his voice was very low, but it sounded firm enough, "tell your mistress I am called away to Lockout. I shall be back by tea time—at 6, I suppose. Can you find my hat for me Jane—I mean Annie. Thank you." He pulled it well over his eyes, and walked along the hall and opened the door. He did not like to glance up the open staircase for fear he might see Bertha. He dreaded to look in her face just now. The maid stood waiting.

"Tell your mistress that I am called—oh, I told you, did I?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Emperor William of Germany thinks of nothing but war. He conforms his habits to those of Frederick the Great, and his court at Berlin has become a camp.

Secretary Tracy is of the opinion that the "Maine," now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be completed so as to cost inside the amount appropriated by Congress for her construction ($2,500,000), and as to time, as quickly as is ordinarily done in private yards.

New Orleans has taken on a virtuous fit in the matter of gambling, and is moving to suppress everything in that line from craps among the roustabouts, to poker, loo and baccarat in the swell clubs. This is probably in the interest of the Louisiana lottery, which permits no competition.

The first annual Fair of the Trotting Park Association opened at Healdsburg last week. Lake Mendocino and Napa counties are well represented, and much enthusiasm is manifested over the success of the opening of the park.

I could smile at the grave
Of my friends; couldn't you,
If you knew that from Heaven
They smiled back at you?

IT WAS JUST IN TIME.

G. C. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., says: "I located in this place five years ago, having formerly resided in Troy, N. Y. I have been a great sufferer from what the physicians of Troy called Bright's disease. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. All the terrible symptoms of the disease are gone. I have no traces of any disorder of the kidneys, liver or bladder. Who would begrudge the cost of this medicine (one dollar a bottle) for such a blessing or refuse this simple though sincere token of gratitude for being perfectly cured? I owe everything to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and hope this will induce others to use the medicine who suffer from any kidney, liver or blood disorder."

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

In months of sun so live that months of rain shall still be happy.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

One Remedy for One Disease.

(*From Medical Journal*).

"The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of the hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way these valuable medicines are sold at the price of the quack patent medicines that flood the market and absurdly claim to cure every ill from a single bottle. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. The hospital Remedies make no unreasonable claims. The specific for Catarrh cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for Bronchitis, Consumption and Lung Troubles; Rheumatism is cured by No. 3, while troubles of Digestion, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys have their own cure. To these is added a specific for Fever and Ague, one for female weakness—a general tonic and blood-maker that makes blood and gives form and fullness, and an incomparable remedy for Nervous Debility." These remedies are all sold on an absolute guarantee to do what is claimed for them.

A circular describing this new method of treating disease is sent free on application by HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada, Sole Proprietors.

Remembrance is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven.

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING.

You want an elegant collection of artistic novelties, which can be procured by anyone. You will be astonished at the variety, beauty and oddity.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address plainly written and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Address Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

The feeling of distrust is always the last which a great mind acquires.

IT DON'T PAY

to experiment with uncertain remedies, when afflicted with any of the ailments for which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is recommended, as it is so positively certain in its curative effects as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to benefit or cure, or money paid for it is returned. It is warranted to cure all blood, skin and scalp diseases, salt rheum, tetter, and all scrofulous sores and swellings, as well as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs) if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Much boast, little roast;
They do least who talk the most.

A DIG IN THE RIBS,

If on the right side and lower part of the diaphragm, though playfully meant and delivered, is calculated to evoke profanity from a chappy whose liver is out of order. When that region is sore and congested, jokes seem fiendish. Look at the man's countenance ere you probe him under the ribs. If his skin and eyeballs have a sallow tinge, you may infer also that his tongue is furred, his breath apt to be sour, that he has pains not only beneath his ribs, but also under the right shoulder-blade. Also, that his bowels are irregular and his digestion impaired. Instead of making a jocose demonstration on his ribs, recommend him to take, and steadily persist in taking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest anti-bilious and alterative medicine extant. Incomparable is it, also, for dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, kidney trouble, and fever and ague.

Anger banishes reflection, but its consequences recall it.

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day."

The sentiment so aptly expressed by the poet ought to sound like a trumpet to every sluggish soul, and animate them to new and vigorous efforts to improve their condition. To all those who have the desire to press forward, but who are not sure of the way, we say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will be of service to you.

Few men are so clever as to know all the mischief they do.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

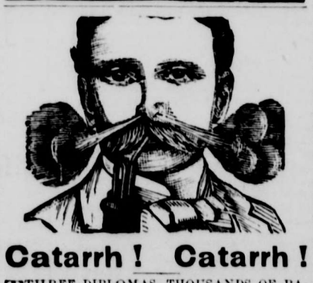
Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1

CATARRH HAY FEVER CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (*two weeks apart*) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent *free* by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.



Catarrh! Catarrh!

THREE DIPLOMAS, THOUSANDS OF PACIFIC COAST references, flattering press notices and our continued success show beyond doubt that **Wilson's Vaporizing Inhaler** is now recognized as the best of all remedies for CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC. Pleasant to use, practical and economical. Peculiarly valuable in Bronchial troubles. Try it. Price with four month's supply of medicine, including blood purifying tonic, (enough to cure the most chronic case) $5.00.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D.

E. M. WILSON, 229 Kearny St., S. F.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A. BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

CRAMPS CHOLIC

CHOLERA MORBUS CAN BE CURED by using PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

It has done it every time for 49 years.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Having for the past four or five years been troubled with pimples and blotches on my face and body, and finding no relief in any of the chemically prepared soaps and medicines prescribed for me by physicians, I concluded to try your S. S. S. remedy, and have found great relief in the same, four bottles clearing my skin entirely. I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are in the position that I have been in. You can use this letter and my name as a testimonial to the merits of the S. S. S. remedy.

Very truly yours, ALFRED P. ROBINSON,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and advice to sufferers, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

ST. JACOBS OIL

SURE CURE.

CURES PERMANENTLY

NEURALGIA.

Intense Pain in Face.

Little Rapids, Wis., March 2, 1889.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face; she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with St. Jacobs Oil, and it cured her in four hours.

CARL SCHEIBE.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE "PRINCESS"

IS THE

Lightest Draft, does the Best Work and is the

BEST

Chilled Plow ever offered on the Pacific Coast. This

CHILLED PLOW

Has been adopted by us after dynamometer field tests which demonstrated their worth, and we

MADE

Arrangements for the Pacific Coast Agency.

Circulars and Price Lists

SENT ON APPLICATION.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

San Francisco and Sacramento.

ORDER BY MAIL.

One pair No. 1 genuine Buck Gauntlets $1.50 postage paid, for $2.50 goods.

Order anything and everything you want now or hereafter to eat, to use or to wear, and you will get the lowest price and best service at all times. Order a sample copy of the last *Home Circle* containing price of over 3,000 articles, besides other valuable information. Sent free. It will pay you to have it. Address,

SMITH'S CASH STORE

Largest General Dealers west of the Mississippi River.

418 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GIVEN AWAY FREE

With our Celebrated

Teas, Coffees, and Spices,

Beautiful Tea Sets, complete, for (12) persons.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$2.50 will buy you a 5-lb box choice Tea, with a breakfast set of 18 pieces.

$3.50 will buy you a 5-lb box of extra fine Tea, with a set of French China Fruit Plates, decorated.

$5.00 will buy you a 5-lb box of delicious Tea, with a handsome decorated tea set complete for (12) persons, Free of Charge.

$5.00 ORDERS AND OVER SHIPPED TO ANY part of State *free*, by rail or water.

NOTE

This Company are the largest importers of Teas, Coffees and Spices on the Pacific Coast. You will save all middle profits by sending your orders direct to our wholesale house, 52 to 58 Market Street. We will place pure Teas, Coffees and Spices at your door, saving you many profits. Send for our descriptive catalogue, which gives full particulars of the Handsome Premiums *given away* with our celebrated Teas, Coffees and Spices.

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA COMPANY,
52, 54, 56 and 58 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

40 Stores in Successful Operation

BEST TREE WASH.

Greenbank, Potash, Insecticide, Lye; also solid and powdered Caustic Soda, Sulphur, Whale Oil, Rosin, Etc., Etc., For sale by The Jackson Co., Manufacturing Agents, 104 Market St., and 3 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

STEREOTYPERS ELECTROTYPERS. ZINCOGRAPHERS, WOOD ENGRAVERS

PALMER & REY
405 and 407
Sansome Street,
San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

WE DEFY COMPETITION. ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
MAKERS OF PRINTING PRESSES,
Upright Steam Engines and Boilers,
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

PROPRIETORS —OF THE— PACIFIC STATES —Newspaper— ADVERTISING AGENCY
New York Office, No. 46 Tribune Building New York.
Will receive advertisements for any newspaper in the United States.

BRANCH TYPE FOUNDRY —AND— Printers' Supply House
112 and 114 FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.
Printers in the vicinity of Portland will do well by patronizing Branch House.

Also Makers and Patentees
—OF THE—
Automatic Stereo News Plates
AND PRINTERS
—OF—
PATENT OUTSIDES, INSIDES
—AND—
SUPPLEMENTS.

INKS. ROLLERS.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, - - Proprietors.

Independence, Cal.,

FRIDAY, - - - DECEMBER 6, 1889.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$4.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	50
Single Copies	20

A PROFITABLE CROP.

How Beet Culture Can Be Made a Source of Considerable Income.

Although considered a hard crop to raise, I do not find beets so when properly managed, as nearly all the work can be done with horses, except perhaps once hoeing. We find here that they succeed best on a rich, loamy soil and we like to have it manured in the winter if possible, as the spring rains dissolve it and leave it in good condition for spring plowing, which should be done as early as possible. We drag it down and then let it lie until after corn planting, which gives the weeds and grass a chance to start. Then we take a spring-tooth harraw or a cultivator and thoroughly work it up. Three horses and a good tool in this way will kill more weeds than six will after the beets are planted, and it will give the beets the start of the weeds. We run a smoothing harrow over the lot in the opposite direction from that which we wish to sow it.

I use a grain drill to sow mine, although any good drill could be used. Horse power is much cheaper here than manual labor. We sow in rows twenty-eight inches apart, by using the middle and next to outside hoes on an eleven hoe drill, which brings it right to run the wheel in the wheel-mark coming back, setting the hoes so as to sow them about one inch and a half deep. By raising up the wheel and turning it one can adjust the speed of the feed-cups so as to drop one seed about every two or three inches. In this way it takes five or six pounds of seed per acre, which is about two pounds more than is used in drilling by hand, but we find it cheaper to cut out two plants than to transplant one. Next we roll the ground, which packs the earth around the seed and causes it to germinate quicker. When the plants are up so as to see the rows plainly, cultivate. We use the narrowest teeth, and with a good steady horse one can do good work even when the plants are quite small. After they are up two or three inches high we take sharp hoes and chop out the extra plants so as to have them eight to ten inches apart in the row, which can be done rapidly and well after a little experience. We keep the ground well stirred, as they need a warm mellow soil to do their best. We aim to cultivate them as often as once a week through the season and seldom are obliged to hoe them more than once; sometimes not at all.

We leave them in the ground as long as we can, in the fall, without danger of freezing, then take a one-horse plow and throw a furrow away from both sides of each row, running as close to the row as convenient without touching the beets. Then we pull them out and throw them into a wagon which can be driven alongside so as to be kept close at hand, drawing them directly to the pit or cellar. We top them off with a large knife as they are unloaded. They can be handled very fast in this way. We plant some of the Globe kinds, as they are much easier to harvest and nearly as productive as the large, long kinds. A barn cellar, or a pit, is the best place to store, being careful not to cover too warm and giving ventilation by placing bunches of straw in the top of the heap, projecting through the earth until cold weather. If warm, they sweat and rot. When cold weather comes we put a coat of horse manure on, which is a good covering for them. I lost one pit of about three hundred bushels last winter from covering too deep in the fall before winter set in.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

ALL ABOUT FILES.

How to Select and Use Them—Valuable Practical Suggestions.

To choose a flat file, turn its edge upward and look along it, selecting one which has an even sweep from end to end, and having no flat places or hollows. To choose a half-round file, turn the edge upward, look along it and select that which has an even sweep and no flat or hollow places on the half-round side, even though it be hollow in the length of the flat side.

In draw-filing, take short, quick strokes, which will prevent the file from pinning and scratching. Long strokes, no matter how long the work may be, are useless, save to make scratches. Remember it is less the number of strokes given the file than the weight placed upon it that is effective; therefore, when using a rough file stand sufficiently away from the work to bring the weight of the body upon the forward stroke. New files should be used at first upon broad surfaces since narrow edges are apt to break the teeth if they have the fibrous edges unworn.

For brass work use the file on a broad surface until its teeth are dulled, then make two or three strokes of the file under a heavy pressure upon the edge of a piece of sheet-iron, which will break off the dulled edges of the teeth and leave a new fibrous edge for brass work.

Use bastard-cut files to take off a quantity of metal of ordinary hardness; second-cut in fitting, and also to file unusually hard metal; smoothing to finish in final adjustment or preparatory to applying emery cloth; dead smooth, to finish very fine work; float file on lathe work.

To prevent files from pinning, and hence from scratching, properly clean them, and then chalk them well.—American Artisan.

—A Canton (O.) man undertook to eat twelve boiled eggs in fifteen minutes, and it took two doctors to bring him around again.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—On the arrival of the Cambridge University missionaries at Pekin, China, the members of the English and American missions united in ten days of prayer and Bible study.

—Of the 249 Congregational churches in Maine, 225 have houses of worship, estimated in value at $1,318 380. The total membership is 21,086, of whom 691 were added last year on confession of faith.

—The benefactions of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, personally, and through his executors, to the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest, amount to the magnificent sum of $460,000.—*Chicago Advance.*

—The German Anthropological Society has found that rather more than one-fourth of the school children of Central Europe are pure blondes, and about one-sixth are brunettes, more than one-half being of the mixed type.

—The University of Zurich has been of late years the most liberal among the high schools of Europe in admitting women to its privileges, and at the present time about one-tenth of the whole number of students are women; fourteen are found in the Philosophical Faculty, and twenty-nine in that of Medicine. Heretofore those in attendance were all foreign women, but now there are fifteen from Switzerland.

—At Tacoma, W. T., Bishop Walden (M. E.) was trying to raise $1,000 to pay off a church debt. "Why," he exclaimed, "every property-owner here ought to subscribe. If I owned a corner lot in Tacoma, I'd give $50 myself." "All right, Bishop said a member of the congregation, "give your $50 and call at my office to-morrow morning for the deed of your corner lot." The bargain was carried out.

—The Lowell *Courier* is opposed to extending the summer school vacation any further. It says: "It is only within a few years that vacations have become so prominent in our educational system. There used to be a 'summer term' of school, and the vacations were all very brief. Nobody was injured by too much study, or ever thought of being. We are getting to make our schools a matter of coddling. The boys and girls who are injured by too much study are as scarce as white blackbirds."

—Joseph C. Hendrix, reviewing the history and work at the public schools of Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn *Magazine*, says that one of the first free schools in this country was established in Brooklyn, in 1661, by the old Hollanders. This Dutch model he finds has prevailed over the Puritan form. The first levy for school purposes in the town amounted to only twenty dollars as against one and a half millions annually levied now, to provide for a system requiring in its operation 1,446 teachers instructing 70,000 pupils in sixty-two buildings.

—Prof. Huxley affirms that if a man can not get literary culture of the highest kind out of his Bible, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Hobbes and Bishop Berkeley he cannot get it out of anything, and he urges their study upon children. He believes the English-speaking people to be the only people who seem to think that composition comes by nature. The awakening of leading educators to the necessity of promoting the study of English in the schools has certainly been complete. Every one is in favor of it, and many colleges have already advanced it to the position it deserves.—*Current.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The road to wealth is crowded with the men who are turning back.—*Whitehall Times.*

—Must your kitchen fire be of a dissipated disposition because it goes out every night?

—Load a man up with dollars and oftentimes you will drive out his sense.—*Whitehall Times.*

—"When I was young," said a boastful dame to Lord Houghton, "half the young men in London were at my feet." "Really? Chiropodists, eh?" was the rejoinder.

—"Am I not very red, George?" asked Miss Fussandfeather, after putting traces of the paint-brush on her cheeks. "No; but I think you're very green," replied the sensible fellow. And he wasn't color-blind by any means.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—"Your husband is quite a literary man," remarked Mrs. Dodson. "Yes," sighed Mrs. Jobson, as she brushed his slippers from the mantelpiece and fished his sky-blue cravat out of the coal-hod, "he always was littery."

—"How old are you?" asked an Austin Justice of the Peace of Jim Webster, who was under arrest for stealing chickens. "I dunno." "When were you born?" "What am de use ob my tellin' you about my bufday? You ain't gwineter make me no bufday present nohow."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Snooks—Yes, sir; I believe in giving my children the best education money can buy. My father never spared no expense on my schooling. De Taffee—You will give them an academic education, then? Snooks—Of course I will. That's what I got, and, if it takes every cent I have, all my boys and girls shall be macadamized.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Calinard was at the circus watching a family of acrobats performing a feat termed the human ladder. A strapping young fellow bears the weight of the entire pyramid. "Now, if I had a daughter," said C. to a neighbor, "I would give her to that young man. I like young fellows who are capable of supporting a family."—*Le Masque de Fer.*

—One afternoon, while a tight-rope walker was going through his performance, a boy about twelve years old turned to an acquaintance of the same age and remarked: "Tom, don't you wish you could do that?" "Yes, I do," sadly replied Tom, "but my folks make me go to school, and are determined that I sha'n't never be anybody!"—*Foreign Exchange.*

—She hastened to the door as she heard the familiar ring she had not heard since before the vacation days. "Oh, George!—why, aren't you glad to see me?" "Certainly my dear, but I'm just from Montreal, and the papers say small-pox can be carried by a kiss." "Oh, is that all? Why George, I'm thoroughly vaccinated." Ah, there!—*Hartford Post.*

BISMARCK SPEAKING.

Characteristic Utterances of the Iron Chancellor in the German Parliament.

During ordinary session the German Parliament presents a scene similar to a sitting of Congress. The wonted number of seats are vacant; some drowsy representatives drop forward on their desks in sweet communion with the god of dreams, the busy mass throng the aisles, buttonholing one another and demonstrating the "fallacy of the last speaker's argument;" the country member writes letters, the entire assembly is manifestly inattentive, producing as much confusion as physical faculties will furnish or the speaker's gavel permit. But there are days when this changes and stillness falls upon the tumultuous house. Such quiet fell upon the Saturday preceding the close of the present session. As I entered "Tribune B" the unwonted calm in the body of the house and the interest shown by the spectators indicated that something unusual was about to occur. People peered over the railings, rushed here and there in the boxes, stretched their necks to ostrich-like proportions in vain endeavor to see the speaker. Their actions indicated that the chancellor was present—which a nod from the porter soon certified. To hear Bismarck is a treat which does not often fall to one's lot in these days, as he appears only at rare intervals. I succeeded in wedging myself into the first row and held it the entire afternoon, not dismayed by the fact that my neighbors were socialists, nihilists and peace-breakers of the worst type. The Sunday labor question was "on the boards," and Bismarck was strongly attacked by the "opposition." The chancellor is in some respects disappointing. He is not the colossus in appearance that his photographs indicate; his head is comparatively small, and has not the bull-dog likeness attributed to it; but the iron will, the stubborn, aggressive nature shows in every line of his face. He stammers a little; the door of his verbal treasury does not always open at his bidding. He fairly gasps for a word at times, clears his throat, throws back his head, waves his arms; but when the word is found it demolishes some puny opponent. The Prince's speeches are not unadorned. They abound in classical quotations and citations from historical and philosophical works. Wit and pathos flow from his tongue with the same unchanged mien. No smile crosses his face, no line of sadness becomes apparent on his brow. His voice is not that of an old man. All the sonorous vigor of youth seems to animate it, and though indistinct it penetrates to every corner of the great room. While sitting under attack this particular afternoon he became restless, pinched the table, crossed his legs, folded his arms, and finally, picking up a huge penholder, swiftly wrote his reply.

Looking toward the President he said: "The gentleman has imputed to me the crime of repetition. I had forgotten that I had used those words before, but if I have it is only a proof of the unity of my course and policy. Perhaps, when the gentleman has reached threescore and ten, as I have, he, too, may be guilty of a like misdemeanor. Old people, as is well known, fall into the habit of repeating the same story." He spoke nervously, and the "bravos" seemed to excite him. The paper he held trembled; sometimes his right hand was thrown behind him; sometimes he twirled a golden button of his curiassier uniform or widened its yellow stock; yet withal his gestures were Websterian in their almost studied simplicity. Retaking his seat, the house again became noisy, the aisles were emptied, Bedlam reigned supreme. Again attacked, the chancellor arose the second time. Men appeared from every corridor, the sleepy ones awoke and rose from the velvety depths of the corner sofas and elbowed their way through the fast concentrating crowd; the confusion was hushed, even the nihilists in the galleries ceased their munching and pricked up their ears. Proudly and clearly, with raised head and ringing tones, Bismarck cried: "The gentleman wishes the laborer to follow him rather than the chancellor. It is natural that he should attack me—natural that he should say the time has come when I could fulfill my promises did I desire to do so; that he should say I stand with the people of Manchester on the side of the employer and not the employed; that all I have formerly uttered favoring the oppressed was hypocrisy and simulation, intended only to subserve some political purpose. I do not demand that the gentleman be just to me; but I shall say to others and to my country that he does me bitter injustice. I stand neither on the side of the employer nor of the employed. I stand on the side of this nation and her commercial prosperity, and will perform what, in my judgment (independent of desire for popularity with either party), I can defend and back with the signature of my hand!" It was a dramatic scene; for once the cold eyes flashed fire and defiance. A storm of applause greeted the outburst. "Bravo!" "Bravo!" echoed from the ranks of every division. Confident of his vindication, Bismarck closed his letter-chest, picked up his cap, and left the house as silently as he came.—*Berlin Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

—The shamrock, which is the emblem of Ireland, is not known by its flower, but by its leaves; it is a little trefoil, as is clover, but is very rare in England and not common in Ireland. Bentham in his "British Flora," says that *Oxalis acetocella*, or wood sorrel, is the original shamrock; it has a pale pink, almost white, flower, which is said to be very plentiful in woods in April. He also states that purple Dutch clover *(Trifoleum repens)*, which all know so well, is now accepted as the shamrock. The tradition runs that St. Patrick, when preaching in Erin, gathered a shamrock and used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. From this circumstance the treefoil has become accepted as the national emblem of the Emerald Isle.

—Professor (describing an ancient Greek theater)—And it had no roof. Junior (sure that he has caught the Professor in a mistake)—What did they do, sir, when it rained? Professor (taking off his glasses and pausing angrily)—They got wet, sir.—*Foreign Exchange.*

OHIO MOUND RELICS.

A Gigantic Man Buried Alongside a Colossal Panther.

Soon after the 1st of March I left for Southern Ohio to collect relics to be placed on loan exhibition in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. During the last two months eleven large mounds have been opened and their contents taken to the museum and placed on exhibition.

These mounds vary in height from eight to thirty feet, are generally conical in shape, and contain all the way from 300 to 10,000 square yards of dirt. They were built by the aborigines of this country hundreds of years ago to serve as burial places for the distinguished dead. They are generally placed near some stream in a valley and not unfrequently on high points of land, which command a good view of the country, but the larger ones are in the valleys. These mounds are usually composed of clay, sometimes of sand, and often have layers of charcoal or burnt clay in them. These layers are often as brightly colored as if they had been painted.

The first mound opened was on rather high ground, the third river terrace. This mound was 13 feet high, 60 feet wide and 110 feet long. It took six men eight days to dig through. When about twenty feet from the eastern edge we came upon a thick layer of burned bone. This layer was six inches thick and the width of the trench. The ashes of which it was composed were either resultant from animal or human bones, we could not tell which, but at any rate, whether animal or human, it must have taken thirty or forty skeletons (if cremated) to have made that many ashes.

About five feet above this layer, or nine feet from the summit of the mound, was a skeleton of a very large individual which had buried by the side of it the bones of a panther. Whether the person had killed the panther and it was buried with him as an honor or whether the panther had killed the individual I can not say. This, much, however, can be said, that in forty-three mounds opened no find of this nature has been made. It is therefore quite interesting and important. The skull of this panther was very large, teeth very long and sharp. It would take a mound-builder of a great deal of nerve to attack a beast of this size if he had nothing but a stone hatchet and bow and arrows to defend himself with. So if he did kill the panther he is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit. Just below this skeleton and lying on the layer of buried bones was a medium-sized personage who had buried around his neck, between his upper and lower jaw, one hundred and forty-seven bone and shell beads. The shell beads were made from the thick part of couch and Pyrula shells. These shells must have been carried from the Atlantic ocean, as they are ocean shells and not found inland, or the tribe to which the man belonged may have traded with tribes near the ocean and thereby got the beads.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A BENEVOLENT DOG.

He Gives Away His Own Breakfast to a Poor, Homeless Cur.

A dog in the neighborhood of Manchester has been distinguishing himself in a marked degree. This is not a homeless cur, but a dog in easy circumstances, and owned by a kind and indulgent master. Too indulgent, the reader may be disposed to think, when he is told that every morning at lunch time the creature was presented with a penny, which it carried in its mouth to the shop of a baker, and there purchased a biscuit. It happened, however, that the baker, meeting the owner of the dog, mentioned to him that he had not been for his biscuit lately. This was unaccountable, and the more so because the animal's master had remarked that during the past week or so it had exhibited unusual impatience for lunch time, endeavoring by caressing and tail-wagging to obtain the luncheon money before it was due. When it at last received it it had never failed to run off in a hurry, and after awhile returned without the coin, seemingly satisfied with its investment.

The next morning after the baker had made his communication to the gentleman, the latter, after giving his dog the penny, was curious to watch it. And lo and behold! it never went near the biscuit shop! Without an instant's delay it hastened to a tripe seller's, and there bought and paid for a neat and tempting skewering of "paunch." But it was not for its own eating. With cheerful alacrity it took the meat in its mouth and made for an empty house, and to the cellar thereof, and, being closely followed, the benevolent creature was discovered in the act of delivering its precious pennyworth to a poor, miserable tyke, a stranger to the neighborhood, and apparently of the "tramp" species. Evidently it had been taken ill on the road, and probably would have died in the cellar into which it had crawled for shelter had it not been for the kind commiseration of the other dog, who probably quite by accident had found it there.—London Globe.

Intelligence Not Wanted.

Attorney—What is your occupation?

Man summoned as juror—I am employed in an intelligence office.

All the attorneys at once—Your Honor, we challenge this juror for cause.—Chicago Tribune.

BOWSER AND THE WHITEWASH.

He Tackles It in Spite of His Wife's Advice—The Result.

There were several little things I wanted done about the house this fall, and so the other week I engaged a colored man to come and work for a couple of days. It so happened that he came one morning before Mr. Bowser had left the house.

Mr. Bowser sent him away, and after the man had gone came into the house and asked:

"Did you hire a colored man?"

"Why, yes."

"What for?"

"I was going to have him whitewash the vegetable cellar, take down and clean the laundry stovepipe and do some other odd jobs."

"H'm! Mrs. Bowser, if there are any little jobs about the house I've got plenty of time to do them. In fact, I need just such exercise. Such work is a diversion for me, and the doctor recommends it."

"I wish you wouldn't do it. You'll get lime in your eyes and you'll blame me for it, and"——

"There you go! Blame you! What would I blame you about? If I get lime in my eyes it's my own fault. Mrs. Bowser, you are getting to be a good deal of a crank lately."

"Well, if you are determined on it, don't say that I asked you or encouraged you."

I was quite sure how it would end, but I said nothing more, and in the course of half an hour he got into his old clothes and went down cellar. I followed him down to give him a few last words of advice, but he didn't need them.

"You go right up stairs and sit down and enjoy yourself," he said. "Here's the brush and here's a pail of lime, and if I don't whitewash more cellar in ten minutes than Moses could in all day I'll never try it again. Besides, Mrs. Bowser, whitewashing is not the slouch work you imagine it to be. It has got to be done by a person of taste and intelligence or it won't stand. I want a little blueing to give it a tinge."

"You understand," I said, as I got what he wanted, "that I did not ask you to do this work."

"Ask me! What on earth ails you, Mrs. Bowser? You are making fuss enough over ten minutes' work to warrant a year's job."

"It must be well done."

"Certainly."

"Two coats all around."

"Just so."

"Even if it takes you all day."

"Even if it takes me over half an hour, which it won't. I'll show you a job here that will make a black man turn green with envy. Just run up stairs and make yourself comfortable."

I retreated up the stairs to the kitchen door and waited for results, which I knew were sure to come. Mr. Bowser dipped and dished and sozzled and stirred until he had the liquid to his liking, and as he began on the stone wall I heard him chuckling:

"I said fifteen minutes, but I'll go slow and take twenty. The idea of a colored man sloshing around here all day to do this work. Let's see. I believe I'll take the overhead first."

I held my breath in suspense for a long minute. Then a yell arose from that cellar which jumped the cook out of her old slippers and made her cry out:

"For heaven's sake, Mrs. Bowser, have we been struck by another cyclone?"

There was a second and a third yell, and as I hurried down stairs Mr. Bowser stood in the middle of the cellar, hands outstretched and jumping up and down as if he had fire under his feet.

"For heaven's sake, what is it, Mr. Bowser?" I asked.

"Whitewash—lime—fire!"

"Where?"

"In my eyes! I'm blind! I've burned them out!"

I got hold of him and led him out to the laundry tubs and set the water to running. He had indeed got a dose in his eyes, but it was more painful than dangerous. He could hardly see daylight after we had washed out all the lime, and as I led him upstairs he said:

"I shall never see again—never see you or the baby again in my life!"

I washed his eyes with milk and got him to lie down on the lounge, and in a couple of hours he was pretty near all right. His eyes were sore, but no great damage had been done. He was very gentle until he discovered this. Then he suddenly turned on me with:

"Mrs. Bowser, what possible excuse can you urge in extenuation of your conduct?"

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean? That's a cool question to ask me! In view of what has transpired what have you to say?"

"I say that you were foolish to undertake the job. I warned you how it would turn out."

"Mrs. Bowser!" he shouted, squirting tears of lime water out of his eyes, "do you pretend to deny that you didn't encourage me to undertake a task which you knew would put my whole future happiness, if not my life, in peril?"

"I do, sir. I did all I possibly could to dissuade you."

"And you are not to blame?"

"Not in the least."

"And I brought it all on myself?"

"You did."

"Mrs. Bowser, this is too much—too much. I could forgive one who had wronged me, if penitent, but when they attempt to brazen it out it is time for action. We will settle on the amount of alimony right here and now."

But we didn't. After blinking around for half a day he went down town, and when he came home to supper he was as good natured as pie. I got a colored man to come and do the work, and two or three days later, when Mr. Bowser happened down cellar, I heard him saying to himself:

"Yes, it's a mighty slick job I did on this, and I'll tackle that stovepipe to-morrow morning."—Detroit Free Press.

Changed.

Smiley—I've come after my portrait. That's it, there.

Photographer's new clerk—Isn't there some mistake? That one doesn't resemble you.

Smiley—It did before I had my hair trimmed and beard shaved off.—Judge.

RUSSIAN TAXATION.

The Heavy Burden Laid Upon the Peasants Is More Than They Can Bear.

The burdens of the peasantry are very heavy. In Russia the superior classes enjoy many exemptions from taxations, and the public revenue is taken mainly from the peasant classes. The annual redemption money they have to pay to the state for their land is a most serious obligation, and between one thing and another the burdens on the land in a vast number of cases exceed its net return very considerably. Professor Thun states that in 2,000 cases of letting holdings which had occurred in the province of Moscow at the time he wrote the average rent received was only 3 rubles, 56 kopecks per "soul," (land share,) while the average taxation was 10 rubles, 30 kopecks. Stepniak says that in thirty-seven provinces of European Russia the class who were formerly state peasants pay in taxes of every description no less than 92.75 per cent. of the average net produce of their land, and that the class who were formerly serfs of private owners pay as much as 192.25 percent. of the net produce of theirs.

Land owning on these terms is manifestly a questionable privilege, and the moujik pays his land taxes as the Scotch crofter has sometimes to pay his rent, not out of the produce of his holding, but out of the wages of his auxiliary labor; but the Scotch crofter, under his system of individual tenure, has one great resource which is wanting to the other—he can always cut the knot of his troubles by throwing up his holding, if he chooses, and emigrating.

To the Russian peasant emigration brings no relief. He is born a proprietor and cannot escape the obligation of his position wherever he may go. He may try to let his ground—and in many cases he does—but, as we see, he cannot often get enough rent to meet the dues. He may leave his village, if he will, but his village liabilities travel with him wherever he may settle. He cannot obtain work anywhere in Russia without showing his pass from his own commune; and since, under the principle of joint liability that rules in the communistic system, the members of the commune who remain at home would have to pay the emigrants arrears if he failed to pay them himself, they are not likely to renew the pass to a defaulter.

The Russian peasants are thus nearly as much adstricti glebæ as they ever were; they are now under the power of the commune as completely as they were before under the power of their masters, and their difficulty is still how they can possibly obtain emancipation. Sometimes they will defy the commune, forego the advantage of a lawful pass, crowd the ranks of that large body in Russia who are known as the "illegal men," and sometimes, we are assured, by Professor Thun, a whole village, every man and every family, will secretly disappear in a body and seek refuge from the tax collector by settling in the steppes.—National Review

Sharp Trading.

Thrifty country people sometimes drive a bargain, after a fashion of their own. An old lady who had been away on a visit, wanted her trunk carried from the railroad station to her house, two miles distant, and called upon one of her neighbors to ask if he could go and get it. He "reckoned he could," whereupon the old lady asked, "How much will it be wuth?" "Well, I dunno," was the careful reply, "what are you willin' to pay?" "Oh, I'm willin' to pay what's right." "About how much do you reckon it's wuth?" "Well, what do you say?" "I skasly know; I'd ruther you'd say what you'd give." "No; I prefer having you say what you think you'd ought to have." "I reely don't know exactly what to say." After ten minutes or more of this non committal conversation, the man grows desperate.

"Well, would a quarter be too much?" he asks.

"No; I don't know as it would, though I callated on gettin' it done for 'bout twenty cents."

"Well, s'posin' we call it twenty cents, then?"

"Oh, I'm willin' to pay the other five if you feel it's wuth it. I want to pay all a thing's wuth."

They finally agree on twenty cents, the old lady saying that she'll "make the other five up to him sometime."—Youth's Companion.

Nasby's First Book.

During the campaign of 1864 Mr. D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was a temporary resident of this city and made an arrangement with The Indianapolis Journal to publish his letters, for which he paid The Journal $2 each, that being about the price of the composition. The Journal loaned the type to Messrs. Asher & Adams, a local publishing house of that day, and they published the letters in a yellow covered pamphlet for the author. At that time "Nasby" had not acquired a national reputation, as might be inferred from his paying The Journal $2 each for publishing his letters. They had already been printed in an Ohio paper, but he wanted to give them a wider circulation and more permanent form, and adopted this method of doing it. The yellow covered pamphlet issued in this city was his first attempt at book making.—Indianapolis Journal.

It is a pretty fight that is now on in Canada between the divorce and anti-divorce factions. There is practically almost no divorce in the Dominion, and a large and influential party are making agitation to secure a divorce court. Those advocating it are of British blood and are Protestants. Opposed to them solidly are the Roman Catholic French Canadians, of whom there are a number among the highest law officials. It will be interesting to see which side wins.

DINNER AT TEHERAN.

How the Persians Enjoy the Principal Meal of the Day.

There are tiny lambs roasted whole, salmon which has been brought packed in ice upon the heads of runners from a distance of a hundred miles, appetizing kababs of lambs and venison, fowls and partridges (in silver bowls), stewed to rags, and served with strange-colored sauces of the richest kind; great heaps of boiled rice in steaming pyramids, white rice, green rice, colored by an artful admixture of herbs, rice boiled with saffron of a ruddy gold color; omelets and sweet dishes, innumerable little china cups of toothsome pickles, small china bowls containing various thick soups, but not a single joint to be seen. Every body eats away as if he had never tasted food before. There are no forks, no spoons, no plates; but every man's hand appears to be dipping at once into the innumerable dishes. Occasionally our host, with his mouth half full, grunts out an entreaty that we should taste some particular delicacy, and in twenty minutes all is over. Iced rose-water is poured upon the fingers of each guest from a silver ewer, and he wipes them upon a delicately-embroidered napkin. About a tenth of what has been provided has been consumed by the party; the rest is removed and gobbled up with surprising celerity by the great tribe of hungry servants. Pipes are brought once more, but there is little or no conversation; the Persians say that "to talk after a good meal is the act of an ill-bred man or a fool." And then we get up and bid our hospitable friend good-night. And as we leave, we see that the mysterious covered tray is being taken to the banqueting room, and we know that our fellow-guests and our host will drink, smoke, and gamble until an unholy hour in the morning. And then we mount our horses and ride slowly through the silent, unlighted streets preceded by our lanterns, which are an absolute necessity, and we don't meet a soul upon the road save an occasional military-looking policeman, who, armed to the teeth, keeps watch and ward over the silent city of the King of Kings, for this is one of the innumerable titles the Shahs of Persia arrogate to themselves.—*Good Words.*

YELLOW FEVER THEORY.

The Disease Travels Only in Sun-Light and Forty Feet a Day.

"People are always discovering something known before they were born," growled a Harlem refugee who has spent some time in the South. "Here's a newspaper that says 'the novel theory that the yellow-fever microbe travels about only when the sun is shining is advanced in a letter from General F. E. Spinner.' Why, that's as old as yellow fever itself, I really believe. I was shooting ducks in Florida in the winter of 1877-'78, when the fever broke out in Jacksonville. It was necessary for us to sail up there, twenty miles, to get supplies. Among our number (it was a little settlement just started) was a Louisianian, who proposed to sail to Jacksonville. He was asked anxiously if there was not danger of the unacclimated members of the necessary crew of four catching the fever.

"'Not the least,' he said calmly. 'We'll start in the night, and if we get there before sun-up, as we shall if the wind serves as it does now, we'll lie off in the river until eight o'clock. But we must get through our business by four o'clock.

"'It is a well-known fact,' he explained, answering inquiries, 'that there is not the slightest danger of infection unless you remain in the infected town during the night. Then, too, the disease travels in circles about each center of infection at the rate of about forty feet a day, and outside of these circles one is perfectly safe. I learned all that while I was a boy.'

"Well, we went to Jacksonville," said the New Yorker, "got our supplies and our dinner and some other things I need not schedule, and sailed at half-past four. Near where we were staying was a town which maintained a shot-gun quarantine, but the St. John's is nearly five miles wide there and we slipped by. Ten days after that we went up there and tantalized them about our trip to Jacksonville. Mad? Why, they wanted to lock us up! But we went to Jacksonville several times after that.

"How about that forty feet a day progression? O, I don't know about that, but the other business held good."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

Treat the Boys Fairly.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following sensible advice to agricultural fathers: Give the boy a colt, a pig, some hens, a garden or fruit patch—in fact, any good live, growing or workable property. Let him pay interest on the investment, all expenses of labor, feed, manure, or whatever it may be, except what time he cares to give it "out of hours." Let him manage the thing under these conditions; even loan him a few dollars with which to carry on his business, if necessary. Sometimes he will lose money; oftener he will make it. In either case he will learn how to do business, and more than likely he will learn to like farming. Religiously leave him in posession of all he makes, even if it be more than his father is worth. Don't push a single bit of advice at him in this affair. Let him get into the habit of asking advice and information.

—A host in himself—the cannibal that devoured his entertainer.—*Texas Siftings.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 6.....1889

The new flag of the Republic of Brazil is like the United States flag except that the stripes are yellow and white instead of red and white; there are eighteen stars in the corner each representing a State of the Republic.

Frank Bell, of Reno, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nevada. Mr. Bell was Superintendent of the State Prison at Carson a few years ago. S. W. Chubbuck, the predecessor of Mr. Bell in the office of Lieutenant Governor, resigned to take a position with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Corn is reported selling in Kansas at 15 cents a bushel and oats at 12 cents; other farm products in like proportion. The farmers in Kansas must be sadly lacking in information and common sense to stay in a country subject to blizzards and cyclones and work for almost nothing. It would be better for them to leave such a country and come to California.

A droll fraud was revealed last week in the trial of a case at San Francisco. The Live Oak Distillery Company has had six drummers on the road selling whisky and each drummer sold a different brand of the nectar. On the trial it was admitted that exactly the same kind of whisky was supplied to the customers, but different labels were put on the barrels according as "Freestone," "Amazon," or "Live Oak" was demanded. No doubt all the buyers of the whisky were positive that they could at once tell the difference between the whisky sold under the different brands.

California may well be proud of the Crocker family. The example set by the children of the late Mrs. Crocker in taking pains to search through brief memoranda to find what charitable aims she had in view in order to carry out those aims as fully as she would have done had her life been spared longer is such as proves them worthy of so good a mother. Scotland boasted of the grand old family of Douglas, that all the men were brave and all the women virtuous. California may with not less pride point to the Crockers as a family that reflects honor upon the State. They have sought wealth,

Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for the train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege,
Of being independent.

And the wealth so won is largely devoted to the noblest uses in the service of mankind.

The terrible fires so frequent during the present year prove that we know as little how cities should be built as we know how they should be governed after they are built. The value of the property destroyed by the recent fire in Boston was so great that a small part of it if rightly used when the buildings were put up would have made them fire-proof. The same is true of Lynn. In Minneapolis the building in which a great many human beings were roasted to death last Saturday evening was called "fire-proof," but went up in flames like a pile of shavings. It is a monstrous crime to permit such death traps to exist in a large city. The blood of the men who died such a horrible death rests upon those who kept them in such a dangerous place. It is not possible to read of men in the prime of life putting pistols to their heads and blowing their own brains out to escape the more terrible death of being burned alive without a strong feeling of indignation against those who subjected them to such an awful fate. Our want of a system in building cities needs a thorough change and humanity requires that the change be made.

JOB WORK
—DONE AT—
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Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH
Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the
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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise

MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
— OF —
GENERAL
BANKING
&
EXCHANGE,
BUSINESS.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
WELLS FARGO
& CO'S.
EXPRESS

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000

LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital - - - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE
BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.
BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE
—AT—
PALMER & REY'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU!
405-7 Sansome St., San Francisco.
—AND AT—
PALMER & REY'S
Pacific States Advertising Bureau
46 Tribune Building,
NEW YORK.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13st
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 12th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.
Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	12:30 p. m.	5.55 p. m
Dayton	1: 0 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
Wabuska	3:05 p. m.	3.00 p. m
Hawthorne	6 50 p. m.	11:50 a. m.
Luning	7.30 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs	9:15 p. m.	9.05 a. m
Belleville	10:25 p. m.	7:45a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 11 1 p. m	Lv. 7:10a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	8 10 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11:40 a. m.	1:35 p. m
Bishop Creek	1.50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord	2.25 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7.40 a. m
Keeler	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 96¾
Lead, 3 85
Copper, 14.10
Tin, 21 85
Sugar, .06
Coffee, 15 @ 15¾
Wool, foothill, 10 @ 13.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

SATURDAY, November 30.

People vs. Elliott—Filed subpœna. Order granting change of venue to Kern county.

MONDAY, December 2.

Broder et als. vs. Conklin et als.—Filed stipulation and order fixing February 3d 1890 for trial. Order to pay Receiver $500

TUESDAY, December 3.

Broder et als. vs. Conklin et als.—Order granting defendants leave to withdraw original affidavit of John Broder, and leave to cross-examine witnesses on taking depositions.

MARRIED.

McSWEENEY—MALONE—At Reno, Nev., December 1, 1889, Mr. Daniel McSweeney, of Sacramento, and Miss Teresa Malone, of Independence.

BORN.

HEROD—At Big Pine, November 30, 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. James Herod, a son.

N. E. Conklin and wife have been in town during the week.

Hon. P. Reddy went to Keeler on Wednesday and from there to Darwin.

Neil McLain came in from Cerro Gordo early in the week.

Ed. Walker and W. T. Grant were up from Olancha at the beginning of the week.

The little hotel building at Laws has been sold to Adolph Gerckens, of Benton, for $2,500.

"If you want to know who we are," just ask the Mikado any time between now and the 17th.

Mr. N. Rhine got back to Independence last Monday after a visit of several weeks in San Francisco.

Mr. John Lucas has given up the butcher business at Lone Pine and Manuel Diaz is back at the old stand.

Mr. C. A. Levy left town to-day on his way from Bishop to Bakersfield with twenty head of horses.

Mr. H. H. Spears came down from Bishop on Thursday on his way to Mojave and Los Angeles.

Arch. Farrington has bonded two mines in the Beveridge District of Manuel Montaña for $5,000.

Mr. C. Collins and Mrs. Collins, of Warm Spring left town on Thursday on their way to Los Angeles by way of Mojave.

Messrs. W. K. Miller, Frank Elder, Ben. Lasky, Joe Montaña and Horace Elder, of Lone Pine, were in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Conklin left town last Tuesday morning for San Francisco. They expect to return about ten days hence.

Mr. Robert O'Neal says he will have a fruit drier at work at Bishop next season. Driers are needed at several places in the valley.

Miss Maud Cook got home from her trip to England last Wednesday. She was accompanied from Hawthorne by her sister, Mrs. Julia Church.

Mr. O. H. Hill came down from Bishop on Thursday. He is the best possible proof of the excellence of the fare provided at the Valley View Hotel.

Silver keeps on the up grade, 96¼ being the late quotation. It will be interesting to note if the advance will be checked after the election of Mr. Reed as speaker of the House.

A fine standard comedy is in preparation and will be presented at Independence on News Years. The proceeds will be given to a cause that will meet the approbation of everybody.

Inyo Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F. has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing term. E. Robinson, N. G.; J. Alexander, V. G.; J. D. Blair, Secretary; B. Rhine, Treasurer.

The Superior Court has ordered a change of venue in the Elliott case. The next trial will be had in Kern county. Inyo will have to pay all the expenses of the new trial which will amount to a good round sum.

The Academy at Bishop is fortunate in having a very competent teacher of music. The teacher is Miss Emma Lawrence, a graduate of Cornell Conservatory of Music in Iowa.

The hoisting works whistle blew at Cerro Gordo last week for the first time in ten years. There are twenty-eight men at work for the Company and probably a dozen more are chloriding.

Dr. Bishop and other locators along the line of the Eastside Canal will set out many thousands of apple trees during the coming Spring. Along the line of the canal for a distance of twenty miles will in time be an immense orchard.

John Clarke is making a nice drive way at Bishop about a mile long, running through ground on the east side of Main street. The town at present is rather deficient in speeding streets and this will be quite an improvement.

A team of eight horses and twelve mules left Independence to-day for Cerro Gordo. They are all fine animals and will be put upon the road between Keeler and Cerro Gordo hauling ore down to Keeler and supplies up to the mines. They were brought from Carson.

BISHOP AND VICINITY.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement steadily going on in and about the town of Bishop. New houses are being built all over the surrounding country; canals are run everywhere and much new land is enclosed and being got ready for crops. But the chief glory of the town is its schools. The new public school is a fine two story building and is most creditable to the people who tax themselves to build and maintain it for the benefit of those who come after them. The Academy has increased attendance and is going along successfully under the management of the new principal, Mr. Dickson.

A much needed work is improvement of the streets, but this is being done as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Some system of drainage for the town should be established with as little delay as possible. Bishop is a growing town and every day this need is becoming stronger. The water works supply an abundance of pure water from the largest and finest mountain stream in the valley, but this prime necessity being secured good drainage is the next pressing need. The facility for securing good drainage is excellent and could be done at very moderate cost.

At present there is general complaint of scarcity of money and the very old story of "dull times." A business man who has long been established in the town said to a visitor a few days ago that when he first settled there at any general gathering of the people the only vehicles to be seen were ordinary farm wagons. In these wagons the farmers and their wives and daughters rode to town or elsewhere. Now handsome carriages are owned by all the farmers, and at any general gathering of the people the display of fine teams and conveyances is equal to what may be seen in all other parts of the State. This merchant said further that when he began business the only drygoods kept in the town were the commonest kind, nothing but calicoes or linsey-wolsey for women and jeans for men. Now the merchants of Bishop keep stocks of the finest goods for women and broadcloth for men. Pianos and other musical instruments are quite common in farmers' homes, and the furniture and table ware are to correspond. This merchant says that the farmers instead of hoarding their money have used it to secure comforts and some of the elegancies of life for themselves and their families. There is far less of lounging about the saloons and frittering away of time and money at "bean poker" than in former years and the young men who now begin to do their life work show less inclination for this kind of thing than their fathers. When a party is now seen sitting at a game of "seven-up" or "freeze-out" it is a sure thing that nearly all of them are gray headed. As education is bestowed upon the young and intelligence increases the taste becomes purer and intellectual pleasures—reading, conversation and music—take the place of the ruder attraction of the saloon. Bishop begins to show evidence of this higher and better civilization and the pioneers prove the soundness of their judgment and the real goodness of their hearts by making constant sacrifices to secure for the rising generation advantages denied to themselves.

It is only at this rather late day that the great value of fruit raising begins to be fully understood at the upper end of the valley. About Bishop as fine apples can be grown as anywhere in the State and many thousands of young trees have been delivered there within the past few weeks. Within a few years Bishop will be surrounded with beautiful orchards and the fruit will far exceed in value all the agricultural products now grown there. The upper end of the valley has a prosperous future before it which patient labor will secure.

Death of Charley Schuman

Charles A. Schuman died at Buckeye Springs, near Bridgeport, Mono county, on November 26th ult. The news of his death was a great surprise at Independence as he was aged only 30 years and was a man of fine physique. He was a native of Wisconsin. After coming to California he worked in mines for some years and while so employed studied law and was admitted to practice in Mono county. He was aided in his law studies by Hon. P. Reddy. Last summer he was stricken with rheumatism and never recovered from it. He left a wife and six children, the eldest a girl of thirteen years and the youngest an infant. The family will get about $6,000 from insurances in benevolent associations.

A Great Work

Without personal inspection it is not possible for any one to appreciate what a great work the Owens Valley Canal, at Bishop, is, nor how much has already been done upon it. It is well named the "Owens Valley Canal," for it is in reality the key to the irrigation of the whole west side of the valley. Every reasonable person who will go and examine the work will never again say that the men of Owens Valley have no enterprise. It is amazing that a few poor men should have had the courage to commence such a work, and no better proof could be had of their business capacity than the amount of work already done for the amount of money expended. It is but a question of time when the canal will be extended to Independence and far beyond. Then will tens of thousands of as good land as is in the valley be irrigated that he far above any other canals now projected, or even possible to build. But help must be got from outside the county to complete this great work. The interest is so great that upon a fair presentation of facts to capitalists it is reasonable to expect that money enough could be got to finish the work. There is ample margin for profit to satisfy the greediest investor.

Estray Notice.

I have taken up for trespass, two heasses, not castrated. One is mouse-colored with black markings on the legs, the other is much lighter in color, with white legs and belly; neither of them are branded. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges for keeping and advertising, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold at public auction thirty days from date. CHARLES STEWARD.

Big Pine, Nov. 27, 1889.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Georges Creek at 2:00 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence and Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.

Big Pine Jottings.

Regular Correspondence.

Since writing you last the Big Pine Canal Company has put a large force of men and teams to work on the northern end of the Canal. Mr. E. M. Crocker, who is general overseer of the work, reports everything progressing splendidly, the only detriment to pushing the work more rapidly being the late rains. It is proposed to have the canal completed by early spring to a point a few miles southeast of Big Pine.

Mr. A. C. McDonald is building quite a large and commodious blacksmith and wheelright shop.

The new school house in course of construction is already shingled, weather boarded, and the floor laid. It is also rumored that parties here anticipate the building of a town hall in the near future. We understand that some time during the coming holidays the new school building is to be "warmed" by an entertainment and ball.

It is useless for us to attempt to describe the grand ball given at Crocker's Hotel on the 28th ult. Suffice to say that it was a complete success; that the net proceeds (to purchase a bell for the school) amounted to the handsome sum of $96; that all enjoyed themselves—as they were loath to cease dancing even at 5 o'clock in the morning; that there was a supply of good music; that the supper was simply superb, and—not least if we have placed it last—that the ladies who managed it are truly adepts in the culinary art, as well as able financiers.

Mr. A. L. Baker, an old Inyoite, now of Palmetto Mining District, is visiting our town. He predicts a bright future for the Palmetto series of mines, some of which are on the eve of being sold to wealthy companies. The Sylvania mines in this district have already about 400 tons of paying ore on the dump. The above named properties are in the hands of Mr. William Outhout, as Superintendent. He is a person of ability and experience as a mining man, and it is predicted that he will soon raise a substantial "boom" there. The mines are situated about 60 miles northeast of Big Pine and should they prove to be but part of what is expected they will greatly enhance the business interests of this place as the supplies etc. will be shipped by way of Alvord. The mill at Palmetto is now undergoing repairs but will be completely remodeled and in running order by the 15th inst. Custom ores will also be worked at the mill.

Miss Mattie Wallace, formerly of Independence, arrived here last Friday. She is to make Big Pine her future home.

John and Rudolph Schober arrived in town on Tuesday with a heavy load of borax from Saline Valley.

F. Conn and E. Trudo who are interested in the Saline Valley borax fields left last Saturday for San Francisco. Mrs. Conn accompanied them.

Mr. G. Sanger has returned from Bakersfield.

The current question here: "Say, Mr. Black, do you think we'll *all* have to go to Bakersfield as witnesses?"

WANDERER.

Keeler Notes

Special Correspondence.

P. H. Mack and A. W. Eibeshutz were in town this week.

Mrs. B. F. Gray left on Monday last for Carson, where she will spend the holidays.

Clem Ogg arrived here on Monday evening from Hawthorne. He will probably assume charge of the Union mine.

On Monday last Cæsar Gasparini, a miner employed in John Farres' mine, near Darwin, while attempting to pick out a charge of giant powder was, like truth, crushed to earth by the aforesaid charge, but, like truth, he has risen again and, with the exception of a few bruises, he is all right. Cæsar is a lucky man. Not one man in ten thousand would come out of a heated argument with a stick of giant powder with a whole skin.

On Tuesday's train Mr. E. F. Hall, for nearly four years in the employ of the C. & C. R. R. at this point, accompanied by his wife, left for Virginia, Nevada, where they will reside in the future. Mr. Hall and his estimable wife made many friends during their stay in our midst, not only in Keeler, but from one end of the county to the other. It is needless to say that they will be missed and that they carried away the good wishes of everyone who has ever met them. The music that for the past year was wont to delight the ears of the Keelerites will be heard no more. In the words of our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. W. Hysterious Walker, D. D. S., "There won't never be no more music in Keeler." Before I close I must introduce Mr. Hall's successor in office. Mr. S. M. Buck, Inyo Countyites. Countyites, Buck, shake! Mr. Buck has, thus far, made a favorable impression on his future neighbors but owing to the rheumatism that occupies most of his joints he is not able to appear to as good advantage as he will later on. In the mean time he will please take notice that Owens lake water is death to rheumatism. B. S.

A Good Optician.

To all who are so unfortunate as to need special treatment for any defect of eyesight or for any injury to the eyes from accident or from any cause, we can confidently recommend Dr. Georges E. Pardee, No. 526 Kearney street, San Francisco. In him will be found a thoroughly trained and most skilful optician, whose study and learning are supplemented by an extensive practice. Nor is this all; he is a most kind and patient gentleman who takes more pleasure in relieving suffering than in the money he receives for his services. Every sufferer from eye troubles may go to Dr. Pardee with perfect confidence of getting the best of treatment and at the most moderate cost.

Profit In Eggs.

As shrewd a farmer as there is in Owens Valley on being asked if it would pay to feed wheat to hens and sell eggs at twenty-five cents a dozen replied that it would pay well to feed wheat and sell eggs at twenty cents a dozen. If this be so it is very strange that we should be paying freight on eggs from Iowa into Owens Valley and our farmers be complaining of scarcity of money and low price for grain. This farmer said he had sold large quantities of eggs at a dollar a dozen. These prices will never return and it will be better for all concerned when there shall be no looking backward, but all shall accommodate themselves to changed conditions.

John Lucas, of Lone Pine, bought a hay press from S. W. Luitweiler, of Los Angeles. He has now been using the press for several weeks and says with three men and two horses he bales one ton of hay per hour. The bales are fastened with wire costing about sixty cents per ton. The bales average about 130 pounds each. Mr. Lucas will take pleasure in showing the machine in operation to any persen. He says it is the best press he has ever seen.

Meteorological Summary for November, 1889
Keeler, Cal.

Mean Barometer	30 093
Mean Temperature	60°
Highest Temperature	71°
Lowest Temperature	33°
Mean daily range of temperature	19°
Mean daily dew point	27°
Mean daily relative humidity, 43 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, E.	
Extreme velocity of wind, direction and date, 48 miles N. 4th.	
Total precipitation	0.05
Number of cloudless days	24
Number of partly cloudy days	03
Number of cloudy days	03
Dates of frost, 14th.	

D. C. GRUNOW,
Private, Signal Corps.

License Violation.

Victor Trepier was arrested by Under-Sheriff Yaney at Lone Pine on Thursday for keeping a bowling alley without a license. He was brought to Independence for trial. When the complaint was read to him he at once admitted the truth of the charge and left the case with the Justice. Mr. Trepier is a Frenchman and has very little knowledge of the English language. It was evident that he was ignorant of the law requiring him to take out a license and he was fined ten dollars and discharged. This is the first case of the kind in the county and will serve as a warning that the law must be obeyed.

Contested Entries.

Several parties from Bishop are in town on contested land entries at the Land Office. All of these cases are on entries made by the San Francisco swindler, W. H. Martin. This fellow entered thousands of acres of land in Owens Valley and swindled people back in the East by inducing them to pay money for land that he made them believe was secured to them. The locations were made under the Desert Land Act and dummy names were used; now the three years fixed by law as the time for reclaiming the land has expired; not a cent was ever expended upon improvements and actual settlers are cantesting Martin's entries.

A great variety of toys of all kinds, handsome books and many fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents on exhibition at the store of L. WOOD.

Sheriff Eldred ran in three drunken Indians on Wednesday night, the whisky being supplied by a Mexican. The Sheriff made a hot chase after the fellow but lost him in the sagebrush.

After an absence of nearly three years at his old home in the State of Virginia Mr. Van Baker got back to Independence a few days ago. Van looks hale and hearty but prefers California to "Old Virginy."

A few days ago a carload of potatoes was landed at Bishop from Dayton, Nevada. The potato crop of Owens Valley is badly injured this year. The yield was as good as usual but the potatoes are black within and not fit to eat.

District Attorney George M. Gill returned last Monday night from a visit of six weeks to the lower country where he had been undergoing a course of medical treatment. He is much recovered in health and his friends entertain the strongest hopes of his ultimate recovery.

A handsome carriage horse belonging to Mr. C. S. Swan, of Independence, died on Tuesday morning. On cutting the animal open the intestines were found distended to bursting with gas generated from damp alfalfa the animal had eaten. It was one of a pair of very well matched grays.

William Rowan, of Bishop, has gone to Los Angeles with about forty head of horses for that market. They were for the most part half-breed Normans and will command a ready sale anywhere. Among the rest was a span of mares, aged three and four years, that weighed thirty-two hundred.

There is much activity in making borax in Saline Valley. The capacity of the works will be largely increased soon and more than double the amount of teams will be employed in hauling the borax from the works to Alvord. Already this interest makes a good deal of business for the town of Big Pine.

A company has been formed to build a smelting and reduction works at Los Angeles. The first outlay on the works will be $100,000. To make this undertaking a success Los Angeles must have more railroad connection with ore producing regions and in no other direction can such extensive and valuable mines be reached as in Inyo county.

At places along the line of the Eastside Canal cement is passed through. This is very hard and expensive to work as it must be taken out with picks and in places blasting powder be used. Recently Mr. McIver ran water over a stretch of cement and soaked it thoroughly. It slaked like lime and after being allowed to dry out a few days it can be moved as easily with the ditching machine as loose soil. This is a great advantage and costs nothing.

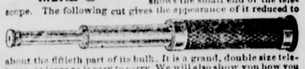
MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S

Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel,** carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will SEND FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can take care of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fifteth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $5 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FREE. OUR NEW $5 Solid Gold Watch. FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $5 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases, both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

--DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

o-n29

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. R. ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
nov 30-tf Independence,

Fresno and Merced County
Lands To Rent and For Sale.

75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.

For particulars, apply to
E. B. PERRIN,
4C2 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
n-9-2m

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

Great Reduction
—IN PRICES OF—
PIANOS & ORGANS

If you think of buying it will pay you to write for particulars to

Charles E. Day,
Los Angeles, Cal.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and answer the Complaint filed therein, within days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.
D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russel, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n24 Register.

Inyo
Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

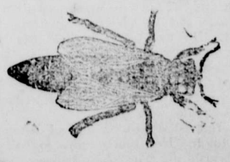
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2 00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING

All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.



Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal

CHAPTER XXVII.

A LEGAL DISTINCTION.

"Ah, Mr. Breton, yes, yes, I was sure you would come."

The lawyer pulled two chairs together near his office table. John T. Giddings had changed a great deal since the time when he undertook to engineer the corporation scheme. Apparently he was going down hill very fast, without brakes. His eyes wore a glassy look, as if he had just waked from a drunken sleep. The smooth roundness of his cheeks was gone, his lower jaw was strongly marked, and his nose seemed drawn out and sharpened to give the effect of a bird of prey. Philip glanced significantly about the room. The lawyer followed his eyes and laughed.

"Changed some, aren't we—all lack of money. Actually, you have no idea how $10 even would furbish this old table and polish this floor. Times aint as they were, Mr. Breton, in the old days, when I used to get fat fees out of men like your father. Nice man, your father. But," and he leered meaningly at his visitor, "when we do get a chance for a dollar I tell you we jump at it." He tipped back his chair against his half filled book shelves and peered familiarly into Philip's stern face. "Why, look at those dirty fellows back by the door. Time was I wouldn't notice a client unless he wore white collar and cuffs. But now for business. I suppose you were a little astonished to get my letter?"

"I should prefer not to have listeners," remarked Philip, coldly.

"Oh, well, I will finish with these fellows first, then. I thought you might be impatient."

"Not at all, sir."

The lawyer's clothes were threadbare and soiled, and the black felt hat that he wore, indoors and out, well slouched over his eyes, was torn in the crown. Philip compared him with his shabby looking callers, and could not see but the clients looked as well as their patron. But at every sign of poverty and degradation his heart sank lower and lower, for the man must be reckless and hungry as a man eating shark. If it lay in his power to rack the life out of a victim—the man could have no restraint of character or decency to hold back his hand. Could there be anything he knew about Bertha's past, that terrible gap Philip had not tried to look into? He dared not think. Impatient! he dreaded the moment when the lawyer should send away his soiled clients. Philip started each time he half turned as if to come back. But when Giddings closed the door after the poor wretches, which was not until a little roll of bills had passed from their hands to his, and came back to his seat, the young mill owner did not seem to observe him until the lawyer said:

"I have filled out a complaint, but have not signed it yet."

Philip looked at him blankly. "What is a complaint?"

"Well, my dear sir, a man of your position might pass a lifetime and never know. Ahem! It is a form of procedure that is generally understood to be applicable only to the poor. When a wretch has committed a burglary, for instance, some friend of justice, as I for example, goes before a magistrate and makes certain charges. Then the poor devil is arrested, dragged before the court and tried."

"Well, sir, what are your complaints to me?"

The lawyer smiled. "Strictly, nothing, unless you identify yourself with a woman calling herself Bertha Breton." He paused to notice the effect of his words.

"My wife," gasped Philip. "Oh, for God's sake, speak quick!"

"You have been lately married?"

"A week ago."

"The woman you have married has a husband already. By remarrying as she has done she has committed a felony by our laws. Some rather inaccurately call her crime bigamy. A state prison offense, I suppose you know—I mean for her. The law of our state does not touch you."

"But she told me she was free to marry." How far off his voice sounded. Was it he, indeed, in a low attorney's office, discussing his wife, whether she were a felon or no. It was like a horrible dream; too horrible to be anything but a dream; but he could not awake from it.

"No doubt she thought so," said the lawyer, charitably; "but let me show you." He opened a drawer in front of him, and took out a long paper. Isn't it odd, women have no notion of folding a legal document correctly. Did you ever notice it?"

"No, I never noticed it," answered Philip, mechanically. He felt as if he were standing still, while the world was flying from under his feet.

"This is the marriage certificate. It is proper in form, you will see."

Yes; it seemed correct. Bertha's name was there, and Curran's. They seemed to leap out of the parchment as he read. And there were two witnesses. He rubbed his eyes. "Thomas Bailes"—that was the name of the servant he had turned away. Yes; it was not an hour ago he turned him away.

"Who is this Thomas Bailes?"

"He was a waiter at the 'Lockout house' where the happy couple were made one."

The paper fluttered to the floor, the walls of the room seemed rushing in upon him, while the grinning face of the lawyer danced in hideous measure before his eyes. Was God, in his mercy, sending him death? When his brain cleared again the lawyer was talking still.

"You will wonder how I happen to possess this paper, but you will recollect my advertisement at the top of my letter head? Well it seemed Mrs. Curran, excuse me, grew tired of her uncongenial husband, quite outside her sphere of course. A fine fellow that Curran was too. But the young lady naturally sighed for her old, more refined associations. Her husband does nothing but shock her. She becomes wretched, her craze is over, the reality is not to her delicate taste at all. What next? She leaves him. Fortune throws my advertisement in her way and I receive a letter from her address, then at Vineboro. Here was a short way out of it all, a divorce without trouble or publicity, for any cause desired. She would be free as air again, free to end her life, as she no doubt intended, in conventual retirement."

Giddings threw his feet upon the table and smiled very slyly. "I undertook her suit. What better cause could there be than incompatibility. Oh, no; she need not come to Lockout, so there was no trouble; and as to publicity, why, will you believe it?—and the lawyer winked horribly at his visitor; "Curran himself was within twenty miles of Lockout during the pendency of the suit, and he never guessed his wife was being divorced from him; and I don't believe he knows it to this day. Ha, ha!" And he laid his head back on his chair and laughed till the tears ran down his face.

"But you procured her a divorce?" It is almost worth pain to have the exquisite delight that comes with relief.

Philip felt ashamed that he had distrusted God so much. How much more joyfully he could cherish his wife than before. There was no blot of shame on her sweet name. There was no page in her life the whole world might not look at then. And this man wanted a reward for what he had done, aye, and he should have it. There was no gift too great for him who had turned this young husband's bitterest memories sweet, who had made his life and his love like that of other men. He reached forward and grasped the lawyer's oily hand in hearty good will.

Gidding's stared at him in silence a moment. Then he moved uneasily in his chair and released his hand.

"I guess you don't understand," he had enough of his manhood left to hesitate. It was actually a more disagreeable business than he had counted on. "Such secret convenient divorces as I get don't stand in our courts. The whole thing is bogus, my dear sir." Philip's face had become like a dead man's. "Issued by the supreme judicial court of Utah, it says on them; but there is no such court, and as for the seal, I keep it in this little drawer. Besides, if there were such a court, and its genuine seal were stamped on a decree of divorce, it would amount to nothing when both parties live in this state. Our state makes its own decrees. Utah decrees or the decrees of any foreign state or territory are void here. Your wife is Curran's wife yet. She is as much married to him today as she ever was."

"How am I to know but that you are lying to me?"

The attorney handed him over a file of letters with a shrug of his shoulders. "You need not wade through them all, the last is conclusive, I think you will agree with me."

MR. GIDDINGS—Dear Sir—I received this morning the divorce from the supreme judicial court of Utah, and you will find inclosed a draft for the second half of the $300 agreed upon. Of course I have to rely wholly on your assurance that my divorce is complete, and that I have a right to resume my maiden name. I thank you for the quiet way in which you have have managed it. I did not suppose it could be done so easily. I only wonder Mr. Curran has taken it so calmly, he seemed almost wild when I first left him. Yours gratefully,

BERTHA ELLINGSWORTH.

Yes, there was no doubt about it. It was Bertha's handwriting; no forgery could have deceived her lover's eyes. How little she fancied he would ever be reading it over, and cursing the first hour he ever looked on her dear face. He watched the attorney put it back on file again. It seemed a desecration to lay one of her notes in the stained, tin box, with the ignoble company of lying and suppliant letters.

"She seems to have relied completely on some assurance of yours that her divorce would be good. Philip tried to speak calmly to this man, who held his darling's fate in the hollow of his hand, but his voice trembled, and almost broke.

"You are not well," exclaimed the lawyer, and he opened another drawer in his desk and drew out a square shaped, yellow colored bottle. "Take a swallow of this."

Philip clutched it eagerly. He thought now he could understand how a man might want to drown all pride and sense in drunkenness. He poured the crude stuff down his parched throat as if it were water. One swallow was not enough, nor were two, but when he set the bottle upon the table at last, the lawyer resumed:

"And so it would have been good, nine times out of ten, good enough to make all parties concerned comfortable. A document is a document to most people, a seal is a seal. As a man thinketh, so is he. Parties divorced by my flat alone, remarry and raise children, and are as happy and clear of conscience as if they were not committing a sin every hour of their lives, unless it happens to come out."

"This has come out, I suppose, and Lockout is all agog with it." Philip's heart stopped beating while he waited for his answer.

"No, my dear sir, another mistake; no one under heaven knows of it but me, and you now." Breton must have taken him for a fool.

Philip started from his chair like lightning. "Thank God, then Bertha is safe yet."

But Giddings attempted to look very stern. "Did you suppose I made out that complaint for nothing? She is rich and beautiful and proud, no doubt, but the same law hangs over her as the rest of us. No one knows of her crime yet, but before the sun sets," the attorney rose, and cautiously put the table between himself and his guest, whose eyes seemed to him to gleam dangerously, "but before the sun sets," he continued, watching the other closely, "an officer with a warrant will call at your front door."

Philip lifted his chair high in air, and brought it down like a trip hammer where Giddings had stood. But the agile attorney had dodged aside and left the chair to break into splinters over the table.

Philip lifted his chair high in air.

"Scoundrel! Will you come with handcuffs and billets to take away my wife from my arms for following your lying counsels. Is that your law? Does it choose such ministers as you to break up peaceful homes and shut behind bars a woman as innocent as an angel?"

Philip was advancing toward him, when Giddings suddenly threw up the window and leaned out to shout to a policeman. Then he looked back to Philip.

"Another step and your wife goes to jail!"

"I won't touch you." And Philip folded his arms across his breast, while the red blood forsook his face at the threat. He was in this contemptible creature's power. He might grind his teeth at him; he must obey him.

"You seem very obtuse, Mr. Breton," explained the lawyer, from a respectful distance. "I have no ill will toward Mrs. Breton, a very modest, and I may add"——

"As sure as there is a God, if you speak of her so, I will throw you from the window. Your secret will die with you then."

The lawyer smiled unhealthily. "I want money, that is all there is to it. You are rich—Mrs. Breton—well, well, don't be angry. In a word, I want to be paid to keep my secret."

Philip cast a glance of ineffable contempt at him. Then he put his hands behind him and walked slowly across the room. The price of life, of honor, of liberty! No money could measure it. But what trust could he rest in the fidelity of so base a creature as this? The vampire would suck his blood forever, and forever cry for more; he would learn that his victim would make himself a beggar to save this woman, and would beggar him without shame. The creature might not stop with money favors; he might require to be made a companion; to be invited to his table, and presented to his friends; to be godfather to his children, and at last, in anger at some unintended slight, or in some drunken debauch, might bring or call down the ruin dreaded so long. His lifelong slavery would have been in vain. Better a dungeon—no, Bertha must not be sacrificed. Philip turned on his heel and stopped before his tormentor.

"How much do you want?"

His glassy eye brightened. "Oh, I will not be too hard just because I have got the whip hand of you. Say $200, and your secret is safe."

"For how long?" sneered Philip.

"Forever," answered Giddings, with virtuous decision. "I swear before God I will never ask another penny of you; and your secret shall die with me."

Philip had taken out his pocketbook. He found a $50 bill; then he drew a check for $150. The poor lawyer eyed the money with a great tenderness; his heart softened at sight of it, and the love of approbation, that never dies out of even the most degraded soul, stirred in his.

"I aint so bad a fellow, after all," he said, as he took up the money; "I know lots of men who in my place wouldn't have let you off for less than a cool thousand."

"Your circle of friends must be very select." Philip was moving toward the door.

"To be sure, to be sure," but somehow the lawyer kept close to him, "I couldn't help feeling sorry for you; and then your wife is such a nice woman; it never seemed to me jails were made for such as she"——

"Stop your driveling," cried Philip, turning on him so suddenly that the man fancied at first he had been struck, "keep your blood money, but don't dare to breathe her name, even in your prayers."

The lawyer chuckled to himself when the door closed behind his wealthy client. "I suppose I have considerable grit."

Then he pocketed the bill and scrutinized the check. "But I was almost too easy with him. Some fellows, now, would have just bled him."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WHITE CHAMBER.

The 5 o'clock train drew up at the Bretonville station, and the young husband alighted a changed man. The brick walls of his mills looked strangely unfamiliar to him. Was he indeed the owner of them? Was that his house set like a castle on the hill off to the left? It seemed impossible that any of his old acquaintances should recognize him, but here somebody was shaking hands with him.

"What, so soon away from your young wife?"

"Business," muttered Philip, breaking away from him impatiently. How the man's simple blue eyes would start out of their sockets if he guessed what the business had been. How he would regale his eager family with the infamous story, and sleep more complacently that night for the sudden calamity that had fallen on the rich man's home, while he was safe and his home spotless.

Another acquaintance drew Philip's hand through his arm before he could reach his carriage. "Something very confidential," he whispered mysteriously.

Then Philip had bribed the greedy lawyer to keep a secret which he had already feasted the whole country on. He glanced around him with a new, hunted look in his face. He fancied he saw a peculiar expression in the eyes of the bystanders. Some of them appeared to avoid looking at him.

"It is this." Philip held his breath and the man laughed at his humor. "One would think you were scared to death. I was only going to say my wife and I want to call tomorrow on your charming bride."

"By all means," Philip answered huskily, and threw himself into his carriage. He had nothing to fear from this man at least; he clearly enough had not heard the news. People don't call on—it was too terrible! He let down the carriage window for fresh air. The village policeman stood by the roadside talking to a stranger. As the carriage passed they spoke of Breton, apparently, and laughed. The man must be a detective, armed with the authority to break into his home and carry away his wife. They would shut her in the dock, crowded close by murderers and foul mouthed thieves. The court house galleries would be packed with ruffians to stare at her sweet, frightened face, and her high bred friends would sit below and look insolent disdain at her, and wonder how they ever escaped contamination from her.

"Drive faster!" he shouted to the coachman. Perhaps they had not seized her yet and clasped their hideous iron bracelets about her dimpled arms.

If he were there they would not dare to touch her. Would they dare burst in his gate and break down his massive oaken doors, stride with their soiled boots through his parlors and tear her from his very arms? His father created this very town, and the men whom Philip Breton had befriended would rush to his help. Who ever heard of a house so grand as his being invaded by loud voiced officers—of justice—they called it, to drag a wife from her home? Let them dare to do it.

"Faster! Drive faster!"

The carriage rolled into his grounds and he leaped out and looked about him. He saw no signs of disturbance yet. His gardener was cutting a bouquet of roses. Bless his gray head, he would not be making bouquets for an outraged, plundered home.

"Whom are you cutting the roses for?" How heavy his master's hand rested on his shoulder.

"For the mistress, if you please, sir."

"Is she within, then?"

"Can't you hear her playin', sir?"

Thank God for that gentle breeze that brought the music to his ears. It was that same familiar air from "Travinta," that she had played the night he had left her for the labor meeting, before the first shadow had crossed her life. And she was safe yet.

He mounted the brown stone steps, and unlocked the door. He closed it very softly after him and with noiseless step made his way to the drawing room. The door stood half open; he looked in at Bertha, his one week wife. She wore no cloak or hat to show she had soon to go, and her foot that rested on the pedal was slippered; why not? She had come to stay, night, morning, noon, always. She had come to stay.

But a sudden change passed over his face. That proud faced woman was a—they called it a criminal, a felon, on whose soft, white shoulder any policeman in the state might freely lay his rude hand. She would look to him, but he could not help her; he had undertaken to protect her, but he must stand back with breaking heart while they dragged her away. Could they not let him imprison her at home? She should never go outside; a cell, for such as she. She would die. Was there no pity in their iron laws? To-morrow her name would be heralded abroad. Perhaps her sweet face, almost too fair for kisses, blazoned on the outside sheet of the lowest picture papers, and the dregs of the great cities would revel in its insulting beauty. Poor girl, she was thinking she had a right with him, that her home was in his arms, perhaps dreaming of a household whose queen she should be, of pretty, proud faced boys and blue eyed daughters, who should sometimes cluster about her knees. She was living in a false world. Her children—God grant that she may never have them—ah, the law had a bitter name for what their children would be. He was the wealthiest man in 100 miles, and he could not give his children a name. Her children; how he could love them; but each young face in turn must mantle with shame. And was there nothing he could do for this woman? She had given herself to him; all his vows were upon him.

"Bertha." She looked up and smiled on his stricken face and played on.

He came up behind her. She was his yet. He bent down and kissed her warm white neck beneath her red gold hair. The law had not claimed her yet, and all the rites of religion had made her his wife. One moment he stood by her side; the next he fell upon his knees, and imprisoned the quick flying hands. He felt he could not bear the music now, it was a wild waltz she was playing; he bowed his head in her lap.

"Why Philip, are you so tired?"

"I am weary unto death," and his bent form shook with agony and baffled love.

Bertha's eyes rested calmly on his head for a moment, then glanced at the music sheet on its rack; not a spark of emotion showed in their clear depths. The perfect shape of her mouth was not hurt by one disturbing quiver of the rare red lips; they did not curve downward in gentle tenderness, nor part in sweet pity. There was not one shade more of color in her fair cheeks for this trembling heart broken man whose whole soul seemed dissolving in love and sacrifice; who would have suffered a lifetime to save her from the unguessed fate which hovered fearfully above her gold crowned head.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Seattle shippers are excited over a report that a combination has been formed and the steamers Arabic and Gaelic have been chartered to run as opposition boats to the Hawaiian Islands, the starting point to be at Tacoma.

OUR MONEY TALKS.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

When all other medicines have failed to relieve you; when you are tired of paying doctors' bills; when this world looks blank and you have suffered all you wish to, then is the time to resort to the monarch of all remedies, *The Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure.* You will not be disappointed in this remedy as thousands can testify that are enjoying its beneficial results. Its charming taste and clearness when turned into a glass will tempt you to increase the dose prescribed and you will find yourself longing for the hour when it is time to take your medicine. Its results are immediate. When your head is dizzy and you feel generally out of condition, give this wonderful medicine a trial. The great organs of existence are the kidneys. Put them once in shape and the entire system responds. The Sierra Chemical Company offer $1,000 reward for any mineral substance found in their valuable remedy.

For sale by all druggists

Professor of Journalism—Mr. Smith, how would you answer an unanswerable argument in an opposition paper? Student—Call it a 'yawp.

A JOLLY CROWD.

Lucky Holders of Louisiana State Lottery Coupons.

A jolly little German is Fred Falkenhahn, whose exchange at 79 Stevenson street is the resort of the factory boys for blocks around. Fred serves a hot lunch at his place daily, and over their stew and beer the iron and woodworkers daily vow that his is one of the best places in town. There was a feast at Falkenhahn's a short time ago. Fred, who has been a steady investor in the Louisiana State Lottery for thirteen years was the lucky holder of one-twentieth of ticket 69,159, which drew the third capital prize of $50,000 in the September drawing, and when he received the $2,500 which his coupon entitled him to he allowed his patrons to partake of his hilarity at no extra cost to themselves, and much to the appreciation of their bodily welfare. Falkenhahn had won a number of times before, and now he is a firmer believer in the smiles of fortune than ever.

Another twentieth of the same ticket which made the saloon-keeper happy was held jointly by W. A. Nelson of W. F. Nelson & Son, 601 Front street, and John B. Robinson. Nelson has been investing with his father in the lottery for about a year past, buying two tickets each month. He won small amounts several times, and in September, besides the two regular tickets, took the third and lucky one with Robinson. Upon the receipt of the money Nelson invested the $1,250 in his business, while Robinson made all the members of his family happy by presenting them with handfuls of $20 pieces.

Yet another large sum was won in this city in September. Two twentieths of ticket 39,526, which drew the second capital prize of $100,000, were also held here and cashed through Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle* Oct. 8.

The head and foot dams, sub-flumes and a small portion of the main flume of the Golden Gate mine, near Oroville, were washed away, and the debris lines the river banks for many miles below, but all this wreckage is being successfully collected by the company and will be rafted back to the claim. The loss of the company can not be less than $50,000.

A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a very large eagle. It is so long from tip to tip.

AN OLD LAND MARK.

Among the old land marks of San Francisco, and around which nothing but pleasant memories cling, is the PACIFIC BANK. No depositors can say they have lost money in this staunch institution. It stands at the head of all that is just and right, and has become a synonym through twenty-five years of continued prosperity, of all that is solid, substantial and reliable in a financial sense.

That electricity was known in early biblical times is proved by the fact that Noah first made the ark light on Mount Ararat.

HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

Rare novelties, shapes and artistic imported oleographic and chromatic cards. A large and beautiful collection sent by mail to anyone who will do this:—Buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prince Hatzfeldt's debts seem to indicate that he has in him the making of a Napoleon of Finance.

Is it *economy* to save a few cents buying a cheap soap or strong washing powder, and *lose dollars* in ruined rotted clothes? If not, use Dobbins' Electric Soap, white as snow, and as *pure*. Ask your grocer for it.

Old Lady—Sir, you've stolen my daughter's love. Unabashed Culprit—Well, didn't I return it?

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."*

To him nothing is possible who is always dreaming of his past possibilities.

Old smokers prefer "Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

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As well as in the funny column.

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Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a good medicine." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

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All Men Call Thee Fickle"—You Are Running With Wagner Now.

Mr. J. Wagner, of Pinos Altos, New Mexico, is certainly one man who is not "out of suit with fortune." The Fickle goddess is chumming with him, and he has Heitzelman & Turner to thank for it. Several months ago Mr. Wagner wrote to those gentlemen enclosing five dollars for five quarter tickets in the Beneficencia Publica lottery, at the City of Mexico. Otis Turner selected the numbers and sent them to Mr. Wagner. After the drawing on the 12th of Oct., Mr. Turner looked over the numbers and saw that ticket No. 5616 had drawn $10,000. This was one of the numbers sent to Mr. Wagner and entitled him to $2,500, one quarter of the whole. The lucky holder was informed of his good luck, and sent his ticket to the State National Bank. It was promptly cashed by Messrs. Heitzelman & Turner.

After paying the ticket Messrs. Heitzelman & Turner presented it at the El Paso National and were promptly given $2,500 for it by Cashier Austin, and no questions asked. The El Paso National Bank is authorized by the Beneficencia Publica Lottery Company to cash, without discount, all winning tickets sold in this State.—*El Paso Times.*

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on application by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

You cannot do good or evil to others without doing good or evil to yourself.

THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

It is to live twice when you can enjoy the recollection of your former life.

"O to be dead and done with the trouble
That fills each day with a dreary pain."
This is the moan of many a woman
Who thinks she can never be well again.
"It were better for me and better for others
If I were dead," and their tears fall fast.
Not so, not so, O wives and mothers,
There's a bow of hope in the sky at last,
and it tells you that the storm of disease which has spread its shadow over you will give way to the sunshine of renewed health, if you are wise, and try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It can and will effectually cure all female weaknesses and derangements, and no woman who has not tried it need despair, for a trial will convince her that it is the very thing she needs to restore her to the health she fears forever lost.

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Free! Description of Garnier's new Tailor System of Dress Cutting. Self-fitting. Self-taught. Can be learned at home. Address, M. M. PRESCOTT, 93 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. Box 907.

Good Boy, Jack—Jack—Why am I like a Latin noun, Nellie? Nellie—Don't know; why? Jack—Because you can't decline me.

PHYSICIANS CONSENT.

Mrs. Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am only too glad to add my testimony to the great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Fvrorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It has permanently cured me of Kidney troubles, Catarrh of the Bladder, also of Constipation. I would state that I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with the full consent of my physician."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a sovereign remedy for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaint, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood and restores the patient to the bloom of health.

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Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

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The Kaiser hugged the Czar,
As bruisers shake each other's hand
Ere they begin to spar.

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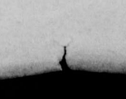

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THE STORY OF A FLOWER.

A spotless thing enough, they said,
The drift, perchance, from foreign lands,
Washed in atop of mighty tides
And lightly left along the sands.

Was it the treasure of some shell?
Some islander's forgotten bead?
A wave-worn polyp from the reef?
The gardener said: "It is a seed."

"Bury it," said he, "in the soil;
The earth will quicken here, as there,
With vital force—so fair the seed,
The blosom must be wondrous fair!"

Ah, woe, to lose the ample breath
Of the salt wastes! To see no more
The sacrifice of morning burn
And blot the stars from shore to shore.

Ah, woe, to go into the dark!
Was it for this, the buoyant slide
Up the steep surge, the flight of foam,
The great propulsion of the tide?

To lose the half-developed dream
Of unknown powers, the bursting throe
Of destinies to be fulfilled,
And go into the dark—ah, woe!

But the mold closed above the seed
Relentlessly; and still as well
All life went on; the warm winds blew;
The strong suns shone; the soft rains fell

Whether he slept, or waited there
Unconscious, after that wild pang—
Who knows? There came to him at last
A sense as if some sweet voice sang;

As if, throughout the universe,
Each atom were obeying law
In rhythmic order. In his heart
He felt the same deep music draw.

And one sharp thrill of tingling warmth
Divided him; as if the earth
Throbbed through him all her stellar might
With the swift pulse of some new birth.

Up the long spirals of his stems
What currents coming from afar,
What blessedness of being glows—
Was he a blossom or a star?

Wings like the brown the great moths though
His pinions rippling on the breeze—
Did ever a king's banner stream
With such resplendent stains as these?

Over what honey and what dew
His fragrant gossamers uncurled!
Forgotten be that seed's poor day,
Free, and a part of this high world!

A world of winds, and showers aslant,
With gauzy rainbows everywhere,
Cradled in silken sunshine, rocked
In skies full of delicious air!

Ah, happy world, where all things live
Creatures of one great law, indeed;
Bound by strong roots, the splendid flower—
Swept by great seas, the drifting seed!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in St. Nicholas.

BELLS OF BETHLEHEM.

The Prettiest Women to Be Found Around Jerusalem.

There is a market inside the Jaffa gate, and I can see it just under me as I write. Great piles of oranges and lemons lie upon the flag sidewalk, and there are scores of women with baskets of vegetables before them. Many of these are from Bethlehem, and the Bethlehem girls are the prettiest you see in Jerusalem. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they clothe in a long linen dress of white, beautifully embroidered in silk, so that a single gown requires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's night gown without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet and is open at the front of the neck in a narrow slit as far down as a modest decollete fashionable dress. Over this they have sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes and their heads are covered with long shawls of linen beautifully embroidered. Just above her forehead each girl carries her dowry in the shape of a wreath-like strip of silver coins which stand on end fastened to a string, and crown the forehead with money. Some of the girls have several rows of these coins and some have crowns of gold. Not a few have coins of silver and gold the size of our $20 gold pieces hung to strings about their necks, and none of the women hide their pretty faces, as do those Mohammedan girls near by, who, in shapeless white gowns with flowery white and red veils covering the whole of their faces, look like girls playing ghosts in white sheets. Beside these are Russian girls in the peasant costumes of modern Europe and Jewish maidens in gowns and flowered shawls. There are Greek priests, with high, black caps, and monks of all kinds, such as you see under the black cowls of Europe. The Syrian, the Turk, the Bedouin, the African, the Armenian and the Greek, are all in that crowd below me, and among them all is the form of the ubiquitous American traveler, who, in pith helmet hat and green sun umbrella, has conquered the East as well as the West.—F. G. Carpenter's Jerusalem Letter in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Johnny on the Wasp.

A wasp is a six-legged bird that lives mostly in trees and under the eaves of barnes, and you can not taim him; he is too busy. Never stroke his fur the wrong way, because it makes him mad, and when a wasp is mad I don't want nothin to do with him. He has what they call "a stinger," and when he goes out a stingering, boys must keep away from him. I leaned up agin one once when he was busy, and I jumped much as a feet; ma had to put a mud pie on the place. I hit a wasp's nest with a stone once, and the boss wasp chased me clean acrost the lot so fast that when I got over the fence I tore my pants; then pa spanked me till I wished I had let the old wasp sting me. Some say wasps make honey, but if the honey is as hot as their stingerin' I don't want none. P says the stingerin' ain't so bad at first as the rekolekshuns of it for a few days. He ought to know, cos me and my brother like got on the roof and poked a big nest from the peek down in the barnyard while pa was milkin.'—Toledo Blade.

—Peddlers are a class of bores that go on forever. So annoying are they that even good housewives sometimes almost forget that they are angels.—Iowa State Register.

—There is many a man thinks he is in advance of the times when he is behind them.—Boston Courier.

A KANSAS QUAIL HUNT.

A Sportsman's Experience on a Bright, Frosty December Morning.

Seven years ago a friend called on me one bright, frosty December morning. He had his dog and gun with him. He wanted to hunt a distant field where quail were plentiful. I told him that my ground was the best in the country, and I declined to go seven miles to shoot over strange ground. We decided to hunt a low lying creek bottom, on which plum bushes grew, and which was close to cornfields. My friend had urgent need for forty birds.

"Sam," I said, "when forty birds are killed we will stop shooting."

"Forty grandmothers," he remarked.

"I mean it," I said. "We will get them before we get through this plum patch," which was about a quarter of a mile long, and which lined both banks of the creek. I crossed the creek, called my eager dog back, pulled her ear, and said, "Go ahead, and go slow." She worked steadily at a slow trot. Suddenly she turned and stood, with twisted head and uplifted foot and horizontal tail, gazing into a dense clump of bushes. I whistled warningly to my friend, and then flushed the birds, and missed with both barrels. The covey was exceedingly large. The birds flew into an open space of an acre, where the grass was about a foot high, and there scattered widely. About the same time my friend's dog, a headstrong, stupid pointer, flushed a covey, and they crossed the creek and settled in the grass, scattering widely also. I beckoned him. He crossed the creek, and wished to advance at once to the sport.

"Sam," I said, "you need forty birds. I don't like to say anything against your dog. He is the best prairie chicken dog I ever saw, but he is a lunkhead on quail. Tie him up. Let Queen beat this grass for us and we will get the forty birds."

My friend was indignant. But I coaxed him into tying his dog to a plum bush. We walked slowly to the grass. There I took Queen's soft ear in my hand, pinched it slightly and said: "Be careful. Go slow," and I cuffed her gently.

The intelligent dog began to beat the ground. My friend shot to the right and I to the left. What a hunt that was! The dog worked slowly and beautifully. The birds lay to her well. Her face glowed with pleasure. The shooting was sufficiently brisk to keep the guns warm. The lunkhead pointer howled his disapproval. We shot the grass patch over in twenty-five minutes. Each marked down his dead birds as well as he could, and kept count of the number. The last bird up and killed, I turned to my friend, and with an inquiring lift of my eyebrows said: "Well?"

"I have twenty-seven down," he replied.

"And I have twenty-three," I said.

He loosened his dog and cried: "Dead birds, dead birds!"

The two dogs, envious of each other, worked as nailers are alleged to work, and brought in bird after bird until forty-three quail were in our bags. The other seven were probably winged, and escaped by long and fast running. I never had but one more enjoyable hunt than that.—Frank Wilkeson in New York Sun.

The Ideal War Correspondent.

The ideal war correspondent must be a man who has among other things the gift of tongues. He must speak in addition to the ordinary European languages some of the Asiatic, including Afghanistan, and some African, including Soudanese, Ashantee, Abyssinian and Zulu. He must have a lovely temper, amiable as a woman and as affable as a candidate who is canvassing for your vote, and at the same time he must be big and ugly enough to scare off whole armies. He must be able to ride anything from a giraffe to a rat, and be able to sit in the saddle for 100 miles at a stretch, to go without eating for a week, to write a good, legible round hand so the clerk at the telegraph station can read it. He must write at the rate of a column an hour, and often write eight columns and then gallop back to the scene of action. He must be able to tell every move that is going to be made and scent a battle long before it takes place, and then while it is raging he must tell how it is going and what will be the result long before it terminates. All these accomplishments would make a man an ideal correspondent, but there never was such a man. Julius Cæsar would have made a good one if there had been such men in those days, and Napoleon the First would have eclipsed Julius Cæsar if he could have learned to be truthful.—London Cor. New York Mail and Express.

Which Lead to Perdition.

I do not believe in bringing up the young to know life, as it is said. I should just as soon think of bringing up a child by cutting some of the cords of his body and lacerating his nerves and scarring and tattooing him and making an Indian of him outright as an element of beauty as I should think of developing his manhood by bringing him up to see life—to see its abominable lusts, to see its hideous incarnations of wit, to see its infernal wickedness, to see its extravagant and degrading scenes, to see its miserable carnalities, to see its imaginations set on fire of hell, to see all those temptations and delusions which lead to perdition. Nobody gets over the sight of these things. They who see them always carry scars. They are burned. And though they live, they live as men that have been burned. The scar remains.—Henry Ward Beecher in New York World.

Danger in Dead Rats.

It has been claimed for years that rats first introduced the terrible trichinæ in swine and then, through fresh pork and bacon, into human bodies. Dr. Landrey, in The Popular Science News, supports this theory with personal observations, and cites a number of cases showing that dead rats, mice and cats should be kept away from hogs. It is a crime to throw a dead rat to the hogs with such facts in mind.—Chicago Times.

"Uncle Remus."

Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) is a son of the late Judge Harris, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was the author of the "Sut Lovengood" sketches, famous among the lovers of humor some thirty years ago.—Chicago Tribune.

A druggist at Pasadena, Cal., advertises for one thousand horned toads.

WHERE AND HOW JET IS FOUND.

Claims of the Whitby People in Regard to Its Formation.

Jet is a shining black substance which is found in seams dissociated from other black minerals, and not in the coal regions of England, but in others, notably near Whitby, in Yorkshire. It occurs also in Saxony and in the amber districts on the Prussian shores of the Baltic. The scientists maintain that it is a variety of coal, but the Whitby folks adduce many circumstances that go to prove that it must have been at some time in a gummy or semi-liquid state quite unlike coal from ligneous sources. Bits of vegetable substances are often found imbedded in it, also flies' wings and other small articles, which favor the Whitby theory.

The stratum called jet rock is found mostly at Whitby, in a sort of shale, which, when distilled, yields ten gallons of oil a ton. The nature of the connection between this oil and jet cannot now be determined, though some connection evidently existed in past times. There is hard jet and soft jet, the former being the best. It occurs in detatched pieces, ranging in size from a domino up to those many pounds in weight. The largest piece ever found was six feet long, five inches wide and one and a half inches thick. The British museum refused to give ten guineas for it, but a dealer paid fifteen for it and cut it up into crisses of unusual size. How long jet, or black amber, as it was formerly called, has been worked at Whitby is not known, but certainly for many centuries.

In a tumulus or barrow near the town the skeleton of a lady was found, supposed to belong to the ancient British days, before the date of the Danish invasions, and with it were earrings of jet two inches long by a quarter of an inch thick. They were heart shaped, with a hole in the upper part for the wire. Jet possesses considerable electric qualities like amber. It was made into beads and rosaries in the middle ages by the monks. As a trade it had not much activity till the beginning of the present century. The Spaniards made beads and rosaries of the soft kind of jet, and when English ladies began to wear it in mourning the Whitby industry began to flourish. At first the workers used only knives and files, but Matthew Hill discovered a method of turning this brittle substance in a lathe. The largest find ever made was forty years ago, at North Batts, a spot in the neighborhood of Whitby, and consisted of 370 pieces of stones, valued at $1,250. The jet is picked up on the shore, at the foot of the cliffs, but this is of an inferior quality. A dangerous mode of obtaining it is to cut down the face of the cliff, until a jet seam is reached. It is also tunneled for twenty miles inland, near Bilsdale, in the Cleveland hills. The men rent the workings, as in the copper and tin mines of Cornwall, and they may work a month without coming across a bit of the precious stuff. The prices for the best hard jet is three shillings a pound; for the soft, one shilling. The Whitby variety is the finest known, as it is tougher and more elastic than any other, and admits of a higher polish. Many articles sold in the shops as Whitby jet are derived from the Pyrenees, and are liable to break through sudden heat or cold, which is due to a slight per cent. of sulphur in the Spanish variety.

He Loved His Dog.

In the greatest of the ancient Hindoo poems—the sacred book of the Mahabharata—there is a passage of exceptional beauty and tenderness, which records the reception of King Yudiauthira at the gate of Paradise. A pilgrim of the heavenly city, the king had traveled over vast spaces, and one by one the loved ones, the companions of his journey, had all fallen and left him alone, save his faithful dog, which still followed. He was met by Indra and invited to enter the holy city. But the king thinks of his friends who have fallen on the way and declines to go in without them. The god tells him they are all within, waiting for him. Joyful, he is about to seek them, when he looks upon the poor dog, who, weary and wasted, crouches at his feet, and asks that he, too, may enter the gate. Indra refuses, and thereupon the king declares that to abandon his faithful and dumb friend would be as great a sin as to kill a Brahmin.

Away with that felicity whose price is to abandon
the faithful!
Never, come weal or woe, will I leave my faithful
dog.
The poor creature, in fear and distress, has
trusted in my power to save him;
Not, therefore, for life itself, will I break my
plighted word.

In full sight of heaven he chooses to go to hell with his dog, and straightway descends, as he supposed, thither. But his virtue and faithfulness change his destination to heaven, and he finds himself surrounded by his old friends and in the presence of the gods, who thus honor and reward his humanity and unselfish love.—John G. Whittier.

The American Type.

The collection of portraits of Julius Cæsar in the February Scribner are specially noteworthy on account of the resemblance of the features to the American type. Take, for instance, plate 7, from the bust in the British museum. Is not this almost a perfect American face, such as one meets daily, and which abounds in New England? One very notable characteristic is the small chin. The American jaw and chin are supposed to be deteriorating, and yet here we find their prototype in a face some 2,000 years old, and in the features of a man whose achievements have been the marvel of the world. With this example before us, we are justified in suspecting that the narrowing jaw is an evolution of civilization, and marks a change rather than a decline of power.—Home Journal.

A Question.

Unity is never going to be the test of the true education. The true progress will suffer no such lowering of its ideal. It will keep before it, as its aim, the development of man, and the whole man, as man. But it will ask whether we have not overlooked some of man's faculties. It will inquire with what reason we have in the past instituted a feudal system among the human powers, which relegates some of them to an undignified servitude, and gives to others all the honor and esteem. Have we not overstepped the limits of science in this respect?—Science.

AN EXCESS OF BOREDOM.

A Millionaire Tired of Life Finds a New Kind of Amusement.

A famous millionaire sat on the edge of a table in the Casino at Newport one night and stared at his boots in dismay.

"Yaw!" he yawned, in an excess of boredom, as he raised his eyebrows and rammed his hands deep into his pockets, "It's slow; monstrously slow."

Apparently it was. One or two men in faultless attire smoked near a window. Others sprawled in languid desperation in the deep armchairs, and an eminent stock speculator added drowsiness to it all by snoring with subtle but penetrating regularity in the corner. It was a sultry night, and the negro waiters mopped their black faces as they whispered together in the corridor. The ennuied millionaire could almost hear the lapping of the water in the harbor against the sides of his beautiful steam yacht. His horses moved uneasily in the heat without and rattled the big pole chain impatiently.

It was nearly midnight in the queen of American watering places, and nothing was going on! The millionaire kicked his heels peevishly against the table and motioned to one of the waiters. They all scrambled forward in such haste that the oldest one slipped and almost fell. The great man smiled, whereat a wave of joy passed over the dusky group, and all but one retired with teeth in full review. Who is unhappy when a millionaire smiles?

"Is the champagne well iced?" asked the man of means, good naturedly.

"It is indeed, sah. De las' bot'le wuz froze dead herd."

"Bring me some."

When the waiter poured it out it was so cold that it dribbled slowly into the glass and sent up a milk white mist almost as thick as the foam that raced to the top of the glass, while the dew gathered in beads on the bottle. The millionaire smiled gently as he gazed at the champagne, and then he glanced at the panting waiter.

"Would you like to shiver, Thomas?" he asked solemnly.

"Me, sah?" said the waiter with a chuckle. "Dere ain't not'in' in dis heah wuld ud make me shivah t'night, sah—no'n'deedy."

"Oh, yes, there is."

"Squse me, sah, but I'm roastin', I am, 'n I don' b'lieve I'll evah be col' again."

"I'll make you shiver in two minutes by the watch or I'll give you $50."

"Go ahead, sah!"

Without more ado the millionaire took the champagne bottle from the other's hand, turned it upside down, thrust it calmly down the back of the darky's neck and left it there, while the champagne dripped gently down the waiter's spine. Then, watch in hand, he waited, while the loungers sat up and the waiters moved in from the corridors with their eyes fairly starting from their heads.

"Don' you shivah, yo fool niggah!" said the foremost of them in a hoarse whisper to Thomas. "I'y' do I'll—I'll kick yo' head offen y' body, shuh. Y' got a chance ter pay me dem seving dollahs now, an' if y' miss it I'll lam y'—I will fer a fac'."

Meanwhile the writer stood there with pursed lips, staring eyes and clenched fists. His head was bent forward and his legs spread apart, while his breath came in mighty snorts. The loungers were crowding around with their watches in their hands making bets rapidly while the time wore slowly away. Presently the millionaire shouted:

"One minute!"

"Oh, Lordy!" moaned Thomas in a voice like the sorrowful roar of a cavern by the sea, "I'm a-goin', I'm a-goin!"

"Remember dem seving dollahs!"

There was an awful hush, the sound of the grinding of African teeth, a wild "Huh-wu-whoooo!" followed by helpless chattering, and Thomas stood shaking like an aspen leaf, with one eye turned appealingly on the seven dollar man, while the other sought the face of the millionaire. One after another the waiters essayed the test, and for two hours the Casino was the liveliest spot in America. Then the famous millionaire climbed contentedly to the seat of his cart and murmured as he drove home in the moonlight: "It wasn't so monstrously slow after all."—Blakely Hall in New York World.

Mulcted for a Mule Collar.

A few instances out of a multitude will suffice to show the way in which the government is in the habit of dealing with its servants. An officer, who has since risen to the highest rank in the service, was for many years engaged in explorations upon the plains. After a particularly long and severe trip, he turned in his transportation to a quartermaster in Texas. Upon investigation it was found that a mule collar was missing, but this was thought nothing of at the time, such losses being inevitable in the course of a long trip. This occurred in 1852. In 1867 a letter was received by the officer in question, then a major general, asking what disposition he had made of that mule collar, and requesting its immediate return. No attention was paid to this missive, and the correspondence ceased for the time being, but in a few months another epistle of like tenor came to hand, and to this day demands are made at intervals for the surrender of the mule collar which was lost upon the staked plains in 1852. At least twenty letters have been written the general of the army concerning a trace chain which he had upon his papers when stationed in California in 1848, and which it is alleged he never accounted for, but presumably converted to his own uses.—Globe Democrat.

A Horological Marvel.

A large clock just completed in Germany by Christian Martin is said to surpass in wonderful construction all previous achievements. It is designed to show the seconds, minutes, quarter hours, hours, days, weeks, months, the four seasons, the years and leap years until the close of 99,999 A. D. It gives indications for every latitude, and records the successive phases of the moon. It not only strikes the quarters and hours but the minutes as well, sixty different symbolic figures performing the work. A night watchman blows the hours of the night on his horn, a cock crows at sunrise, and a cuckoo appears in spring. There are moving pictures, a bell ringing sacristan who kneels and folds his hands, and flute toned musical works, besides other interesting features.—Arkansaw Traveler.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN'S FIRST.

The Clever Ruse Which an Old Foreman Employed to Get It Published.

I read in The Tribune of this morning a very interesting Paris letter about the deplorable quarrel between Erckmann and Chatrian, the literary partners who, under the united name of Erckmann-Chatrian, have written so many patriotic novels, most of which are translated into English and much read in America. The particulars furnished by your Paris correspondent respecting the feud now dividing the two are completed by the following details, which I get from La Republique Francaise. They are highly interesting, picturesque and true, since they bear the signature of M. Edouard Siebecker, a well known French patriot and a literary friend of Erckmann and Chatrian.

Erckmann and Chatrian's first novel, "The Illustrious Doctor Matheus," had been offered for publication as a "feuilleton" to the Paris paper Le Constitutionnel. The feuilleton is a standing feature of all French journals; it is a novel published daily, in slices, at the lower end of the pages of the papers. The novel had been rusting for a long while in the drawers of the paper, when they found a friend inside the place. And now, to cut the story short, I will merely translate the narrative published by Siebecker.

Old Nathan Sichel was the foreman of Le Constitutionnel's composing room. He interested himself in these two young writers, who came every month, each in his turn, to inquire about the future of their copy, and he resolved to help them along. The occasion to do so came at last. It was on a Sunday. On the preceding day the word "end" had been printed at the bottom of the feuilleton or novel then in course of publication and the readers expected another to begin the day after. Sichel invited to breakfast the compositor who had the key of the bureau in which were kept the manuscripts of the novels already approved by the management and which was nicknamed the "bear's cage." He managed to get his friend thoroughly drunk. Then he repaired to the paper, and affecting to be ignorant of everything, he raised a terrible stir about that "animal and dunce," X, who did not turn up to open the manuscript chest, and thus prevented him from distributing the "copy" of the new novel to be published.

"Well," said he at last, "I have just fished out in another drawer a novelette. "I'll distribute enough of it to fill up the place of this number's feuilleton." It was the manuscript of his young friends. On the arrival at the office of the managing editor, old Sichel told him all about it.

"What's the name of the author?" asked the editor.

"Well, sir, a queer name. E. Krian, or Chatrimann. No, no. See, Erckmann Chatrian."

"Don't know. But perhaps just on this account the novel may prove better than others. How many feuilletons?" (How many days will it take to publish it?)

"Five or six, by rough guessing."

"That's very much. The director may be down on us. But, after all, you do not have the key of the 'bear's chest,' nor I either; and we have to fill up the bottom space reserved for the feuilleton. We cannot print in its place: 'Ground floor to rent.' Against force no resistance is possible. Let it go!"

And it did go. "The Illustrious Doctor Matheus," not for five or six days only, as had said the cunning Sichel, but it lasted fifteen feuilletons, or days, and had a tremendous success. The door leading to fame and fortune had been opened to Erckmann and Chatrian. Let me add that they were not ungrateful toward old Sichel, whose eyesight soon failed him, and who was kept in affluence until his death by the two young writers whom he had so smartly protected, and who are, unfortunately, no longer the same friends they were for thirty years.—Letter in New York Tribune.

Fern Gathering in Killarney.

The bristle fern delights in shade and moisture, and our first find was in a rocky cleft in the immediate neighborhood of the Tork waterfall. Subsequently within the deep recesses of a cave, the mouth of which opened upon the upper lake and could only be approached by a boat, we discovered several splendid specimens, one of which, with a creeping rhizome, some three feet long, contained no fewer than thirty perfect fronds. Nothing that I have ever seen in my varied experience of fern life equaled the delicacy and pellucidness of these fronds, nurtured in the darkness and the mist. The veins were so prominent, and the green portion so like a membranous wing around the veins, that it resembled more a beautiful sea weed than a fern. In this natural cave we also discovered some of our finest specimens of the adiantum, or maiden hair fern. This plant is called the true maiden hair, to distinguish it from some other ferns which share its familiar name. The bright evergreen tint, the elegant form, and lightly waving attitudes of this fern render it very attractive, and when growing against the side of the sea washed rock, or any moist place in any abundance, no fern exceeds it in beauty.—T. Johnston Evans in Popular Science Monthly.

The Greatest Effort of His Life.

Professor Cadenza—Do not disturb me. I am engaged on a work of profound importance.

Pupil—Opera, oratorio or prelude?

Professor C.—Neither. I am thinking over an overture to her father. He has red hair, a quick temper and don't like me. Leave me for the present.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Looks Like a Mistake.

A naturalist who has been prying into the matter says that the jackass bird has become totally extinct. We think there must be some mistake here. It was only yesterday that we saw at least a dozen men carrying canes or folded umbrellas on their shoulders.—Detroit Free Press.

DRESSES FOR AUTUMN.

Charming Costumes Designed in Paris for American Ladies.

Another model also combines green and mahogany, but in this dress the green is grayish green wool, with lengthwise short threads of mahogany, of dark green, and black at wide intervals, made up over mahogany velvet. The mediæval cuirass of the wool is double-breasted, and is even around the hips, where it is slashed in battlemented squares that show the dark velvet underneath. The double front laps to the right at the waist line, and above this opens in U shape with curved revers of the velvet, and also a velvet plastron and collar. The straight green wool skirt is caught up in folds on each hip, and drawn down in curves across the front, displaying the velvet there, and is slashed at the foot up each side to show a tower-shaped bit of the velvet underskirt.

A dark blue serge dress, with woven borders of palms in cashmere coloring, has a broad chatelaine plait on the left side of its straight skirt, catching it up to show a lower skirt that has the palm border. A sash of blue armure comes down from the front of the waist to meet a passementerie ornament, and these together appear to hold the plait in place. With this is worn a Directoire coat of the serge with its back cut princesse, and extending from neck to foot, while the sides and front are a short double-breasted jacket, with revers of the palm border opening over a red velvet waistcoat, which is also double-breasted, though only seen at the throat and waist line.

A cloth and armure-striped silk combination dress is in the stylish mahogany shade, with black introduced in brocaded fern leaves at the foot of the armure breadths, and also in a great sash, or rather a girdle, as it merely encircles the waist. A straight gathered breadth of the silk, with its fern border at foot, is in the front, with sides of the mahogany cloth that seem to open on the silk, and there are six black passementerie palm leaves placed each side on the cloth near the silk; two breadths of the bordered silk form the straight back of the skirt. The cloth round waist, full on the shoulders and without darts, has a V-shaped plastron of black velvet, and a fold of black velvet is let in from high in the armholes to meet at the waist line under a wide girdle of black velvet or of black armure silk. The high collar is black velvet covered with black passementerie, and it has a point of the gimp below the front falling on the plastron; this point is surrounded by a frill of black lace, giving the effect of a cravat. The cloth sleeves are full at the top, with a point of black velvet let in and a cuff to match.

A nickel gray faced-cloth dress has a corner piece of darker green velvet fern leaves edged with tinsel cord on the left side of the skirt, while the right side is of straight folds of cloth dropping down below a V of the green velvet on the hips. A breadth of green velvet is up the middle of the back of the skirt, and a sash of the velvet crosses the front to fall low on the left side. The gray cloth basque is double-breasted, opening over a heart-shaped plastron that has the fern leaves at top. High green velvet collar. Easy coat sleeves full at the armholes, with small cuffs of green velvet.—Harper's Bazar.

GRASSES FOR PASTURE.

Valuable Experiment Made at the Wisconsin Agricultural Station.

The experiments made at the agricultural station of the University of Wisconsin, as given in the second annual report, have afforded some interesting results. For the purpose of testing the advantages of using mixed grasses for hay and pasture, four acres were devoted to experiments. The mixed seeds sown were timothy, orchard, Italian rye, perennial rye, tall oat, red-top, Kentucky blue, with the clovers. These grass-seeds were in nearly equal quantity, except that timothy and orchard-grass predominated; the whole twenty-nine pounds to the acre. They were sown early in May, on spring plowing and fine harrowing, a part of the land to these alone, and a part with a light seeding of barley. The seeds germinated and grew well. The advantage of seeding to grass-seed alone was very distinctly exhibited. We are informed that this portion of the field "flourished in a most surprising manner, while that with the barley grew spindling and pale." The latter, however, did well after the barley was cut, although the difference was very visible to the end of the season. So heavy was the growth when seeded alone, that over three weighted tons of hay were taken the same season from two and a third acres. No hay was cut from the barley seeded part. After the mowing, fine pasture was furnished for several weeks in autumn estimated as worth $2 an acre for cattle at 25 cents a week. When the barley was sown, the pasture was worth about half this amount. The hay was worth at least $10 an acre, at $8 a ton. Prof. Henry, who conducted these experiments, is confident that a mixed pasture of this kind will be worth $3 an acre more each year than a common clover and timothy sod. The grass is more in quantity, and the succession continues longer. On the whole, so far as this single trial goes, it furnishes good evidence in favor of mixed seeding, and in sowing alone without the shade of grain crops, barley being regarded as one of the best to seed with.—Chicago Journal.

—It is a good discretion not to make too much of any man at the first.

BRIGHT SCOTTISH BIRDS.

They Boycotted a Sparrow Whose Voice Got Out of Tune.

A correspondent of the Scotsman, who has been devoting some attention to bird language, with a view to ascertain to what extent birds really communicate with one another by voice-note, relates a curious circumstance which recently came under his notice. A brood of sparrows, he says, had been hatched under the eaves of a house contiguous to mine, and on leaving the nest the family came *en masse* to my shrubberies for several consecutive mornings. One of the young birds, which had a singularly grating and disagreeable chirp, was systematically boycotted for several days, but at last the parent birds, evidently taking pity on the poor forlorn creature, came with the rest of the brood, and taking up a position in a fir tree a few yards from the laurel in which the disconsolate fledgeling was sitting, all commenced to chirp most vigorously in perfect unison. The poor little fellow for some time tried strenuously, but vainly, to imitate the sound. At last he began to lower his tones by a most delicate system of semi-chromatics, till, in response to the apparently encouraging cries of his friends, he hit the real note. Then his tones became simply blatant, but continued perfectly correct, and he was at once welcomed into the family group, and all flew off in high state of excitement and jubilation on a feeding expedition. I am sorry to say that on several occasions the young sparrow has relapsed, but, by the aid of his friends, he always manages to get the correct family note, and the same rejoicings are repeated over the return of the "one that had gone astray."

In a recent number of the Dumphries Standard another interesting story is told—of a tomtit's nest with five young ones in the letter-box of Mr. M'Adam at White Park, near Castle Douglas. The little songster seemed determined to bring forth its progeny in a place where it would be secure from the prying eye and ruthless hand of mischievous youth. At first it began to cover the bottom of the box with a soft green moss, which the owner removed several times. Apparently, however, it had faith in his kind-heartedness and by its persistence conquered him. It then built a very neat nest in the centre of the box, and laid five eggs, all of which were safely hatched. During the incubation letters were frequently found right over the little dame, who sat patiently under the load. On several occasions it had by some means managed to push some of the letters out at the aperture by which the postman had put them in. When Mr. M'Adam happened to open the box himself, it sometimes raised its wings and hissed, as if angry at the intrusion. On the other hand, when his niece went, as was generally the case, it was quite pleased, allowing her to stroke its plumage.

LOOKING FOR EDEN.

America Given a Chance for the Honor of Holding the Site.

Still another theory of the site of Eden is given by a Chicago correspondent: I have read with interest the answers and correspondence on the above question in your valuable columns. In addition to the opinions already given permit me to suggest the following: The difficulty in fixing a site of the land of Eden is to make it correspond to the description given in Genesis, which is either inspired or traditional; I believe it is the latter.

As the result of careful investigation I would place the land of Eden north of the Gulf of Mexico, including, at least the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. The garden planted "eastward in Eden" was on the west bank of the Mississippi and below the mouth of the Arkansas river. The river that "went out of Eden to water the garden" was the Mississippi, in the description called the Euphrates, which after passing through the garden, "became into four heads." The name of the first river was "Pison" (the Arkansas) "which compasseth the whole land of Havilah (Kansas and Colorado), where there is gold, bdellium and onyx stone." The second river was "Gihon" (the Missouri), "which compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia, or Cush," (Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska). The third river was the "Hiddikel (the Ohio) which goeth eastward to Assyria" (Indiana and Ohio); and the fourth is the "Euphrates," that "went out of (passed through) Eden."

When Adam and Eve were "sent forth from the garden" and a "Cherubim was placed at the east of the garden," they settled near the Yazoo river in Washington county, Mississibpi, where the remains of their home may still be seen. When Cain was about 130 years old he left home with his family, two wives and their children, and went to dwell in the "land of Nod, on the east of Eden" (Tennessee and Kentucky), where he built a city called after the name of his eldest son, Enoch. The remains of this city exist at the present day, as well as many other evidences of the cities and homes of antediluvian Cainites and Sethites, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern lakes and from the Alleghenies to the Rockies in the United States, and throughout Mexico, Central and South America.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—The landlord of a hotel at a fashionable summer resort asked a witty guest who was about to leave if he would not write some sentiment below his autograph on the hotel register. The wit immediately wrote: "I came here for rest and change. The waiter has the change and the landlord has the rest."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
FRIDAY DECEMBER 13.....1889

MASONRY.

This is the season when lodges of the Masonic fraternity elect officers to serve for the ensuing Masonic year and it may not be out place to make a few suggestions. Since history was first written there has never yet been a time of such great and general mental activity as at present. Not when the importation to Rome of all the creeds of the then known world had led to general skepticism and final disbelief in all those creeds was there such questioning of faiths and sifting of evidence as at present. What may be the final result of all this sifting and questioning it is not possible to foresee, but it is very certain that many dogmas and beliefs now firmly held by great numbers of people will be largely modified, if not entirely discarded by coming generations. The preservation of free institutions, and even of civilization appears to depend upon what religious beliefs are held in general acceptance. Rome was vigorous and strong and marched from conquest to conquest so long as the primitive religion was held in unquestioning faith. When general doubt pervaded the Roman mind the course of conquest was stopped and in the end Roman government, and even Roman civilization, were utterly destroyed. Later times afford ample proof of how much the fate of nations is dependent upon what the people believe. Belief in One God, the great Creator of heaven and earth, is the tie that has united the Jewish people into one family for ages; though scattered over all the earth aud among all nations and races of men. The grand foundation upon which Free Masonry rests is belief in God the Great Architect of the universe; and without open declaration of this belief it is impossible for any one to become a member of the order. Here is a center where all men may meet in harmony, and in the turmoil of thought now so prevalent here is a calm center where all may enjoy a haven of rest. Every member of the order knows that the attendance at meetings falls far short of including the whole membership. So long as the services at lodge meetings consist of nothing but a repetition of routine ceremonies this will continue to be so. Men cannot long endure the dull repetition of the same words and where this is the only attraction will not take enough interest to attend. There is ample opportunity in Free Masonry for something far different from this. The human being entering upon life in blindness and helplessness; the need for humble trust in our fellow men and faith in God; the opening of the mind to receive the light of reason; here are opportunities enough to make the meetings interesting. The progress of man in knowledge, his mastery of the arts and sciences, till in the fullness of his manhood he searches out the secrets of nature and fashions the crude materials supplied by nature into objects of beauty, usefulness and grandeur; here are themes that may very easily be made interesting enough to attract attendance. When man has exhausted the whole field of material things he is still unsatisfied and eagerly turns to seek for knowledge of a spiritual world. And the example of those who have been faithful unto death is ever the most powerful, and they are the most honored. Here again the teachings of Masonry are as sublime as ever entered the mind of man, and afford ample scope for the highest genius and the most profound learning. No difficulty will be met in securing attendance at lodge meetings if the subjects hinted at shall be treated properly. If due consideration be given to these matters lodges will select for their officers men who are capable of discussing such noble subjects; and, in fact, none other would be willing to accept the principal offices. If the course here suggested shall ever become the rule in Masonic lodges the grand old order will attain such dignity and importance as it never had before and will then be far more potent in influencing the lives of its members for good. In the mean time the officers who may serve in all the lodges for the ensuing year may do much by personal example as well as by precept to benefit their fellow men.

It may not have been more than a coincidence but a heavy fall in the price of silver followed the election of Reed as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

One of the very greatest advantages to be derived from sending young people away from home to attend school is that by so doing the mischievous interference of ignorant and unwise parents is avoided and the pupil is left to the unmarred training of skilled teachers. It matters little how learned, wise and diligent a teacher may be, if children are countenanced by parents in disobedience to their teacher, and in neglect of studies, it is not possible that creditable progress can be made in learning. As a rule teachers very earnestly strive to lead their pupils as rapidly as possible along the upward path of knowledge and take noble pride in accomplishing all the good that is possible. But if pupils who are almost grown to be young men and women will persist in idleness, and to every effort of the teacher will respond with nothing but surly indifference or brutal rudeness there is no reason why a teacher should waste time or burn out vital energy in the vain endeavor to make cultivated men and women of such perverse and coarse beings. Making bricks from the mud of the Nile without straw was a pleasant pastime compared to the soul-tiring task of trying to make well-informed and courteous young men and young women out of those who will not respond earnestly, gratefully and cheerfully to the efforts of the teacher. If parents will refuse or neglect to give their co-operation to the work of teaching it will be very little use sending their sons and daughters to school. Storing the mind with the contents of text books is far from being the highest good aimed at in education; but even this cannot be accomplished without patient effort on the part of the pupil. The noblest work of education, that which aims at purifying the heart and giving dignity and gentle courtesy to the manners, will be entirely frustrated if the pupil shall be encouraged by unwise parents to steadily resist, or actively oppose, the efforts of the teacher.

Common sense and practical ideas have superseded the wildcat boom in Los Angeles county. The Tribune says: "Plows are running in every direction. Orchards and vineyards are being much better cared for, and preparations are making for planting an unprecedented number of young fruit trees. The people have resolved to take care of their own interests and there is no doubt of magnificent success. This country is in a process of organization. Improvements to facilitate business and to provide conveniences are being rapidly made and order and system are becoming daily more conspicuous. Lands are offered on more favorable terms to occupants and cultivators; the stakes of town lots are pulled up and everything is put on a sensible and substantial basis."

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, has introduced a bill to cede to the Pacific Coast States and Territories all the lands within their borders. Should this bill become a law California could then put a vast area of land in such condition as would secure buyers and settlers in large numbers.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

Special attention given to the wants of every guest.

CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Draw Direct
—ON—
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LONDON, England.
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-on-the-Main, } GERMANY.

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BANKING
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistet.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
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BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
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feb12-tf

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Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wears etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

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Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence o posite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 12th
"	February 9th
"	March 16th
"	April 13th
"	May 11th
"	June 8th
"	July 13th
"	August 10th
"	September 7th
"	October 5th
"	November 2nd
"	December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
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Real Estate Agents,
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P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

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—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
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John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's almanacs and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well, we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.
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BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.		From Mound House. No. 1		To Mound House. No. 2.
		Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House		12:30 p. m.		5.55 p. m
Doyton		1:00 p. m.		5:15 p. m.
Wabuska		3:05 p. m.		3:00 p. m
Hawthorne		6:50 p. m.		11:20 a. m.
Luning		7:30 p. m.		10:05 a. m.
Sodа Springs		9:15 p. m.		9:05 a. m.
Belleville		10:25 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	11:10 p. m	Lv.	7:10 a. m.
		No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		8:10 a. m		5:25 p. m.
Benton		11:40 a. m		
Bishop Creek		1:50p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Alvord		2:25 p. m.		10:00 a. m.
Independence		4:10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5:00 p. m.		7:40 a. m
Keeler	Ar	5:45 p. m.	Lv.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sept-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 95
Lead, 3 85
Copper, 14.
Tin, 21.25
Sugar, .05¾
Coffee, 15 @ 15¾
Wool, foothill, 14 @ 16.

MARRIED.

HORTON—SCHALTEN—At Bishop, December 8th, 1889, Mr. J. M. Horton and Miss Maggie Schalten.

Andrew Bell was down Big Pine to-day.

The Grand Jury will meet next Tuesday.

What are we going to have for the holidays?

J. J. Gunn has gone to Darwin to attend to mining interests there.

Taxes are steadily coming in but there will be a large delinquent list owing to unpatented land entries.

Rain set in on Wednesday and continued till Thursday night. Much land in the valley is now in good order for plowing.

Mr. J. W. Robinson came down from Carson last Monday and stayed in the Valley the rest of the week looking after land matters.

The dairymen of the Coast counties complain bitterly of the low price of butter. First-class butter sells in San Francisco for 22 cents a pound.

A benefit entertainment will be given in Mairs' Hall on New Years eve. The management will endeavor to render the event as enjoyable as possible.

Pat. Downs says he will have a fine crop for the gathering next summer. Pat. has the largest ice-house in the United States and it is being well filled up.

The running stallion El Rio Rey is credited with winning for his owner during the past season the sum of $47,485. He is the property of Theodore Winters.

A large display of toys of all kinds for children; fancy goods and articles of beauty and use, suitable for Christmas presents, now on exhibition at RHINE'S.

The Georgia Minstrels talk of making a visit to Independence about Christmas time. Their last entertainment was very successful and their next—if they give one—will be better still.

Miss Annie Kohler, teacher of the Independence school, is preparing a Christmas tree for the children. Miss Kohler is tireless in her efforts to provide for the amusement of her pupils.

The following have been elected officers of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.: P. H. Mack, W. M.; John S. Gorman, S. W.; T. C. Boland, J. W.; C. Mulholland, Secretary; O. I. Mairs, Treasurer.

Tenmore Coffin and Mrs. Coffin, of Carson, have been at Independence during the week proving up on land on the line of the Eastside Canal. Chauncey Latta of the same place has been here during the week on the same business.

The Georgia Minstrels have decided to visit Independence and give an entertainment on the evening of Christmas day. A fine performance will be presented, full of fun and jollity. A ball will follow the performance. Mairs' Hall will be the place.

The largest fruit raisers in the State are now the largest planters of new orchards. This means that the men who know the most about the business of raising and selling fruit are the most assured of continued profit in the business and that there is no danger of over supply.

In the Tax-Collector's office new instances are discovered almost daily of mortgages that have not been assessed. This will force the mortgagor to pay the tax for the present year and take chance of getting repaid by the mortgagee. The county will not lose anything as the property is holding for the tax, but the failure to assess mortgages will cause trouble to individuals.

Mr. C. L. Rockwood left Independence last Tuesday morning for San Francisco. He is a civil engineer in the employ of the Government and since November 9th had been engaged in investigations all over Owens Valley to furnish data for a report on the amount of land that may be irrigated and the possible supply of water for the same.

It is reported that a rich vein of ore has been found at Havilah, in Kern county. Two tons of the ore were sent to San Francisco and after all expenses were paid left a profit of $700. Havilah was at one time a very prosperous camp but for a few years past not much was done there. The recent find gives promise of more prosperous days than ever for the place.

The Native Sons elected the following officers last Tuesday evening to serve for the ensuing six months: Past President, Bertrand Rhine; President, F. E. Densmore; First Vice-President, H. D. Gill; Second Vice-President, B. Lasky; Third Vice-President, Belles Carrasco; Treasurer, Henry Rhine; Financial and Recording Secretary, Albert Lewis; Marshall, W. S. Enos.

During the past few weeks storms have been very frequent on the Sierra Nevada Mountains throughout the entire length of Owens Valley. Far down their sides the mountains are covered with snow and with glasses it can be seen that the canyons are filled to a great depth. This ensures an abundance of water for next year. The snow that falls in the early winter packs solid and gives plenty of water all through the coming summer. Rains in the valley have started a fine growth of grass.

The New Railroad.

It is stated on good authority that a contract has been let for building the second section of the Union Pacific railroad. This contract is for a stretch of road 115 miles long, running southward from Pioche, Nevada, and extending into Inyo county. From the end of the stretch covered by this contract to Barstow the distance is 175 miles and it is expected that connection with the Santa Fé will be made at that point. This will not give any nearer connection with the C. & C. than would now be made at Mojave.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BISHOP, December 8, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—He sets up a denial. The *Register* denies each and every allegation set up in the complaint and yet he takes up four columns of his paper in rebuttal to charges alleged. I have not time nor space to review the whole of his elaborate article. I will mention some of the burning points however. In speaking of the article I had published in the INDEPENDENT he says: "To make a general assertion in regard to this extract, it is false all the way through." His saying so does not prove it to be so. There are men enough who know I have told the truth in regard to this matter. He says: "Singular as it may appear, it was Harger and not I who very emphatically said, 'Damn the instructions!' I think I can prove by the Board and by John Alexander that he did say, "Damn the instructions." He wanted the Board to take his medicine but did not want to take it himself because it was bitter. This conversation took place last July and not two years ago as he asserted. Now, in regard to the mortgages, I think it was impolitic to reduce the assessment on said mortgages. The most of them are held out of the county and some out of the State. All real estate in the county that is covered with mortgages is ample security for the money loaned thereon save in one or two instances. The 1840 acre tract that he mentions is known as the Broder or Barrows tract. It is worth almost double the face of the mortgage and as to its depreciation, I deny it unless the county has retrograded, which will not agree with published newspaper reports. The State Board, in regard to this matter, said: "It is a good guide for the Assessor to go by to assess property to the amount moneyed men are willing to take it as security." He says I stopped his paper for not denouncing the Hillside Water Company as "a gigantic thieving scheme." I did, but not so much for that as for him to pat them on the back and boom it as a great enterprise. This rich company stands to-day charged on the assessment books with the enormous sum of $480 in valuation. They will pay to the county as taxes the sum of $12, if they pay it at all. But still he was willing for them to hazard $200,000 worth of taxable property in the valley below. He says I have a niggardly and cinching disposition. Be it so. I have not shown it in his case for I have voted to give him $850 within the last three years for deputy hire. But yet he is not satisfied; he wants me to give him the whole pot. He says: "Any half-wit can make assertions." So he can, pard; but it takes an honest man to tell the truth. Among his proverbs you will see: "What! can't the county business get along with Harger?" I say yes, and without Chalfant, too. In the next county official directory we will both of us probably be dropped. The Assessor finds fault because the Board does not put in longer days. We can't furnish brains to run the county and keep the Assessor straight on the ten hour system. He is the hardest nut we ever tackled. Now I propose to show the Assessor's judgment, or rather lack of judgment. As an Assessor it is his duty to assess everybody as nearly equal as possible. We will see how he did it. Here are some examples: Nathan Rhine is assessed $13,000; Judge Hannah $140 for three horses; Mrs. M. Conklin $4 per acre for the Taboose, Curtis and Tibbetts ranches; George Shedd is assessed $7.87½ an acre for nearly the same quality of land. The Eastern Slope Agricultural Society was assessed at $10 per acre. I. P. Yaney, for land lying north, south and rear of it at $6 per acre. J. B. Chamberlain, for improvements, $600. Horace Smith, for same $1,200. Three years ago Munzinger & Phillippay were assessed $10 per acre for a four acre lot known as the Mahoney lot. It could not have been bought at that time for less than $1,500. I quote from memory but you you will find me nearly correct in all of these statements. Work horses are assessed at 60 per cent. below their selling price and stock cattle above their selling price. This is a sample of the Assessor's work. It is nothing but a botch of inconsistencies from beginning to end. The Board tried to equalize the assessment roll but the more they stirred it up the worse it smelled until the stench became so nauseating that the Board had to give it up as a bad job. It is true the whole roll is not quite as bad as the above but it is bad enough. Occasionally there will be a spark of intelligence flash athwart his superficial brain; but nothing of a solid or concrete form. I have said all I think necessary. I could say more but through modesty, and pity for the man, I forbear. Signed,

"YUM YUM."

A Correction

In an article published in this paper last week recommending Dr. George E. Pardee of San Francisco to all who need special treatment for the eyes, a mistake was made in the address. The correct address is 526 Montgomery street, not Kearney. No matter what may be the trouble with the eyes every sufferer may rely with the utmost confidence upon the skill and kindness of Dr. Pardee. Mr. Jacob Stock, of Hawthorne, Nevada, will also testify to the ability and kind attention of Dr. Pardee.

A Sensible Farmer.

E. Robinson, of Independence, butchered half a score of fine hogs this week. They were fattened on corn and will make hams and bacon of the finest quality. The lot averaged about 350 pounds each. He will butcher another lot in a few days. Mr. Robinson finds that it pays well enough to raise corn and convert it into hams, bacon and lard.

Estray Notice.

I have taken up for trespass, two heasses, not castrated. One is mouse-colored with black markings on the legs, the other is much lighter in color, with white legs and belly; neither of them are branded. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges for keeping and advertising, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold at public auction thirty days from date. CHARLES STEWARD.

Big Pine, Nov. 27, 1889.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Georges Creek at 2:00 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence and Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT.

It may be impossible to induce Congress to make an appropriation for irrigation works on the Pacific Coast. So little of this subject is known in the East that it is not even alluded to in the President's message. And yet the territory that may be reclaimed by irrigation is larger than some European Nations and would support more people. Congress appropriates money for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Millions are given for the erection of buildings in obscure towns and only a few lot owners and retail grocers are benefited. Nobody questions the right of Congress to make these appropriations, but surely the power by which they are made is ample to warrant appropriations for works that will make homes for millions of people, who in turn will create wealth incomprehensibly great. Should the men in Congress who are wise enough to see the importance of this great subject succeed in getting an appropriation for a beginning of irrigation works there is reason to believe that Owens Valley is one of the first places where work would be begun. The field that offers the best facilities for reclaiming the greatest area of land for the least outlay of money would surely be selected to begin with. Competent authority will report that no where else in the State of California can so much land be so cheaply and so quickly reclaimed as in Owens Valley. Private capital would at once be invested in this work were it not for the uncertainty caused by the action of Congress in connection with the irrigation of public lands. It is regarded as a very great evil when large tracts of land are held in an unimproved condition by private owners. For years past there has been a clamor about the cattle men holding land in an unimproved state. But what is wrong for the individual is not right for the Nation. The public land ought either to be so improved that it can be sold, or such legislation should be made as would induce private capital to make the necessary improvements. If the Government may charge a dollar and a quarter per acre for land surely it has the same right to improve the land so it will far more readily sell for many times that price than it can now be disposed of for the smaller sum. All the cost of the irrigation works necessary to reclaim the vast area of public lands on the Pacific Coast can be made by beginning where land can be so cheaply irrigated as in Owens Valley. Sell the land as fast as water is provided and devote the proceeds to irrigation works in other districts. Purchasers enough stand ready to buy all the land as soon as water is furnished and at prices that will amply repay the cost of constructing the necessary works.

A Big Irrigation Scheme.

It is currently reported that a company of English capitalists having a million dollars at their disposal are about to begin work for the reclaiming of a portion of the Mojave desert. The Los Angeles *Tribune* says the company now owns fifty-seven thousand acres. Arrangements for irrigating the property have already been concluded—at least it is so understood. To people generally the scheme will no doubt appear to be impracticable, or even impossible, but the syndicate, it seems, have confidence in the scheme. The soil has been carefully analyzed and found to possess exceptionally good qualities for fruit raising and farming purposes. It is the intention to build immense dams and reservoirs into which water from the Rio del Llano will be turned, and from thence will be conducted by a pipe line to the land on which it is to be used. A point about twenty-six miles distant from Alpine Station has been selected as the first, or upper, dam, and a number of others will be decided on as soon as the surveys are completed. Work has already been commenced on a branch line from the Southern Pacific at Alpine to the site of the first dam and work on the structure will be pushed ahead as soon as transportation is provided for the necessary materials.

Puzzled Weather Sharps.

The deer in the Sierra Nevada mountains have been very much puzzled about the weather this fall. Several times large numbers have been seen to come down into Owens Valley as if on their way over into the Inyo range, their usual winter haunt, but each time they came down to the valley they returned to the Sierra Nevada mountains. The past week or two must have convinced the deer that winter has fairly set in up among the higher ranges of the mountains.

THE

Georgia Minstrels

WILL GIVE A

SECOND

Entertainm'nt

—ON—

DECEMBER 25th

—AT—

Mairs's Hall.

NEW PLAY,
NEW SONGS,
NEW GAGS,
NEW CLOGS,
NEW JIGS.

A GRAND BALL

Will be given after the performance.

The best of music secured.

See small bills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,

BIG PINE INYO CO. CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.

A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On Iron & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Keeler, Inyo county.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of a Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of November, 1889, an assessment (No. 8) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company, 205 Front street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of January 1890 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 30th day of January 1890 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. LUCE, Secretary.

Office, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax-Collector.

FRED BURCKHARDT

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

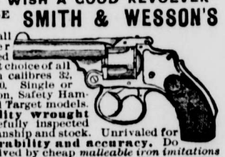
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

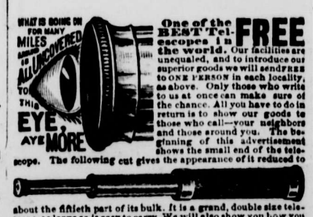
IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF **SMITH & WESSON'S**



Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

WHAT IS DOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND YOU YOU WILL SEE WITH THE EYE, AYE AND MORE



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $5 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 850, PORTLAND, MAINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Farm Implements

—AND—

--MACHINERY--

Farm Produce

—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—

Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Etc., Etc.

--DEALER IN—

Grain, Butter, Eggs & Cheese.

All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.

W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.

—DEALERS IN—

FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.

Harness Maker.

Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.

DRUGGIST.

Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.

O. H. Hill, Prop'r.

A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach. I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

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Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. R. ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff

NOTICE.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. R. ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

THE BEST MATERIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Repairs done Promptly.

Prices Reasonable.

A. J. DAVIS,
nov 30-tf Independence,

Fresno and Merced County

Lands To Rent and For Sale.

75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,

100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.

For particulars, apply to

E. B. PERRIN,
402 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

n-9-2m

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.

THOMAS & HILL.

GOLD WARRANTED FREE OUR NEW $25 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $25 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $50 to $200 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements o our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.

GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russel, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R 35 E., M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-n24

Inyo Freighting Company.

REGULAR LINE

Mojave To Bishop.

Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

General Iron Work.

Wagons and Carriages Repaired.

HORSESHOEING, $2.00 for CASH

Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing .....$2.00 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE

Blacksmith Shop.

R. C. Spear, Prop'r

—ALL WORK ON—

MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS

—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING

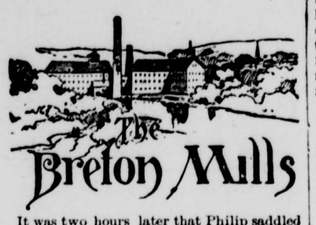
☞ All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.



It was two hours later that Philip saddled and bridled Joe, the white horse, and set out for Mrs. Ellingsworth's. Strangely enough, as he sat at tea he had remembered the first malevolent expression in Jane Ellingsworth's face as his bride and he drove past that very noon. It had changed so quickly to smiles that he had doubted his eyes, but he trembled at his memory of it now, and the piece of paper that had fluttered to her feet, what could it be? Could it be she knew all; that while he was buying over the lawyer so that he should not use his terrible power, there might be near at hand an enemy to the death, who only toyed a moment with her poisoned arrow to shoot it when it would strike with deadliest effect? Philip had parted with Bertha as painfully as if he were leaving her to die, and as he rode off he looked up and down the street as if danger lurked in every shadow.

Ought he not to have told her? But what good? She might enjoy a few more days of calm. The worst could not be worse than such torture of fear and hourly dread as he suffered. She trusted him perfectly, and he believed he could fight best alone. He would ward off every danger human brain could foresee, and wealth and strength and ingenuity oppose, and then, oh God, and then!

But it could do no good to warn her. She might flutter in her terror straight into the very jaws of destruction. As for him, he could be cool and firm, though his heart was consuming within him. And who knows; the hair that held the sword over her head might never snap, and at last, after many years—what years of agony they would be to him—she might lie down at last in an honored grave. No, he would not tell her. If God in his mercy would permit him he would thank him night and morning, and carry the burden of hourly terror, for her sake, alone.

The horse was not happy. His master had no kind word for him after his absence, nor one stroke for his glossy neck. He sidled sulkily to and fro across the road and made but very slow progress, till a sharp blow of the hand that was used to pat him sent him bounding in great leaps on his way, forgetful of everything except his own resentment. When he reached Mr. Ellingsworth's gate, Philip was sorry he had come so fast, for he had not thought yet how to conceal his motive in coming. But Jane received him so cordially that he quite forgot he had anything to conceal.

This evening Jane appeared at her very best. She made Philip tell her where he had been with his bride, on their short trip, and all they had seen, and was so charmingly interested that he imagined he was succeeding in quite winning her over in Bertha's favor. Then she hoped they would be so "very happy," and drooped her black lashes at last in a beautiful stroke of daring.

"Will you be sure and quite forget I ever thought I disliked Bertha? I mean to be so very devoted now if you and she will let me."

"Do you?" he exclaimed, drawing a deep breath of relief. "God bless you for it; make our house your other home." How he had misjudged this amiable girl. He would persuade Bertha to be very kind to her. How very fortunate it is, he thought, women do not hold their hates as men do. While he had been speaking she had turned her head away, but as he said good night, she looked him in the face again.

"Why, what is the matter?" he said quickly, "your lip is bleeding."

"Oh, it is nothing, good night."

The horse was put into the stall with his master's own hand that night, and rewarded for his services, at last, with the kind words that made him lay back his ears in content. Then Pump went into the house and bolted the doors with a new sense of possession. Bertha was within with him; the whole world besides was shut without, for to-night, at least. He hung up his hat and looked into the drawing room. The gas was in full blaze, the piano open and the music sheets in place; a book lay on a chair as if just dropped there. But Bertha was not in the room. He turned out the gas and stepped along to the library. But it was dark, and no one was there. In sudden, vague fear he bounded up the stairs. She was not in her boudoir, and he pushed open the door into the white chamber. The gas was turned down low, but he put aside the curtains of the canopy and there lay Bertha. Her lips were just parted in a sweet dream, and the delicious suggestion of a smile was in her closed eyelids too. All the thunders of hell might be echoing around her, the dear head rested in perfect peace. A terrible fate trembled over her, but she was as unconscious of it as the babe of an hour. He bent over her with a yearning tenderness in his eyes. One white arm lay on the coverlet, he kissed it as softly as if it were a holy thing. He bowed his head low over her face, that seemed in her sleep to have a new gentleness and warmth in it. He drank her sweet, child like breath. What was she dreaming of, he wondered. He just touched her lips, when she moved uneasily in her sleep, and murmured his name.

"Bertha, you came to me pure, with no sin on your white soul. It is I who have put it there; I, who loved you better than myself, have put the sin upon you. And you never knew, my love, my darling, yes, my holy one, you never knew what you did. His slight form shook with a great tearless sob. Then he closed the curtains about her bed with lingering tenderness, turned out the light and left the room.

It was at the same moment that Jane Ellingsworth drew a letter from her pocket, as she sat in the parlor where Philip had left her. She had read the letter a dozen times; it was the same that had fluttered to the floor when she had thrown kisses to the bridal pair, and this was the part that had interested her so much:

"You ask me why I did not marry Bertha? Who has been insulting her, then? She is my wife, so far as laws can make a wife. She left me because she no longer loved me. I suppose I was too ill bred and common a man for her. If she had only known it before, I watched her in terror as she began to awake from her dream of love. I tried to woo her again. I thought it might be I was not fond enough, and I became so tender I wearied her. I thought perhaps I was not gentle enough, and then I never spoke to her but in approval. But her beautiful face grew colder and colder every day. I saw the light of love that had made it an angel's fade hour by hour. Then I fell on my knees and prayed her to love me, but she only drew back her skirts. Then I told her I must die if she were cruel to me, and asked—begged her to love me for pity. But when the tide of love begins to ebb all the prayers and lamentations of a world cannot stay it. Her face grew cold and hard and the love died out of her voice. She never confessed she had mistaken herself in marrying me till the very hour she left me. Yes, she is my wife, and my heart aches always for her. Write and tell me where she is—perhaps some time she may come back to me, for she once seemed to love me, and they say love cannot die. CURRAN."

CHAPTER XXIX.

EVIL EYES.

Philip Breton began to notice in the next few days that a new spirit of discontent had come over the factory hands. Before the walls of the new mill had risen ten feet from its foundations, the smiles that used to salute him, and warm his heart, as he walked among his people and through the village that he had made smile too—had faded from averted, sullen faces. Once, the men and women could find no words strong enough to express their love and gratitude to him. Now he heard constant complaints against the long hours that he still thought necessary; and against the smallness of their share in the profits of the mill.

Philip was fast losing his only hope and consolation. The dissatisfaction seemed to increase every day, and it was borne in upon him that his life in all its relations was to prove a complete failure. The people seemed to have forgotten how much better off they were than others; to have forgotten the concessions he had given them, such as no other mill owner thought of for a moment. There was so much more they wanted that he had not granted. He had opened their eyes to their condition more than he had satisfied their ambition. They accepted the principle he had explained and illustrated to them, and carried it out in relentless logic. Philip thought they were more restless now, than in the worst days under his father's inflexible management; there were more frequent meetings and bolder threats.

It was at this time, when the light of hope was almost faded from his soul, and when he was fearful of dangers on every side, that Bertha said she would like to see her husband's mill. He could not tell her that he did not dare to have her seen; that he suspected her secret had spread among the villagers; and that he feared the people whose master he was.

"Isn't it too cold this morning," he answered, avoiding her eyes, while he cast about wildly for a pretense to keep her at home.

"I am not an invalid," Philip, she said smilingly, "and you have kept me shut up as if I were a prisoner. What crime have I committed?"

He tried to laugh, but a sorry thing he made of it.

"Well, shall we have the coupe?"

"Why no; you aren't jealous of me, are you?"

In a few moments his beach wagon was at the door. He helped her in and taking his seat in front with a strange, binding sensation in his throat, looked neither to the right hand nor the left, but drove as if he were on a race course.

"Why, Philip, you take my breath away. Why don't you enjoy the morning with me?" How the people gathered in the windows to see them go by.

"I am in a hurry," he said.

"There is Jane signaling us; aren't you going to stop? Oh, yes, that is right. Here is a good chance to be friendly, as you wished."

"May I ride, too?" said Mrs. Ellingsworth, with childlike eagerness. One might have thought sometimes she had grown ten years younger with her new accomplishments. The carriage drew up to the curbstone, and the usual greetings were exchanged. "Isn't it delightful?" said she, as she took her seat with them. Jane was all smiles and bright glances this morning.

"How does it seem to be married, Bertha?" she asked, with charming innocence. Philip caught up his whip with a look so black Jane thought he would strike her.

She saw he knew all; he had found it out some way; but certainly not from Bertha, whose face changed not in the smallest expression as she made a graceful answer.

While Jane Ellingsworth affected to be admiring the horses, she studied the stern set look of the face of this devoted husband, the deathly weariness about his mouth, the suspense in his eyes. Then she glanced at Bertha, the woman who now the second time had struck him; this time mortally; who had given him for the reward of his matchless love and tenderness, first humiliation and loneliness, and now the hourly fear of infamy, certain to come in due time. Bertha was smiling idly at some children at play by the roadside; the old indifference was on her face; the old pride in the untroubled depths of her blue eyes. Well, let her wear it awhile, doubtless there was a shame that could touch her; doubtless her cold heart would be racked at last, unshaken as it was yet by the ruin it had worked in three lives.

Philip pulled up his horses at the counting room door.

"There are the mills," and he pointed his whip at the great brick buildings, that seemed murmuring hoarsely to themselves in their own strange language.

"But I want to go into them," insisted Bertha after she had alighted.

"It would not interest you," answered Philip steadily. "Would it, Mrs. Ellingsworth?"

Jane understood the looks and words; he feared for her, and glanced curiously at the woman who struggled so blindly against his protective love. The lower part of her face had become set and slightly unpleasant.

"It is very dusty, and the smell of the oil would make you ill, suggested Mrs. Ellingsworth. They were standing at the edge of the piazza in full view of the windows of the workroom above, and the help were collecting curiously and looking down.

"Please come into the office." Philip laid his hand lightly on Bertha's arm, but she stepped a little away from him.

"No; I thank you," she answered, in measured tones. "I will wait here for you."

A man whom no one noticed had come up the street from the depot, and was just crossing over toward them.

"Please not wait here, my love," urged Philip, very gently. "Only see; the help from the windows above are all staring at you."

"It will not harm me. May I trouble you to help me into the carriage? I think I will sit there. Thank you."

Jane stood back a little watching the unraveling of the plot whose threads she held in her hands. It was very thrilling. She saw the stranger come up and lay his hand on Philip Breton's shoulder. Who could he be, with his mysterious air, his black felt hat, torn in the crown, and his shiny broadcloth coat without cuffs? Philip had glanced up at the windows on the floor above, where a number of the operatives had gathered. Behind them stood a man, who fancied himself in the shadow; but Philip could see him point his finger at Bertha and his lips move. Then the rest looked back at him and laughed, and looked at Bertha and laughed again. The fellow peered forward incautiously, and the light fell upon the same malicious, distorted features Philip had seen reflected in the sideboard mirror the day he brought his bride home. It was Thomas Bailes, one of the witnesses to Bertha's marriage with Curran. But Bertha sat superbly indifferent, the center of their evil eyes, the mark of their scurrilous words. Philip turned as the stranger's hand fell on his shoulder.

"May I have your ear for a moment?" said the ill dressed man in a low tone. Philip seemed to stagger under a new blow. Jane's keen eyes were very curious over this old meeting, but Bertha noticed nothing.

So three enemies to Bertha and his own honor met by chance in his great mill yard, ignorant each of the very existence and of the motives of the others, but each working for the ruin of a life. Three mines were planted under one weak woman's feet, but neither enemy knew there was another; they were plotters, but not conspirators, and more deadly far. If she escaped one, she must fall by another; if one were melted by prayers, still two remained; if one were bribed with uncounted wealth, still there was one unappeased. The woman sat the focus of three pairs of hostile eyes, calm, beautiful, unconscious. The air might be thick with horrid hate, she never guessed that even one shadow had fallen across the sun's bright beams. But one man had planted himself before her. He did not know how many foes he must fight, he did not know their plan of battle, but if sleepless guardianship and devotion unto death will save her he will do it. He looks up pitifully at her face averted from him in displeasure. Ah, if she knew, she would give him strength for the conflict by a kind smile at least. But she preferred to watch the impatient horses pawing the earth beneath their feet, and Philip turned to the man who had touched his shoulder. The man was staring with insolent familiarity at Bertha, as if he had a certain right of property in her.

"I am ready," said Philip fiercely, "come inside." The paymaster called his name as he passed, but he did not listen to him. He waited till the attorney, Giddings, passed over the threshold of his office, then he locked the door and turned on him like an infuriated animal.

"Do you dare look so at my wife? Do you think she is like the low creatures you associate with?"

The man's face grew a ghastly yellow, while his eyes tried to seek out some safe corner in the room.

"My God," and Philip advanced upon the lawyer's retreating form till he shrank down in a chair, and winced as if he already felt the threatening blow. "I would kill you as I would a dog"— He stopped, and the mad gleam died out of his eyes. He threw himself into a chair, and covered his face with his trembling fingers. "But one crime in a household is enough." There was a dead silence for a moment, then the lawyer, seeing he was out of danger, plucked up courage.

"That was the very thing I called about." Philip took his hands from his face, and his eyes seemed to Giddings to be burning their way deep down into his contemptible soul. Then Philip looked at the man's frayed coat, frayed at the edges, and the lawyer twitched uneasily under his scrutiny.

"I thought I was done with you forever," he said with a bitter smile at last, "why, it was only a little time ago—let me see"——

"I know it, I know it, but somehow the money went pretty fast." And a new cunning leer came into his face. He was beginning to feel at home, though somehow, he could not look his victim in the eye today. "But there is a new point I have thought of since I saw you." He tried to look at him, but could not get his eyes to stay any higher than Philip's shoulder. The baptism of fire he had suffered, had given a certain new dignity to the young man's face, that cowed his visitor. "I mean the risk I run; do you know what the law calls what I am doing?" Giddings lowered his voice to affect a frightened whisper. "It is compounding of felony. I was only thinking I ought to be paid for my risk."

"Let me see," said Philip in stern irony, "$200 for keeping your secret—now how much for the risk?"

"Well," and the man grinned painfully, "you might make it up to an even $500, all together you know, to include everything." Giddings managed to raise his eyes, for an instant, to Philip's face.

"And do you think there won't be any more points? You know I can't submit to be bled at this rate."

"Oh, no, I assure you, not another cent. I had to pay debts with the first, you know, and buy clothes." Philip was astonished at himself, but he really had heart to smile as he looked at the man over.

"Yes, you must have laid out the greater part of it on clothes." Giddings pulled his chair up to the table.

"I thought I was done with you forever."

"I will sign anything you say." Philip had risen, and was crossing to the paymaster's office. "Wait," insisted the lawyer, "I will write an agreement in a minute."

"Your agreement, eh? No, I won't trouble you." He stepped into the paymaster's room. "Have you $300 in the safe, Mr. Smith? Coupon bonds will do. Thank you."

"Will you step in here as soon as possible?" said the paymaster, as he handed him the bonds. "There is a very important mat"——

"Yes, certainly. Please send up stairs for Bailes, I want to see him."

At the foot of the stairs Bailes and Giddings passed each other.

"Good morning, Bailes," began Philip, without turning his face to his discharged servant, "I suppose I was a little harsh in sending you away as I did. "He spoke hurriedly, as if it were a painful task he were performing. "Let this make it up to you," and the mill owner threw a roll of bills on the table much as a man would throw a bone to a dog, though he would have been hearty if he could have forced his tongue to do the false service. The man took up the money with the air of the trained waiter taking up his fee. He asked no questions, he uttered no thanks. He understood. Philip was filled with shame, and the fellow's silence made it very hard for him.

"If you are faithful to me," Philip looked fixedly at the wall over the rascal's head, "I may be able to do something handsome for you."

As Philip went out he glanced on neither side, but unhitched his horses and drove off as if a pack of wolves were behind him. He never dreamed of cause of fear from the pretty, black eyed woman who sat on the seat with him, who was amiable enough to keep up the conversation all the way home in spite of the ungraciousness of the others. After Mrs. Ellingsworth had alighted at her house Bertha said, in a displeased tone:

"I so wanted to go through the mill." But her husband did not hear. He was thinking how mighty his gold was. It had purchased them four weeks of immunity, four weeks of honor; their honeymoon. It surely would control this dangerous servant since it had worked so marvelously with the lawyer.

"I am so anxious to see how cloth is made," persisted Bertha, never losing sight of her object.

To be sure the servant had had personal offense with his master. He might not, unnaturally, cherish malice. Gold is a sovereign balm for wounded pride; but wouldn't it have been wiser to have given him more since he gave him something? He must attend to the matter to-morrow. Perhaps, after all, there might be some hope for his wife and for him. How glorious it was to be rich and have power to save her. He would scatter his wealth like leaves in autumn for her sake. His mill; yes, he would even sell his dear old mill, and pay out its price as the price of one year after another of respite, till he and she grew so poor at last that even their enemies and tormentors would weep for them, and let his beautiful bride die down to die in peace.

"You really must take me through the mills to-morrow."

Philip had alighted and held up his hands to help Bertha to the ground. She held back a moment with a new pretty coquettishness.

"Will you?" she said.

He had not even heard her before. He smiled with his fine rare tenderness as he answered very gently, "Anything you like, Bertha." Then he caught her into his arms.

CHAPTER XXX.

INCAUTIOUS DRIVING.

"Good morning, my darling." But there was another letter at Philip Breton's breakfast plate, and the old look of dread came back to his face—the dark hollows under his eyes showed again. He had forgotten for a moment, but he ought never to forget. How could he tell what moment he would be called upon to strain every nerve to save his darling. He tore open the letter in uncontrollable terror; oh, it was only from Philbrick. Had Bertha noticed his excitement and would she question him in wifely concern? He had so much to guard against. But no, her graceful arm was raised to pour his coffee, inclining her head prettily on one side, as women do always at tea and coffee pouring. She did not watch his face as he did hers. She had not even noticed the change that had come over him of late, that shocked every casual acquaintance on the street. But that made it so much the easier for him to keep the secret from her; he told himself he ought to be thankful for it, instead of ever permitting his foolish heart to ache. He ran his eyes rapidly over the letter his white haired friend had sent him.

"I suppose it is paper thrown away, but I want to remind you once more of my offer to take your mill off your hands. I have made up my mind to try my scheme somewhere. I am old and feel as if I would like to do something for my race with my money, which I have now well in hand. Will you let me have your mills for what I have got? If not I shall try elsewhere. The reason I want your mills is because I propose to give you a chance to take part in my beautiful industrial plan. I will pay you one-third its valuation, one-third you shall keep at 4 per cent. interest till we can buy that in also, the other third I am going to let you give in trust for the benefit of the help as my discretion shall dictate. This is a glorious opportunity, but I suppose I am wild to expect you to take it, except that I have read in the newspapers of growing discontent among your help. Various reasons are given for it; my explanation is that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. If you were working to stop complaints you should not have begun your reforms. You may happen to see things as I do, and be willing to let me try where you have failed. If so, telegraph me at once and I will come."

Philip folded the letter thoughtfully and put it back in its envelope. No, he was not ready for that yet. But he did not smile. If it should ever happen that he be called upon to sacrifice everything to save his wife—but Philbrick required that he accept at once. No, he was not ready yet.

"Oh!" said his wife, as if a sudden thought had struck her, "do you remember your promise, you are to take me through the mills today?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The brick buildings now in process o erection in Seattle have a frontage o two and one-third miles, and many o them are from five to eight stories high

THAT ELEPHANT.

The passengers on the Berkeley local enjoy a sight which is denied residents of Oakland, unless they make a special trip for the purpose of "seeing the elephant," and those who have taken this trip agree in saying they were well repaid for their trouble. Standing on the marsh near 16th St. station is a ponderous white elephant, evidently enjoying the refreshing sniffs of malaria. So natural does this monster look that the children on the passing trains wonder why he stands so quiet day after day. The animal was imported by the SIERRA CHEMICAL COMPANY, and is causing a great deal of comment. Mr. V. P. Mitchell, the keeper of this monster, appears to have absolute control over his charge, and even boasts of his ability to heap all manner of indignities upon the beast, without danger to himself. Mr. Mitchell further states that the reason the animal is able to remain in such an unhealthy locality is that the elephant's liver is kept in perfect order by the Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure.

For sale by all druggists.

Mabel—Amy, what has become of your Anti-Slang Society. Amy—Oh, it's in the soup.

TWO FORTUNATE MEN.

Mr. C. A. Buckingham Captures a Prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.

C. A. Buckingham is night clerk of the United States Express Company in this city, and a sober, industrious young fellow at that. Last month the clerks in the same office made up a purse for the purpose of buying some tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery and asked young Buckingham to go into the combination, but he refused, saying that he needed his earnings to care for his family, a wife and child, the wife having been sick for some time. Just before the drawing of the 19th of September, however, Buckingham concluded that he would try his luck, and on the quiet sent $2 and received in return two one-twentieth tickets. One of these was one-twentieth of ticket No. 69,159, which drew the third capital prize of $50,000. The fortunate man forwarded his ticket to the Louisiana State Lottery company and received in return $2,500 in hard cash. This is another case of where the prize fell into excellent hands and where it will serve the excellent purpose of making easy for the time being, at least, the path of a most deserving young man and his excellent family. — *Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *Times*, Oct. 1.

A Young Business Man Stumbles upon a Lucky Number and is Happy.

There is one young man in this town whom no ordinary trifles can vex. His name is Paul H. Koeschert, and he is the partner of C. F. Jappe, the druggist. He came here from New York some time ago, and last April put what money he had into the business with Mr. Jappe. Some time ago he bought a twentieth part of ticket No. 69,159, which at the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Sept. 19, caught the third capital prize of $50,000. When Mr. Koeschert found that his ticket was the lucky number, he sent it on to New Orleans through the Iowa National bank, and a few days ago got the cash, $2,500. He hasn't lost his head, but says he will put the money into his business and keep right on at the same old stand. He also intends to keep playing the lottery. He thinks there is more to be won than lost.—*Davenport* (Iowa) *Democrat Gazette*, Oct. 1.

North Dakota voted for prohibition and now the springs and streams are all drying up. Truly "the ways of Providence are past finding out!"

THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If ever the crisis of pain is reached that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times, yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

The great difficulty about advice is the predominance of quantity over quality.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results: He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

When a man's temper gets the best of him it reveals the worst of him.

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING.

You want an elegant collection of artistic novelties, which can be procured by anyone. You will be astonished at the variety, beauty and oddity.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address plainly written and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Address, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

An observation found in the album of a French "psychologue"—The husband of a pretty woman is never sympathetic.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Many have an idea that they are serving the Lord when they are meddling with what is none of their business.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to *purify the blood*. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health. Try the "peculiar medicine."

"For 25 years I have been troubled with catarrh in the head, indigestion, and general debility. I never had faith in such medicines, but concluded to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me so much good that I continued its use till I have taken five bottles. My health has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman." MRS. J. B. ADAMS, 8 Richmond St., Newark, N. J.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I ever tried. M. EAREAD, of A. Read & Son, Wauseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

An Onion Trust has been organized in New York. There is nothing too strong for a Trust to tackle.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

One Remedy for One Disease.

(From Medical Journal).

"The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of the hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way these valuable medicines are sold at the price of the quack patent medicines that flood the market and absurdly claim to cure every ill from a single bottle. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. The hospital Remedies make no unreasonable claims. The specific for Catarrh cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for Bronchitis, Consumption and Lung Troubles; Rheumatism is cured by No. 3, while troubles of Digestion, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys have their own cure. To these is added a specific for Fever and Ague, one for female weakness—a general tonic and blood-maker that makes blood and gives form and fullness, and an incomparable remedy for Nervous Debility." These remedies are all sold on an absolute guarantee to do what is claimed for them.

A circular describing this new method of treating disease is sent free on application by HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada, Sole Proprietors.

Many an old flame has caused a runaway match.

The Fashionable malady—Mrs. Larkin—I'm suffering a great deal from rheumatism. Mrs. Struckoyl—Oh, how nice! Mrs. President Harrison has it, too.

A NEW KIND OF INSURANCE

has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' *positive guarantee*. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

There's one peculiar thing about horse races. You can pick the winners right along until you conclude to put up your money.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED.

About two years ago our daughter had congestion of the kidneys, which developed into Bright's Disease. Her body was swollen to an enormous size—measuring 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. After physicians had given up her case, I determined to have her try Dr. Kennedy's "FAVORITE REMEDY," of Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the swelling was reduced from 45 to 29 inches. She began to gain strength, and was able to walk without fatigue. We do not know how to express our gratitude for what it has done for our child. We are confident the Favorite Remedy will do all that is claimed for it—surely God has blessed it in this case, and we earnestly recommend it to all suffering from kidney disorders.—S. D. Van Buskirk, Demarest, N. J.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

A girl named Elmira Van Catlin,
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But her skirts, we're afraid,
Were of silk never made,
"For," said she, "silk can never be sat in."

Washing powders are strong alkalies, and *ruin clothes*. The purest soap obtainable is the best and cheapest. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been acknowledged for 24 years to be the *purest of all*. Try it right away.

When a young man with plenty of sand marries a young woman with plenty of rocks there is no reason why their house should not stand.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," like all other *really good* things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS.

A bad habit is like a cat in that it has many lives, and like a cat you will have to kill it nine times before you are sure it is dead.

No stranger should visit the city without smoking "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Give no more to ev'ry guest
Than he is able to digest;
Give him always of the prime,
And but little at a time.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.
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CURES PERMANENTLY
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Swift's Specific cured me of Cancer, which was hereditary, for my father died of Cancer. My case resisted all other treatment, in fact grew worse all the time. I left off all other remedies, and took S. S. S. which forced out the poison until my system was cleansed when the Cancer healed, not even leaving a sign. My health since has been excellent.
MRS. LAURA E. DERGAN,
Dawson, Ga., Sept. 26, '88.
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SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any person he would be forcibly reminded that the "Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the Best Smoking Tobacco on the Pacific Coast.

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STATE ASSAY OFFICE.

I have analyzed DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER bought by me in open market and have found it free from Alum and Ammonia and containing no deleterious ingredients of any kind. It makes fine light bread, and I can recommend it to all wishing pure and wholesome food.

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You can certainly **Stop Coughing** With 10 parts molasses or honey to one part of PERRY DAVIS' **Pain Killer.** Take 1/4 teaspoonful often. TRY IT.— PAIN KILLER also Cures Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia

CATARRH HAY FEVER CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (*two weeks apart*) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. DIXON & SON, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

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THREE DIPLOMAS, THOUSANDS OF PACIFIC Coast references, flattering press notices and our continued success show beyond doubt that **Wilson's Vaporizing Inhaler** is now recognized as the best of all remedies for CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ETC. Pleasant to use, practical and economical. Peculiarly valuable in Bronchial troubles. Try it. Price with four month's supply of medicine, including blood purifying tonic, (enough to cure the most chronic case) $5.00.

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ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

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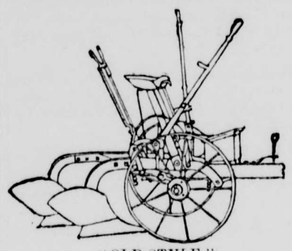

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40 Stores in Successful Operation.

The above Picture Represents
CAPTAIN S. GREENWOOD,
Master of the Steamship Kanawha.

About a year ago he observed a strange change in his feelings. He felt tired instead of vigorous; nervous instead of strong. His appetite became poor and his sleep broken. He tried to overcome these feelings, but they would not go. He then noticed pains and irritation in the water channels, and that the fluids passed were often thick and with a scum on top or a brick-

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, - - Proprietors.

Independence, Cal.,

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THE GOOD TIME COMING.

[William Morris.]

Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere
the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved, all too short
for all their mirth,

Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the
bitter days of old,
Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrew
the curse of gold;

Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn
thoughts of us shall rise;
We, who once were fools and dreamers, then
shall be the brave and wise.

CONCERNING THE NEW CABLES.

How They Are Constructed—Durability and Conductive Power.

[Inter-Ocean.]

The broad principles of construction are the same in the new cables as in the old, though to the control of these principles new rules are observed. The copper center of the deep-sea cable is formed of thirteen wires, twelve small ones coiled about one that is one-tenth of an inch thick, making the conductor just the size of an ordinary telegraph wire. All the interstices are filled with a solution of gutta-percha. This covering process, which is one of the most important incidents of cable construction, is kept a profound secret by the manufacturers. This core is, after being electrically tested, covered with jute to form a cushion for the protection of the gutta-percha from the outer wires of the cable. Next the cable is sheathed in the finest quality of steel wire, the wires being literally woven about it. The cable is then covered with coatings of a black asphaltic composition, broad tape being worked in to give it solidity, first a coating and then a layer of tape, until three coatings of the composition have been applied. This completes the construction of the deep-sea cable.

The shore ends are larger cables, containing the ends of the one described made of jute and the black composition, with an intermediate size as the connecting link. Though a small section of this cable may appear hard and inflexible, when lifted in a long piece it seems like a thread of silk in graceful pliableness. Though this cable will be considerably the most expensive ever laid, there is reasonable assurance that it will be for the best, not only in the matter of durability, but as the electric medium, the conductor being both larger and more perfectly protected than any others. It may be said that the breaking strain of the wire shield has been tested at a pressure of ninety tons to the square inch, and the average weight of the cable is five tons per nautical mile. There will be 6,000 miles in this cable. Already 2,000 miles have been completed ready for laying, and the rest is now being turned out at the rate of thirty miles a day.

Life Has Its Compensations.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Are you going to help me put down the carpets, John?"

"S'pose so; where's the tack-hammer?"

"It's in the barrel of dishes—no, it isn't—yes, it is—oh. I know now; I put it in the band-box with your new Sunday hat."

"Just like a woman; never knows where anything is; hat ruined, like enough; where's the handle of the hammer?"

"Oh, I packed that up with the china set; you'll find it, dear, at the bottom of the box."

"Now, who's going to stretch the carpet, hey?"

"Me, dear."

"Well, stand there. Gracious, I can't pull a hundred pounds of dry-goods along with the carpet. Oh, dear, I'm going to have a fit, I believe."

"I'll make you a cup of tea, dear. You can drink it out of your shaving-mug. It'll be just like a picnic."

But when she got back with the tea John was missing.

"Poor fellow! It was too much for him! He's gone to get the air. He looked pale."

John (at a counter covered with eatables, salads, and things)—Two fingers of old crow and a dash of bitters to begin with. I'm nearly starved! A hot beefsteak will help me out. I tell you, boys, moving is tough work.

Life has its compensations. John's wife sits on a roll of carpet and drinks her tea. "Poor boy! I wish he could have waited for it; it's so refreshing. He'll be half starved by supper time! I know he will."

Not much, little woman.

The Bishop's Question.

[Exchange.]

A good story is told of the Roman Catholic bishop of Atlanta, Ga. He recently addressed a large assembly of Sunday school children and wound up by asking in a very paternal and condescending way, "And now, is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to ask me a question?" After a pause he repeated the question, "Is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to ask me a question?"

A little shrill voice called out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder, when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the bishop; "and now, is there a-a-n-y little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to answer Little Mary's question?"

Charles Reade on Condensation.

Regarding the stipulation of the publishers of The Youth's Companion that his story must be short, the late Charles Reade said: "After all, condensation is a fine thing and a story long enough to excite an interest and paint characters vividly, a story in which there is no conversation, but only dialogue, which rapidly advances the progress of the action, is more likely to be immortal than those more expanded themes which are apt to betray us into diffuseness."

Louisville Courier-Journal: Culture in the highest and best sense is an individual matter; it is an inward grace rather than an outward expression.

Robert Griffin, of London, says the world will not be large enough to hold the population a thousand years from now.

HOPE AND DISEASE.

Scientific Reasons Why the One Counteracts the Other.

[London Physician.]

You say you "do not quite grasp the scientific reasons" which I have tried to adduce for the assertion that if a sufferer from even "incurable disease" will "only firmly make up his mind that he is going to get well, in many cases his confidence will be justified." These were not precisely the words I used, but I will adopt them. The "scientific reasons" are these:

There is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a possibility of finding a modus vivendi with disease, even though it be organic and "incurable." Of course there are some maladies which must and will kill; but even these are longer about it when the organism is, as it were, suffused with the glow of cheerfulness and tingling with the energy of hope. The very first condition of life is hope: "While there is life there is hope," and when hope dies life is no longer "worth living." Nature is not an artisan but an artist, and with the aid of the "ghost" (or spirit) she has contrived to put a good deal of "artistic finish" into her chief work—man. This spirit is the life of the creation, and it is a life with more than one source, if I may so say.

Some men live by virtue of muscular vigor; others by sheer power of feeding—a vegetative existence. Many live by mental and nervous energy. The multitude of this last class of livers is very great; their bodies are wondrously weak and crippled, but their "go" and "spirit" are remarkable, and they live while those around them think they ought to die. Now, my first reason for believing that many persons who have incurable diseases may live on almost indefinitely, if they please, is that when a man, who has hitherto lived by the aid, chiefly, of some part of his organism which is placed hors du combat by recent disease, begins to feel that his old life-prop has been knocked away from under him, he may, by an effort of the will, lean on some other.

Say, for example, a man is told that he has heart disease. Well, that is a great pity, to be sure; but nature has given him other vital organs besides a heart. Let him leave the crippled circulatory system alone, and, instead of fretting himself into the grave because "his heart is affected," set to work to make his lungs do such excellent work in the oxygenation of the blood that the defective flow of his blood through the organism may be of less importance than heretofore. This is not a vague suggestion I am prepared to contend that what I have urged can be done, and is being daily done, by specific and common-sense measures of self-control within the power of ordinary sufferers.

Another scientific reason for believing that hope will help to cure disease, or to prolong life under its depressing influence, is to be found in the fact that all vital energy has for its primary source and center the nervous system. The brain is the central and principal organ of the nervous system. Hope is a brain function. When a man hopes, his brain is stimulated, his nervous system is healthily excited, his vital energy is increased. Is it not obvious that if the vital energy be increased, disease may be conquered, or at least outlived and down-lived? I orgive me for being so prolix in trying to be plain.

He Was Given the Job.

[Detroit Free Press.]

He called at the house and asked if she had any carpets to beat, adding that he had been in the business over twenty years.

"How much to beat that parlor carpet?" she asked.

"One dollar,"

"Why, that's awful. There was a man here yesterday who offered to do the job for 50 cents.

"Exactly, madam; but how was he prepared?"

"He had a club in his hand."

"I presume so. He intended to take the carpet out on a vacant lot, didn't he?"

"Yes, sir. Our yard is too small, you know."

"Exactly. That is a tapestry Brussels carpet. It is badly worn. It has numerous holes in it. He would make a great show in getting it out and in here. Out on the lot he would give you away to every one who asked who the carpet belonged to. Is that the way to do a job of this sort?"

"How do you do it?"

"I take the carpet out through the alley. I wheel it home. I beat it in a yard surrounded by a high board fence, and while I am returning it, all nicely rolled up and covered with cloth, if any one asks me what I have I reply that it is a velvet carpet for 224 Blank street. If no one asks any questions I call at the houses on either side of you and ask if they have ordered a new Wilton. They watch me and see me come in here."

He was given the job.

Some Early Birds.

[Chicago Journal.]

Of birds the greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as half-past 1 in the morning. About half-past 2 the black cap begins, and the quail wakes up a half an hour later. The sparrow occupies nearly the last place on the list. The reputation of the lark for early rising is entirely a false one. That celebrated bird is a sluggard, and does not rise until a number of other birds have been up and about for some time.

His Home by the Sea.

[Exchange.]

Charles O'Conor many years ago engaged in an important lawsuit, in which many of the witnesses were well-preserved old people. Struck with their bright health, he learned that most of them came from Nantucket. This is the reason why he chose his home by the sea.

A Chinese School Girl.

In Grass Valley, Cal., the little daughter of the Chinese interpreter goes to the public schools, and she has nagged her father till she made him consent to dress her like the American girls. She is 9 years old, and speaks excellent English.

THE THEORY OF DREAMS.

Modified by Externals—Animals' Dreams—Time and Space.

[New York World.]

The New York Anthropological society met Tuesday night and listened to an address by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, entitled "A Tentative Theory of Dreams."

In the course of his lecture Dr. Buckley said that the primary cause of dreams is the use of certain drugs—opium, alcohol, nitrous oxide gas and the like. Hasheesh is a most extraordinary drug for its effects in this way. The speaker quoted the experience of an eminent French medical writer on the subject of hasheesh as productive of the most fantastic and dreadful dreams. As an example of its extraordinary excitant qualities, he stated that the Saracens employed it to produce the necessary impulse in the minds and nervous systems of persons to be engaged in the perpetration of atrocious acts.

Reverie and abstraction is a cause of dreams. Reverie, when it becomes the master of any person, is the twin sister of lunacy. When it is impossible for persons to break from their reveries and mingle with the actual affairs of the world, they are on the very threshold of lunacy. The number of mental processes that occur in reverie and their vividness is as great as in dreams. Persons pass from reverie into dreamy sleep. Dreams are modified by the external effect of things. If a man fills his stomach with corned beef and cabbage, sauerkraut, limburger cheese and that sort of food, it is an unquestionable fact that his dreams will be totally different in character from the dreams of some men with an equal amount of distention produced by less avoirdupois weight. Animals dream unquestionably, the speaker said.

In dreams identity is lost very frequently. Time and space in the most remarkable dreams are apparently annihilated. The greater activity of the mind in dreams is an absolute delusion. It is apparently greater activity because the faculties by which we estimate the flight of time when we are awake are entirely inactive. Most people dream, and one may have 100 dreams in one night. The speaker concluded by saying that every dream can be analyzed, and that there never has been a dream that contained one image or one idea not in existence and known to be in existence before.

Human Life Is Lengthening.

[St. James' Gazette.]

To be told that under proper conditions we ought to live 100 years, and that the discouraging doctrine of the influence of heredity in shortening life is only true in a limited sense, is interesting to most people. So, also, is the circumstance that we are living longer than we used to live, and the assurance that much may yet be done to prolong our lives. These and analogous topics were given in a recent lecture by Dr. John Foster, of Bradford, England, read at the February meeting of the Sheffield Medico-Chirugical society: "The late Dr. Farr in his description of the march through life of 1,000,000 children, has given the following results: Nearly 150,000 will die in the first year, 52,000 in the second year, 28,000 in the third, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000, or one-half will have died. At the beginning of sixty years 370,000 will still be living. At the beginning of eighty years, 90,000; at eighty-five years, 38,000, and at ninety-five years, 2,100. At the beginning of 100 years there will be 223, and at 108 years one. The mean lifetime of both sexes in England was calulated some years ago to be 40.858, or nearly forty-one years. Mr. H. Humphreys has shown, however, that in the five years, 1876 to 1880, the mean age at death was 43.56 (females 45.3), being a gain of nearly two and a quarter years. Thus within twenty years, notwithstanding an increased birth rate, density of population, and the unsanitary condition of towns suddenly grown large, more than two and one-half years have been added to the life of every inhabitant of England.

How Bessemer Began.

[London Times.]

It was a chance remark at a gun trial in France that gave Henry Bessemer the idea of improving and strengthening gun metal. He incurred an immense outlay. He built furnace after furnace, he tried machine after machine, he took out patent after patent, and he saw the money he had amassed by previous inventions fast melting away. After sundry partial successes he fell in disrepute and was jeering sneered at by the iron manufacturers as an unpractical enthusiast, while the Woolwich authorities had been snubbing him as a matter of course. A few months later Bessemer had produced steel worth from £50 to £60 per ton from iron that cost him only £7. "He could then see in his mind's eye, at a glance, the great iron industry of the world crumbling away under the irresistible force of the facts so recently elicited." Fourteen years afterwards these experimental works were sold for exactly twenty four times the whole subscribed capital of the firm, after returning fifty-sevenfold, and the manufacture he originated is now estimated to be worth no less than £20,000,000 yearly.

Left for the Dog to Decide.

[New York Herald.]

Louis Stervosky and Harris Aarenson preferred complaint-charges of larceny against each other at the Tombs yesterday. Each accused the other of stealing his dog.

"Where is the dog?" asked the court.

"He skipped!" sententiously said the policeman.

"Then leave it to the dog. The one whose home he goes to owns him," said the court, and the case was dismissed.

Towers Not Needed.

A new process in shot-making does away with the tall towers. A strong current of air is forced on the lead as it falls into the water.

Theodore Cuyler: Don't ask to be ever easily amused; it is the mark of a baby-mind, when a young man cares for nothing but fun and frolic.

Pueblo Beauties of New Mexico.

[Cor. Chicago News.]

A white man is an alien forever at Santo Domingo. He can visit the pueblo if he pleases, and may even occupy one of the houses, but other than the merest social intercourse with the people he can expect nothing. I do not know of but one Mexican who has gone to live at the village, and he looks enough like the men around him to pass as one of the people. Noticing the beauty, what there is, of these fat, rounded people one naturally, if he is a man, turns his eyes first to the women, and once turned upon them, the men of the tribe might be as ugly as sin and as fierce as his satanic majesty, but he would gaze until the object looked at moved away.

Why? Simply because a girl of Santo Domingo, a real first-class, able-bodied, nice girl, is as pretty as a picture. Brown as a berry; eyes dark and languid; hands and feet small; ankle well-shaped and liberally displayed; shoulder round and peeking out of the calico waist that ends just below the arm; pearly teeth, black hair, pretty laugh, saucy, flirty, and yet demure. Where is the man who would not fall in love for half an hour, or until that time at least when he noticed that his adored one wore no shoes; that her dress was soiled, that she couldn't write; that she had to work; that she was an Indian squaw? Ah, well, Pocahontas isn't dead yet by any means. And coming back to the girl, and not thinking of her few imperfections noted above—see how gracefully she carries her earthen water-jar full of water on her head; see how strong she is, how easily she carries her burden that would make us stoop. She is a modern Rebecca at the well, and, like her model, she lives in a hot country, and she wears few clothes, and she loves to linger and to gossip.

New Treatment in Diphtheria.

If experiment should confirm what is claimed for it, a French physician, Dr. Delthil, has placed the civilized world under weighty obligation. He has discovered that the smoke of liquid tar and turpentine will dissolve the fibrous exudations, which choke up the throat in diphtheria and kill the patient by suffocation. Local applications of chloroform have been used by many physicians with good success, but they are of no use when the false membrane extends below the larynx.

Dr. Delthil pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup, and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air from the room. "The patient," he says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers." The New York Sun says that the treatment was tried by Dr. Nichols upon a 9-year old child of one of its compositors. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her, and was too weak to endure tracheotomy, or cutting the windpipe. The tar treatment was entirely successful, fulfilling Dr. Delthil's predictions in every particular.

A Surfeit of Words.

[Globe-Democrat.]

The task of preparing a new dictionary of the English language is, perhaps, about as grave, intricate and laborious as man could undertake. Of all tongues, ours is the most inexact and scattering, to begin with. It was largely borrowed in the first instance from foreign sources; and we have been adding to it from the vocabularies of other nations for centuries. More than this, we alone of all the people on the earth have a common habit of coining new words and giving old words new meanings to suit our whims or to emphasize a particular fact or object.

By such means, our lexicon is made to undergo continual change, and to be, as it were, in an unceasing hide-and-seek with itself. The words and expressions in general use 200 years ago are many of them absurdities and vulgarities now; even the prevailing English speech of the last century is not at all that of to-day; and it would not be too much to say, probably, that every person who lives to exceed forty years must find it necessary to alter his "English as she is spoke", in a very considerable degree from the style in which it was taught to him at the start, if he would make sure of being understood, and of escaping correction and derision.

Paris' Card Telegrams.

[Chicago Herald.]

Card telegrams are much in use in Paris. There are two kinds of them—one like the ordinary postal card in form and color, and the other blue and capable of being so closed as to conceal the writing. They are each large enough to contain a message of fully sixty words. When a card is dropped into the card telegram box of the nearest telegraph office, the official in charge picks it up and has it transmitted through one of the pneumatic tubes which extend all over the city, thus insuring its delivery at the place to which it is addressed in less than half an hour from the time it was "posted."

Strength of the Violin.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Dr. Johnson once declared: "There is nothing, I think, in which the power of art is shown as much as is playing the violin." The violin, although it seems simple, requires great care in its construction. Each variety of wood has its variety of sound. The pressure on the four strings of the violin is said to be equal to about ninety pounds, and yet the whole instrument may not weigh more than two pounds.

Too Passive.

[Burlington Free Press.]

A variety of bean is grown in Mexico which will jump several inches when taken in the hand. This ought to be introduced into this country. The venerable restaurant bean is too passive.

Thomas Jefferson Burnham: Mildly commingled mimicry and mirthfulness make a good medicine for many minds' maladies.

Some Facts Concerning Australia.

[Cincinnati Times-Star Interview.]

"Sydney is a very handsome city indeed. The structures are built of stone and brick, the streets are wide and clean. The houses are not made four or five stories high, for there is no occasion for it. Ground is not so scarce yet. It is said that Port Jackson, its harbor, is the most beautiful in the world. In this harbor you will find vessels from all nations; also men-of-war of most all empires. It is the center of exporting and importing. The city itself is growing very rapidly besides. Last September another medical college was opened in Sydney, now making two in Australia. The other one is in Melbourne."

"What do you mainly import and export?"

"We export a great deal of wool, mostly to England, and also meats, then copper, tin and other minerals, skins and tallow, etc. We import, however, from all countries. From England we get cotton, silk, woolen goods, dry-goods, etc.; from Germany we also get woolen goods. From America we import rural implements, machinery of all kinds, especially tools; formerly wheat from California. Dried apples and canned goods are very largely imported from your country. Tobacco also comes from here. The best cigars and tobacco in Australia are American. You may believe me," jokingly remarked Dr. Faithfull, "I cannot get as good a cigar here as in Australia; especially the tobacco itself is much better in Australia. For a good American cigar we usually pay there from 12 to 18 cents."

"Tell something about the country in general?"

"Well, the country is as large, I suppose, as is the United States, with the exception of Alaska. The main occupation is grazing. The mines are known as 'quartz' and 'alluvial.' The latter are situated near rivers. Mining is a very dangerous business. It is something like gambling. Sometimes you may strike a good thing, and at other times again you lose all you have invested. The wages are as high in Australia as here, while the cost of living is much cheaper. The population is mostly composed of Englishmen, or of English descent, but the merchants are of all nations. The climate is about the same as in California. We have a good many schools and they are free for all who cannot afford to pay. At present school-houses are being built all over. We have newspapers, quite a number of them. They are cheaper than in this country. For instance, Sydney's Morning Herald, the best in the city, a twelve-page paper, and much larger than your papers, costs only 4 cents. Our street-cars are propelled by steam, and cost 6 cents; but if you purchase a ticket, which you can get on every corner, it will only cost you 4 cents.

Father and Son.

[M. Quad's Letter.]

I want my boy to rub against every day life a little while he is a boy. If he has the idea that a hunter's life is full of juicy buffalo steaks and victories over grizzlies, I'm going to send him into the woods for a week to live on woodchuck meat, carry a cold in his head and be jumped out of his boots the first time an owl hoots. If he asks for money I'm going to give it to him, but I want to sit down of a Saturday night and see how he spent it, and show up some of his foolish bargains. If he wants to sail the bounding billow I know of a lake captain who will take him on a trip from Detroit to Saginaw, and if he can't cure him in just one voyage nobody else need try.

Sit down and talk to your boy as you would to your brother. Don't bulldoze because you happen to be his father and have the bulge on him. Argue and reason. Don't expect to make assertions and have him swallow them as gospel truths unless you have backing. Teach him what to avoid, and what to cultivate, and turn him loose for a while. If he seeks the good he has the right instincts; if he runs after the bad, don't walk him into the woodshed for a pounding until you have asked yourself if he doesn't come naturally by that failing.

A Good Institution.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

A novel and salubrious institution has been established in New York city. It is known as the "New York Labor Exchange and Lodge." Its manager is Mr. D. M. Davidson. We may gather its purpose from the following "bill of fare:"

Absolutely clean "square" meals	10 cents
Clothes cleaned by fumigation	5 cents
Hot soda or sulphur bath	5 cents
Shave or hair cut	5 cents
Absolutely clean beds	15 cents

Fumigation and bath compulsory the first night and every week to insure cleanliness.

It is intended to "assist" honest men who have hard luck in finding employment. It is said people come there in a horrible condition of filth, but the compulsory bath for their persons and the sulphur fumigation of their clothing is a purifying process that restores a sense of self-respect, and they start out in the morning in search of work with a renewed spirit of manhood.

Although not a self-supporting enterprise, yet Mr. Davidson thinks it soon will be, but its beneficent effects are such that it has the sympathy and support of the best people in the city. Davidson claims that it has already saved hundreds of men from ruin.

Where Were Dolls First Made?

[Congregationalist.]

Nobody knows, but they have been used since very early times, and by children in all countries, savage as well as civilized. The largest manufactories for dolls are in England, and, as in other trades, there is a very minute division of labor. Some carve the heads and the bodies, others paint the faces and necks, others prepare legs and arms, and still others cut out, sew, and put on the dresses. The extent to which dolls' glass eyes are manufactured is surprising. One firm in Birmingham received a single order for over $2,000 worth. It is said that the blue-eyed dolls are the favorites in England and black-eyed ones on the continent of Europe. Black dolls are made of gutta-percha to export to this country, where they are in demand by the colored people.

THE PRINTER'S LAST "TAKE."

The Hours Drew Wearily On—Out of Sorts—"Old and Unseaworthy."

[Burdette in Burlington Hawkeye.]

And so, year after year, he wrought among the boys on a morning paper. He went to bed about the time the rest of the world got up, and he rose about the time the rest of the world set down to dinner. He worked by every kind of light except sunlight. There were candles in the office when he came in; then they had lard oil lamps that smoked and sputtered and smelled; then he saw two or three printers blinded by explosions of camphene and spirit gas, then kerosene came in and heated up the news-room on summer nights like a furnace; then the office put in gas, and now the electric light swung from the ceiling and dazzled his old eyes, and glared into them from his copy. If he sang on his way home a policeman bade him "cheese that," and reminded him that he was disturbing the peace and people wanted to sleep. But when he wanted to sleep the rest of the world for whom he had sat up all night to make a morning paper, roared and crashed by down the noisy streets under his window, with cart and truck and omnibus; blared with brass bands, howled with hand organs, talked and shouted; and even the shrieking newsboys, with a ghastly sarcasm, murdered the sleep of the tired old printer by yelling the name of his own paper.

Year after year the foreman roared at him to remember that this wasn't an afternoon paper, editors shrieked down the tube to have a blind man put on that dead man's case; smart young proof readers scribbled sarcastic comments on his work, on the margin of his proof slips; they didn't know how to read. Long-winded correspondents learning to write, and long-haired poets who could never learn to spell, wrathfully cast all their imperfections upon his head. But through it all he wrought patiently, and found more sunshine than shadow in the world; he had more friends than enemies. Printers and foremen and pressmen and reporters and editors came and went, but he stayed, and he saw news-room and sanctum filled and emptied, and filled and emptied again, and filled again with new strange faces. He believed in his craft, and to the end he had a silent pity, that came as near being contempt as his good, forgiving old heart could feel, for an editor who had not worked his way from a regular devilship up past the cases and the imposing stone.

He worked all that night, and when the hours that are so short in the ball-room and so long in the composing-room drew wearily on, he was tired. He hadn't thrown in a very full case, he said, and he had to climb clear into the boxes and chase a type up into a corner before he could get hold of it. One of the boys, tired as himself—but a printer is never too tired to be good natured—offered to change with him, but the old man said there was enough in the case to last him through this take, and he wouldn't work any more to-night. The type clicked in the silent room, and by and by the old man said:

"I'm out of sorts."

And sat down on the low window sill by his case, with his stick in his hand, his hands folded wearily in his lap. The types clicked on. A galley of telegraph waited.

"What gentleman is lingering with D 13?" called the foreman, who was always dangerously polished and polite when he was on the point of exploding with wrath and impatience.

Slug Nine, passing by the alley, stopped to speak to the old man sitting there so quietly.

The telegraph boy came running in with the last manifold sheet, shouting:

"Thirty!"

They carried the old man to the foreman's long table and laid him down reverently and covered his face. They took the stick out of his nerveless hand, and read his last take:

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The American barque Pilgrim went to pieces off Marblehead in a light gale about midnight. She was old and unseaworthy, and this was to have been her last trip.

Diet for Athletes.

[Harvard Herald.]

In Dr. Sargent's recent lecture on "What Shall We Eat to Get Strong?" he said in the course of his remarks: It has been customary to train athletes on lean beef and mutton, but he thought this a mistake, as tissue-making food should be used in combination with these, and the diet should be so changed as to meet the requirements of the organism of the person using it, for to establish one diet for all persons was ridiculous. Beef alone is not superior to meal, beans, or other farinaceous food, and the size of the muscles of a man is not indicative of his strength. Farinaceous food tones a man down, and will tend to give him more endurance. A man who can strike a blow equal to 400 pounds would be called a strong man, but this strength cannot be kept up for any length of time on animal food, as it comes from the base of the brain, and endurance must be sought for in other kinds of food.

To reduce the weight of a man in training, lean meats may do, but when he is down in weight he must go back to food containing more carbon, such as ham and sausages, which should always be eaten cold. Three years ago this would have been considered ridiculous by trainers, but for a diet for running, walking, and rowing it has been found that saccharine food, with beef or mutton, is the best; tea, coffee and alcohol, as well as condiments, are objectionable; indeed, it is not the quantity of food a person eats that strengthens him, but the amount assimilated and worked into the organism.

Died of a Fit.

[London World.]

Byron's good sayings have been in all men's mouths—in the mouths of some who have claimed them as their own. Many were admirable puns, others had a better claim to remembrance. The last time I met him—a long time ago—I sat next him at dinner. "So Poole, the tailor, is dead!" remarked our host. "Indeed! What did he die of?" "Of a fit," said Byron at once; "what else could a tailor die of?"

AN IDYL OF THE HAMMOCK.

[Earle H. Eaton.]

We are sitting in the hammock, she and I,
May and I,
And the gentle blowing breeze,
Through the overhanging trees,
With a sad and mournful sigh,
Whispers by
Rustles by,
Coolly, sweetly, sadly, gently rustles by.

We are swinging in the hammock, lovers
two, May and Lew,
And her tiny booted feet
With the branches nearly meet,
And I see in eyes of blue,
Love so true,
Fond and true,
Brightly glowing, gladly beaming, fond and
true.

We are sitting in the hammock, lovers fair,
foolish pair,
And my careful arm around,
Her delightful waist is wound,
Just to keep the little dear
From a fear,
Haunting fear,
From a tumbling, toppling over, haunting
fear.

* * * * * * * *

We are lying in the grasses, she and I, May
and I,
And the maiden blushing red,
Sitting squarely on my head,
Utters one affrighted cry—
"Hammock's down,
Broken down,
Oh, the horrid, horrid hammock's broken
down!"

COTTON FROM CINDER.

The Curious Substance Blown From Furnace Slag by a Steam Jet.

[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.]

A process for utilizing the slag or cinder from blast furnaces, recently discovered, is now undergoing experiments at the Isabella furnaces, Sharpsburg. The product is in appearance similar to third grade cotton, but in weight is about 80 per cent. heavier. The method of producing the slag fiber is as follows: About thirty feet from the furnaces is a tight inclosure twelve feet square made of boards. Running from this inclosure to within two feet of the gutter, into which the slag from the furnace is ordinarily tapped, is a tunnel constructed of sheet iron and wood. At the end of the gutter furthest from the tap-hole is a steam pipe so placed that when steam is turned on it strikes against one side of the hot-flowing slag.

The operation blows the slag into innumerable sparks and into the tunnel, where they are met about half-way between the ends of the tunnel by a second steam jet which forces the disintegrated slag into the inclosure. When it gets there it is transformed into the substance heretofore described. The process can be conducted only during the flow of hot slag, which lasts for from fifteen to twenty minutes, and in this time about fifty pounds of the light cotton-like substance is produced. Superintendent H. Kennedy was asked regarding the process and the uses of the product, but he said that the scientists had not yet got to the bottom of the matter. He took a handful and wrapped it around a red-hot poker without the slightest effect on the material, though upon placing the iron into a strong fire it would not burn in the least. A handful of fiber thrown into a hot fire is not affected.

The manufacture of the substance, which is known as mineral wool, was tried at the Lucy furnace some two or three years since, and an establishment is operated by a New York firm, in which W. P. Shinn, of this city, is interested, where it is made. The uses to which it may be applied are various, and as it is practically incombustible it will eventually take the place of asbestos. It has also been used for deadening the sound and reducing the danger from fire in sleeping and ordinary railway coaches, and has been tried by upholsterers for lounges, chairs, and railway-car seats. It has been tried as an inside filling for partitions and joists in dwelling-houses, not only as a protection against the spread of fire, but for deadening sound, but the process of manufacture is still in its infancy, and has not reached perfection by any means. It has, however, been found to be an excellent polishing agent, and is used extensively to polish wire rods and wire fencing.

A Queer Boston Merchant.

[Every Other Saturday.]

A Boston merchant who lived and died on Summer street, was a curious instance of one who had been an invalid from childhood, always extremely hypochondriac, who never imagined himself ill when he was not, nor exaggerated his actual illness, nor feared, unduly, sickness or pain, or death itself. But it was the business of his life to take care of his health; and he devoted himself to this work with wonderful assiduity. He rode just so far each day, when the weather was fair, and at such an hour. He had a great variety of clothing, which he regulated with precision by the thermometer, sometimes changing his dress many times in a day; and selected for his over-clothes, when he rode out, the very garments which the mercury indicated.

He had a weathercock put upon his stable, within fair view from his bedroom and sitting room; and that and his thermometer, and possible or impossible signs of the weather, he was watching constantly, and found in these occupations a very agreeable way of employing all his day and all his days. How far his long life is to be attributed to this excessive care it is hard to tell; but he outlived every brother and sister, every brother's wife and every sister's husband, and his own wife, and died in 1837 at the age of 81.

A Genius for Bonnets.

[Exchange.]

A London gentleman of means discovered that he possessed a genius for making bonnets. He has turned his gift to account. You get an introduction to him, and call at his house. It is a private house and a servant shows the visitor to the drawing-room. There sits the gentleman of the house, surrounded by a constellation of bonnets. He diagnoses the head, studies the complexion, takes note of the tendency of the nose—whether it be depressed or aspiring—and the character and color of the back hair. These points settled, he hands, not a bonnet, but the bonnet. The visitor may accept or reject, but no one must attempt to modify. If persons buy, he is very courteous, and orders up afternoon tea; if they don't buy, he is equally courteous and equally hospitable.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL
FRIDAY DECEMBER 20.....1889

In an able article on the great smelting business that will grow up in Los Angeles with the building of railroads to reach mining districts the Herald of recent date says the man is now living who will see the day when from the northern limit of Mono county to the confines of the great Lower California Desert, a man may ride the whole stretch of that country and never get out of the sound of a quartz mill. From this time on we may expect to hear of a constant succession of discoveries along the route by which the Salt Lake road will approach Los Angeles. The great richness of that section has been known for years, but the difficulty of transportation and consequent great expense of development have caused them to lie dormant. Another great center of exploitation will be around Panamint and Darwin, where innumerable lodes of great value will be developed when the Carson and Colorado Railway makes a connection with this city, and even before. The air is fairly scintillant with hints of a coming mining revival in Southern California, Southwestern Nevada and Southwestern Utah, in which Los Angeles will also participate, and in all of which she will be the beneficiary. In mining as in agriculture, while Northern California led the way, Southern California will achieve a record, though different, quite as brilliant. The absence or scarcity of running streams, and the quick evaporation incident to our climate, made placer mining a difficult and unprofitable pursuit in Southern California, but the lodes of silver and gold are here, and as rich as any on the Coast and quite as permanent. We shall not only witness a boom in the precious metals of Southern California, but the cheap coal of Utah will result in the establishment of smelting works here in the not distant future. Meanwhile a prospecting work is steadily going on which will provide illimitable supplies of pay ore when that day shall arrive. There are thousands of people residing in Los Angeles to-day who know nothing of the immense shipments of bullion that formerly passed through this city to San Pedro from the Cerro Gordo mines in Inyo county. Countless mule teams were engaged in freighting between the camps of Messrs. Belshaw & Beaudry and Los Angeles, bringing down massy ingots of mixed silver and lead to be carried to San Pedro and thence shipped to San Francisco for reduction. For many years this business was the mainstay of the prosperity of this city. There are still other thousands of our new people who are not aware that an extensive trade once existed between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. It is a most auspicious sign of our future that these streams of wealth are about again to turn this way, although this time, under different conditions, we shall not ship these ores to other points for reduction. Los Angeles, like Denver, will soon be a great smelting center. The ores that will pour into this city from Southern California, Southwestern Nevada and Southwestern Utah will be met by another stream from Arizona that will furnish the fluxes that will admit of the cheap and easy reduction of the rebellious ores of the former section. When once they reach Los Angeles they will be encountered by the competing cheap coal of Utah and Alaska. But a brief space of time separates this pen picture from fruition.

It is strongly intimated that the recent terrible scandal in London is likely to bring the English monarchy to an end. Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is deeply implicated in the scandal. When all the facts are made public it is believed that the vileness of this young man will be so gross and so clearly proven that the English people would never permit him to come to the throne. It is expected that an official declaration will be made that Victoria shall be the last monarch of Great Britain. The government has long been a Republic in fact and it had better be declared so in name.

It is very confidently asserted that in addition to the Union Pacific railroad another transcontinental line will be built to Los Angeles. This report says that Gould has quarreled with Huntingdon and as a result has gained control of the Denver and Rio Grande and will make that a standard gauge and extend it to the Pacific. Gould controls the Colorado Midland railway the present terminus of which is only two hundred miles from Ogden. Work is now going on to complete that short stretch and from Ogden the road is to be continued to Los Angeles and the Ocean. This road and the Union Pacific must both both pass through a portion of Inyo county. There appears to be little doubt of the speedy building of both lines.

Our neighbors of Nevada have taken a step that will be of more benefit to the State than the discovery of two or three mining lodes like the Comstock would be. Their newly organized State Board of Trade is taking hold of the work upon which alone States can continue to live and prosper. It is the settlement upon and cultivation of the soil that must in the end be depended upon for the prosperity of any country. Nevada has a vast area of very excellent land, and plenty of water to irrigate it, if the necessary works shall be erected to store the water. The State has a delightful and most healthy climate. In Frank G. Newlands Nevada appears to be fortunate in having found a man with judgment clear enough to see the value of her land and water, and with energy and business skill to push the improvement of these resources to a successful issue. Nevada has as much right to aid from the General Government for the improvement of her public land by the storage of water as California or any other State has for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Nevada has as much right to help in building dams for the storage of water as Louisiana has for building levees.

A very wise arrangement has been made by the Representatives in Congress from all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains and including Colorado. All the Senators and Congressmen have entered into an organization by which they can act together in all measures of general interest to their constituents. Without regard to party lines they propose to unite on all questions of irrigation, silver coinage, Chinese immigration and all other matters concerning the general welfare of those States and Territories. This union of force in Congress can hardly fail of securing for the Pacific Coast such consideration as is fairly due but has never yet been accorded.

The Chicago murderers have been found guilty of the murder of Cronin. Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and Martin Bourke were sentenced to imprisonment for life. John F. Beggs not guilty and John Kringle sentenced to three years imprisonment. The three chief culprits escaped death because some of the jurors would not consent to hanging on circumstantial evidence. Chicago has been sorely afflicted with criminals but the just punishment inflicted will no doubt prevent a repetition of similar crimes.

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Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY, to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Order to show cause why an Order of Sale of real estate should not be made.

Herbert C. Hartshorne, the administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of the said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1890, at 5 o'clock p. m., at the Court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said county. JOHN A. HANNAH.
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated December 16th, 1889.

Filed December 16, 1889. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise
MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
Draw Direct
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the Main, } GERMANY.
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
— OF —
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
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NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE.
BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
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Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.
BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries a canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly
on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people o Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence o posite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. MURPHY, N. G.
B. RHINE, R. S.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13th
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
J. J. MOORE, Sec.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES.
Real Estate Agents,
Address, P. H. MACK, Independence, Cal.
P. W. FORBES, Bishop, Cal.

S. H. BIGLAND,
—DEALER IN—
Owens Valley Lands
39 SUTTER STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigaas.

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for L. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every house I visit. My profits often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gains upgrand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Finish. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.
Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

M. A. NEWMARK
& Co.
SUCCESSORS TO H. NEWMARK & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LOS ANGELES,
CAL.
S. F. OFFICE, 214 CALIFORNIA ST.

E. H. Edwards,
—DEALER IN—
General Merchandise,
LONE PINE,
INYO COUNTY - - - CALIFORNIA.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	12:30 p. m.	5.55 p. m
Dayton	1:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
Wabuska	3:05 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Hawthorne	6:50 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Luning	7:50 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	9:15 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
Belleville.....	10:25 p. m.	7:45a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 11:10 p. m	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	8:10 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11:40 a. m	
Bishop Creek	1:50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord.....	2:35 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Independence.....	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
sep1-tf Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 96¼
Lead, 3.92½
Copper, 14.
Tin, 21.35
Sugar, .05¾
Coffee, 15@ 15¾
Wool, foothill, 14 @ 16.

MARRIED.

LEIDY—VAN FLEET—At Bishop, December 17, 1889, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Mr. John A. Leidy, of Candelaria, and Miss Ella Van Fleet; of Bishop.

BORN.

YANDELL—Near Bishop, December 10, 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Yandell, a daughter.

MCLEOD—Near Bishop, December 8, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. M. McLeod, a son.

DIED.

LLAGUNA—At Cerro Gordo, December 17, 1889, Ramon Llaguna, aged 48 years.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

MONDAY, December 16.

Estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased—Filed petition for sale of real estate, and order to show cause why same should not be granted.

TUESDAY, December 17.

Grand Jury impaneled.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

Grand Jury files its report and is discharged.

A party will be given at the new school house at Big Pine on Christmas night.

Mr. J. C. Crocker got home last Monday from a trip to Kern county.

The usual force of men is employed in the Lucky Jim mine, at Darwin, and the output of ore is up to the average quantity.

Dr. S. A. Chapman, the dentist, is in town and will remain for several days yet. He comes highly recommended as a skilful operator.

Miss Kohler is training her pupils in exercises to give a pleasant entertainment on Christmas eve. The meeting and Christmas tree will be in the school house.

Hon. P. Reddy is still at Darwin. He will put up a concentrator at the Defiance mine and make other improvements for the more extensive working of the property.

Recent rains made the Sacramento River higher than ever before known to white people. A good deal of country was overflowed and much damage done to growing crops.

Mrs. Johnson started for Los Angeles via Mojave last Tuesday, where she will remain a couple of months visiting with her sister. Her son Pierce accompanied her and will enter a business college in that city.

It is reported that Sullivan has given notice to the Athletic Club of San Francisco that he will agree to fight Jackson the negro. Jackson asks five months time for training.

The Grand Jury recommended that a fire proof vault be built for the County Records. The same has been done by the Grand Juries for several years past and no vault yet.

Nathan Rhine and C. A. Walter have been appointed Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 to supersede John Shepherd and W. K. Miller, whose terms have expired.

Martin Mee came in from Darwin last Tuesday. It was two years since he was last at Independence and during much of that time he has been quite ill in health. He is still weak but able to get around.

Mr. E. Robinson got severely hurt on Wednesday. He was riding after cattle with his horse on a fast run when the animal fell throwing his rider heavily to the ground. Mr. Robinson is bruised severely and has a sprained ankle.

Walter Ober has leased the Palace Saloon on Edwards street, opposite the Court House, and is managing that popular resort. Walt. is well known in sporting circles and his friends will find him always ready to cater to their amusement.

M. Castro has purchased the corner property in Lone Pine formerly occupied by E. H. Edwards as a store building. He will erect a fine two-story building, the upper part being fitted up as hall and the lower as a saloon.

Mr. C. Anthony started up the mill at Darwin on the 18th of November. Recently a few days loss of time was caused by rains that prevented fuel from being hauled. That difficulty was overcome and the mill started up again. The run is now nearly completed.

At Cerro Gordo Mr. Farrington is timbering the Union shaft. A drift is also being run from the old Omega tunnel to connect with the old Union workings. Till both of these jobs are completed it is not likely that much actual mining will be done

Very heavy rains have fallen in Los Angeles and San Diego counties. A good deal of damage has been done to railroads causing interruption of travel and business. The good resulting from an abundance of water will vastly exceed all the damage done, however.

The Georgia Minstrels are in active preparation for their entertainment next Wednesday night. There is a new cast and a new and varied repertoire. The music for the ball will be the best procurable and the entire entertainment will be most enjoyable.

The men of Big Pine turned out in full force to put the school house grounds in good condition. The tract is of ample size and has been nicely leveled and prepared for trees, grass and other such improvements as may be decided to have. The building is a handsome one and a credit to the town.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

INDEPENDENCE, December 18, 1889.

To the Honorable Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California:

We, the Grand Jury impaneled by your Honor for the December term of 1889, of said Court, respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined and inquired into the public affairs of the county.

The books of the various county officers we find neatly and correctly kept so far as our limited time would permit of examination.

The Auditor's and Treasurer's books show there should be cash in the hands of the Treasurer to the amount of $16,775 76 which amount we find on hand.

Having visited the County Hospital we find three patients there. We conversed with these patients alone and received from every one assurance that they received everything they required and the food and attention were satisfactory.

We recommend to the Honorable Board of Supervisors that a fire-proof vault be built for the safe-keeping of the County Records and books. And that the windows of the Treasurer's office be barred. Also that the necessary painting be done on and in the Court House.

We respectfully call your Honor's attention to the bonds furnished by some of the county officers. We find names of men who are bondsmen for thousands of dollars who are responsible before the law for but a fraction of the amount for which they have become surety, and in one instance where a bondsman has sold out and left the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN KISPERT, Foreman.

Mexican Killed.

Word was received at Independence on Wednesday that a Mexican had been killed at Cerro Gordo but no particulars were given. A Deputy Coroner at once started for Keele. The following letter was received yesterday morning.

CERRO GORDO, Dec. 17th.

MR. P. H. MACK: *Dear Sir:*—This forenoon at the above place a Mexican by the name of Ramon Laguna was caved on and killed. He was carried out of the mine at half-past one. He will be taken to Lone Pine this afternoon. Yours,

NEIL MCLEAN.

Following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, the inquest being held in the town of Lone Pine.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } ss
County of Inyo. }

We, the Coroner's Jury summoned in the inquisition upon the body of Ramon Llaguinas, found caved upon and dead in the Buena Vista mine, Cerro Gordo, Inyo county California, do find that deceased came to his death by reason of a cave, or fall of rock and earth in said mine on the 17th day of December, 1889. That his death was accidental and that we attach no blame therefor to the management of the property. That deceased was a native of Guaymas, North Mexico, aged 48 years, 3 months and 18 days.

A. C. HARVEY,
FRANK FITZGERALD,
M. CASTRO,
N. L. APPLE,
B. E. LASKY,
A. DIAZ.

Approved: THOMAS PARKER,
County Coroner.
By JAS. E. PARKER, Deputy.

Cheese Making.

Last Spring Mr. A. Matlick, of Bishop determined to try an experiment in making cheese. He found that from the milk of a given number of cows the yield of cheese was equal to four times the amount of butter that could be got. His cheese sold readily at fifteen cents a pound when butter was selling at twenty-five cents per pound. This made the account stand at sixty cents for cheese against twenty-five cents for butter. Mr. Matlick had never before made cheese consequently he labored under a good deal of disadvantage. Yet he had orders for cheese faster than he could make it and got coin for the article immediately on delivery. Mr. Matlick milked thirty-eight cows on an average and says they gave him more net profit than all his general farming He owns 320 acres of good land and will increase his head and continue cheesemaking.

Mental Aberration.

Last Monday night Mr. Wimberly, an aged man, made an attempt to destroy his own life. He was living alone in a house near Lone Pine and his condition was not discovered till Tuesday morning. He had made a cut across his throat with a razor. Medical assistance was got as soon as his condition was discovered and he is likely to recover. He has long been in very poor health and is extremely hard of hearing. There is no doubt that his mind was temporarily deranged on Monday night. Mr. Wimberly is naturally a man of a cheerful disposition; is of sobe , industrious habits and would never make any such rash attempt if his season were not disordered.

The East Side.

Mr. McIver expects to have the Eastside Canal completed to a point four miles south of Lone Pine Station by the first week in February. There work will cease for a time. There is some good land along the lake shore south of that point but not a great deal. When Mr. McIver quits work upon the canal he will at once commence getting land ready for crops and tree planting. Many of the locators along the line of the canal have already applied to him to take charge of their land and get it ready for cropping, but his own land will need a good deal of care and it will not be possible for him to take charge of all he is requested to do. There will be a great deal of activity along the line of the canal during the coming Spring.

New Prospects.

Several good mining prospects of recent discovery are reported from Big Pine. Well up in the Sierras ledges have been opened and the ore yields seventy to eighty dollars per ton in gold. Over in Deep Spring District some good ledges are also opened. Recently George Turney took out enough ore in three weeks to leave him a profit of seven hundred dollars. Such is the report given by a citizen of Big Pine.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with he medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Georges Creek at 2:00 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence and Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.

School Apportionment.

BISHOP, December 4, 1889.

ED. INDEPENDENT: *Dear Sir:*—I have this day apportioned County Funds as follows:

Bishop Creek	$100
Big Pine	50
Darwin	40
Fish Springs	50
Irving	50
Independence	50
Lone Pine	50
Milton	50
Round Valley	50
Station	50
Union	50
Warm Springs	50

Respectfully,
J. H. SHANNON,
Sup't Schools.

A Chinaman Sundries.

The guileless and honest Chinee, with a smile that is child-like and bland, is always coming to the front. Big Pine can boast of the last discovered one. He had been there a long time and was so honest; every body knew he was. But now where are Lem Meyers' chickens and eggs? What has become of Ed. Crocker's fat pig? Denny Hessian has lost faith in the honesty of Chinamen. Justice Uhlemeyer would like to sit on that particular heathen Chinee. But he is gone, and so is all he could get credit for and all he could steal and Big Pine is minus about a thousand dollars and a Chinaman.

Three white men, brothers, are in the pest house at San Francisco, all of them the victims of leprosy. The steamship companies refuse to take any Chinese lepers out of the country at any price. The number of lepers in the State is increasing and it is a grave question what is to be done with them. The presence of the Chinese among us is constantly producing fresh evils.

The Los Angeles *Herald* says it is astonishing how many farmers in that county buy their vegetables, eggs, poultry, pork and meat. Their insane devotion to barley puts them at the mercy of the middle men and brings prices down to zero. It is astonishing but nevertheless a fact that all over California farmers are buying and paying high prices for what they could just as well produce for themselves.

Further examination proves that some of the untaxed mortgages alluded to in an article last week were not recorded till after the first Monday in March and consequently could not be assessed. So far but three mortgages are known to have been omitted from the assessment roll that should have appeared there. This is a very small part of the whole and proves that the Assessor used due diligence in making out his list.

The Trustees of the Inyo Academic Association have sued A. Spencer, of Bishop, for the amount of his subscription to the Academy fund. Judge Webster, of Nevada, is the Plaintiff's attorney and J. W. P. Laird appears for the Defendant. Several parties who signed the subscription paper now refuse to pay so the Trustees decided to make a test case of the Spencer subscription and if successful will bring suit against the balance of the subscribers who have not paid.

Water was turned into the Big Pine ditch at the end of last week. It is now about twelve years since the work was begun, faulty surveys causing great loss of labor and time. When Mr. Ed. Crocker took hold of the canal new life was infused into the enterprise. Now the settlers who have waited, worked and hoped so long see success at last. Mr. Crocker says he will have the canal finished at least as far south as Sam McMurry's place by April first. A tract of fine land about ten miles long and two to three miles will soon be brought under cultivation by this canal.

Palace Saloon.
WALTER OBER, Lessee.
—THE BAR—
Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.
☞The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.
A FINE BILLIARD TABLE
Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. Dec. 29-89

THE
Georgia Minstrels
WILL GIVE A
SECOND
Entertainm'nt
—ON—
DECEMBER 25th
—AT—
Mairs's Hall.
NEW PLAY,
NEW SONGS,
NEW GAGS,
NEW CLOGS,
NEW JIGS.
A GRAND BALL
Will be given after the performance.
The best of music secured.
See small bills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. K. EUGLEY,
BIG PINE, INYO CO. CAL.
Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, MINERS Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
Postmaster and Deputy Co Clerk.
A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On ...son & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN RE-BUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Keeler, Inyo county.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of a Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of November, 1889, an assessment (No. 8) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United states gold coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company, 205 Front street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of January 1890 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 30th day of January 1890 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
Office, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.

J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER
PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S
Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are guaranteed perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.

WHAT IS GOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND IS ALL UNCOVERED TO THE EYE AYE MORE
One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to
about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
--DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN & INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.

J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRICHT.
DRUGGIST.
Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1889, wherein I J Woodin, plaintiff, and Joseph Fernbach defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in the Justice Court of the 3rd Township, County of Inyo, State of California, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars United States gold coin, besides costs and interest, a transcript of which, said judgment was duly filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office of said County of Inyo, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1889, in favor of I. J. Woodin, and against Joseph Fernbach, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, and to the following described real estate, to wit:

The south half of lot 10, and lots 7, 9 and 11 in block 21, and lots number 2, 4 and 6 in block 23, situated in the Town of Independence, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M, of said day in front of the court-house door of the County of Inyo, sell at public auction, for United States gold coin, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Joseph Fernbach, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, and all accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Independence, Inyo county, California, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1889.

J. R. ELDRED, SHERIFF,
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff.

o-n29

Notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. R ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANEY, Under-Sheriff

NOTICE.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. R. ELDRED, Sheriff.
By W. P. YANEY,
Under-Sheriff.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
nov 30-tf Independence,

Fresno and Merced County
Lands To Rent and For Sale.
75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,
100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.
For particulars, apply to
E. B. PERRIN,
402 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
n-9-2m

THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL,
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL.

GOLD WARRANTED FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 512, Portland, Maine.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
oct-19

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russell, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n24 Register.

Inyo
Freighting Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2 00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING
☞All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen,
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal.

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"Did I promise that?" He put back his coffee cup untasted.

"Certainly, Philip, and I cannot let you off."

"But you must." His face drew dark at the thought that she should put at naught all his careful plans to secure her present safety. Bertha pushed back her chair and rising angrily to her feet, swept from the room without another word. Philip tried in vain to swallow the mouthfuls of food he so much needed, then he started on foot for the mill.

That Bertha should be angry with him seemed the last intolerable blow. Was he not bearing enough before? He had made her unhappy. Perhaps she was weeping hot tears of impatience now. She had thought he loved her enough to grant her every wish that might cross her heart. Philip was tempted to go back and explain everything. Then she would not doubt his love, but she would have to share his agony with him. It were better to bear his burdens alone—even to this last burden of her unmerited reproach. His sympathy for her grew stronger than his consciousness of his own unhappiness. Of course she would be hurt that he had denied her anything; if it had been a ribbon, it would have been the same. He was to blame for letting her leave him in vexation. He should have forgotten his own grievances and soothed her with gentle words till she smiled on him. It was not because she wanted the thing so much, but it was the first time he had ever crossed her wishes.

Philip was so absorbed in his thoughts that he did not observe that he was close upon an excited crowd of village people, until such words as these fell upon his ear:

"A noice friend of the poor man he be, with his four fancy hosses, his silver dishes to eat his victuals out of, and his house like a king's palace, while we lives and dies in dirt and poverty. Who made him better nor us? do he work harder? do he sleep less? No, but he have his venison and his game dinners, while us starves on tea and crackers; he sprawls on his fine cushions, and sleeps in his soft beds, while we rot in close atticks, and loafs in dirty saloons, the poor man's only home. What title have he got to have better than we, and give himself airs over us?"

Philip was astonished. The man who stood on the steps of one of the tenement houses, instructing an audience extending quite across the highway, was no other than the incendiary who had so nearly caused the ruin of the Breton Mills the night of the great fire. The fellow's hair was cropped as close to his bullet head as it was then.

The audience was mostly made up of old men, women and children, with here and there an able bodied man, who preferred talking about his rights to deserving anything. One or two had observed the young mill owner, but they took no pains to spread the intelligence, and in a moment more the agitator had caught his breath and went on:

"He feeds his hosses more'n would keep two poor families. The wines he drinks every day cost enough to keep another two.

Perhaps the man was right in his tirade. Perhaps Philip Breton had only begun to grasp the first outlines of the great question he had fancied mastered.

"But ye kiss his hand."

"No, we won't" shouted the crowd. There stood Thomas Bailes, Philip's discharged servant, in the middle of the street, shouting with the rest. He could afford to be idle since his last liberal present.

"Ye will thank him for his bein' so kind to ye."

"No, no!" screamed the women. What a fool Philip Breton had been to count on gratitude. Human nature is too progressive to be grateful. Perhaps he deserved no thanks. He had done more than others for his help. The more fool he was, all sides would agree, unless he went further. He ought to have been either a thorough radical, or a thorough conservative. All parties abuse the half way reformer. A vessel of pottery between two jars of iron, he is certain to be crushed.

A carriage was struggling down the street. How slow the crowd were to give way. They were so much interested in their orator that they did not notice they were obstructing the highway.

"What good is such men as him? our women is stronger than them sort."

The horse seemed spirited, or else not properly guided. Ah, the driver ought not to use a whip in such a situation as this Good heavens! the horse had become unmanageable. A man, it was Bailes himself, and a woman had been struck by the shafts and rolled under the feet of the horse, who was now rearing and plunging, while the crowd scattered in all directions with screams and curses.

Under the very wheels of the carriage lay a woman stunned and helpless from the blow she had received. Instant death threatened her, when a man's form rose suddenly out of the dust under the horse's iron shoes and caught the excited animal by his bit. The crowd gathered in more closely than ever, while a dozen hands dragged out the old woman from her terrible situation and wiped the dust from her white, ghastly face. The orator had ceased his eloquence, and all danger of accident seemed now averted, so Philip Breton, was passing on his way.

But Bertha, for the occupant of the carriage was no other than she, found her way blocked in all directions by an angry mob.

"Pull her out, scarlet face," screamed the women. "Tear her pretty rags off from her." The barefooted children threw earth at her; lean, dirty fingers plucked at her delicate skirts. How dared they touch her! she shrank from the pollution of contact with such creatures as these, with a terror that would be inconceivable to a man. She saw them gather around the restive horse, who seemed as impatient of their touch as she; they were beginning to undo his harness. In another moment she would be lost. But the horse was strong, could he not break through them? She did not care how many he should trample to death; she would rather, a thousand times rather, die herself, than endure their insulting touch. But a rough hand caught the whip from her grasp; the creature's unpared nails hurt her; another had was on her shoulders; and vile words, whose meaning she only felt, were on every tongue. Her heart grew sick; oh, she prayed God would not let her faint; oh, not now; oh, not now—yet her vision seemed failing, she could not see the horse's head, and the terrible insults the people hurled at her grew indistinct, like a roaring of many waters in her ears. But she saw a hideous faced hag reach her bare, brawny arm into the carriage and clutch at her feet; they were lifting her out. But a hand like iron flung the virago back.

"Stand off. It is my wife!" The mill owner's wife. The crowd fell back for a moment, as if it was news for them; but Philip knew by instinct, the lull would only last for a moment. He must make the most of it. He had only time to refasten a little of the harness, when a sharp stone struck him on the cheek and drew blood.

"How many husbands can a woman have?" screamed a woman on the sidewalk.

"Jail's the place for her," growled a man at his shoulder. Then the crowd closed in again.

"Let go the bit," demanded Philip, never quailing. But Bailes only grinned at him, as Philip had seen him before, and tightened his hold on the horse.

"You're too small to give orders; I aint in your pay now." But before the fellow had time to put up a guard, his young master had struck him a blow in the face that fairly staggered him, large man as he was.

"Oh, that's your game, is it? Make way, boys, all I want is room. I'll finish him up quick."

The man wanted to make use of his weight and strength in the directest way possible, so he rushed forward to close with his antagonist, throwing up his hands to protect himself. But he miscalculated and his cheek bone fairly cracked with the force of the second blow. Bailes drew back for another attack. The smile of contempt was gone from his bruised and bleeding face, but a very dangerous look was in his eyes. His young master had lost his first paleness, a bright red spot burned in each cheek and his black eyes flashed forth defiance. The discharged servant ducked his head and came at Philip like a maddened ox. The crowd held its breath; the slight form of the master would go down, and the victor would pound his young life out of him. Was the lad crazy to invite a battle with a man of almost twice his weight? The young man did not flinch a hair's breadth. He raised his arm again. What good of battering against the fellow's thick skull? He was upon him—no, Philip had leaped aside at the last moment, and, as Bailes went past, had dealt him a blow in the temple that sent his great form reeling to the ground.

Before the crowd had time to move Philip had leaped into the carriage and caught the reins from his fainting wife. He turned his horse into an open space and the half fastened harness let the carriage run against the animal's legs. It was better than a thousand whips, and he broke into a wild gallop. Bailes had only time to get his feet and shout after the young mill owner:

"This is only the first round!"

Philip heard his words and muttered to himself: "I ought to have killed him, since I had to beat him. There isn't gold enough in California to buy him over now."

"What did they mean, Philip?" Bertha was lying on the sofa in her own little blue room. Philip had put a pillow beneath her tired head, and was kneeling by her side watching for the color to come back to her frightened cheeks.

"Thank God she did not know, not yet."

He looked down at the veins in her pretty hands; how many there were to-day.

"It was only their senseless jargon. They are angry with me, you know. Do not think about it again."

She opened her great blue eyes on him. She was going to thank him no doubt for her rescue out of the terrible peril.

"You look so small and weak. I wouldn't have thought you had any strength." That was all she had for him.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INK.

Philip left his wife to fall asleep if she could, and made his way to his study where he and his father before him had fought out so many battles. His secret was out. The police might be at his door that very night to claim his bride back from him. He had beaten one man for her, but he could not defend her against the force they would bring against him. The air of his little village had grown close and suffocating. How long would it be before the storm would burst. He tried to calm himself and calculate how much time his crowding destiny would give him. He was rich and powerful and had many friends, and nothing that could happen to his wife could make him less formidable, though it might break his heart. There was not a soul in Bretonville that had something to hope of his favor, or to fear from his displeasure. He could shut up his mills and the village would become a desert; he could lower wages and send starvation knocking at every door. And there was not one creature in the village but knew his power. He had not used it to harm them yet, but would not a man forget mercy in defending his own home? And then what did they know, after all, even the mob that had insulted his wife? They might suspect, but suspicion was not enough to give them courage to assail all the bulwarks of wealth and respectability about such a home as Philip Breton's. Even the discharged servant, Thomas Bailes, did not hold the trump card in this terrible game of life and death. No one held it but Giddings, the lawyer, and he was provided for as yet.

Philip paused before the window. There could be no vital danger yet. It would take time. His enemies were on the right track, but there were blind windings in it that would hinder the scent. Hinder it, but at last what? His mills seemed to hold him in bondage. His life work was here where the danger was, to show the world what an employer ought to concede to his workmen. To set a bright example to soften the rigor of his class. Could he forsake his glorious work? To be sure his workmen were proving themselves ungrateful, and murmured louder against him today than ever against his father. They had taken their children away from the schools to spite him, though he would not suffer their little bodies to be tortured in the mills any more. They begrudged him his luxuries, as if it were their money that bought them. There were no more smiles and hearty word for him from the poor he had done the best he knew for, and all the manufacturers around were laughing at his failure, as they called it.

But a look of determination came over the young man's pale face. He believed he could plant his feet like the rock and wear out their impatience. The violence of his people should not make him tremble. He was their friend and they would come to believe it. He had not done all they wished, but he could not see any further yet, and he would take no step blindly because of reproaches. If he were not right he was nearer right than thousands of his class. By and by their turbulence would subside, when it could not stir him, and his measures would have time to bring forth their certain fruits of smiles and prosperity. New blocks of mills would stretch away in all directions, and the homes of his working people would dot with happy cottages all the hills and valleys near.

But Bertha. Did he love his mills or her the more? She should not be permitted even to guess her own terrible story, or her life would be clouded like his. But the air of the village would soon be trembling with the news, and the hand of pitiless justice would be laid upon her. Should he wait for it? God had granted him one week of peace, and now this month for warning. Was not the world large? Were there not high mountains and unpeopled deserts, where they could be safe? where he could hide his darling from insulting looks and words, where no prison cells gaped open for her?

A sudden great light broke over Philip's face as he walked his little study with rapid turns. He could save her. The plan unfolded itself in his mind. There was yet time if he were quick. He must give up his great plan for his workmen; he must sell his mill, but he could yet save his wife if she were willing. But she might refuse to go. Philip hurried to the room where he had left her and opened the door so suddenly that she started up in terror. Her nerves were so shaken that day, poor girl.

"Bertha, my love," he said, breathlessly, "how would you like a trip to Europe?"

"You are joking, Philip." Was it eagerness or aversion in her eyes? He felt afraid to look and see. What resource was left if she would not go? "How can you leave your business?"

There was an inflection in her voice that made him glance quickly at her face. The coldest women have their enthusiasms; he had touched hers. He hardly knew her, her face had such a new vitality in it.

"And would you really like it so much?" he said, with his deep tenderness, that had a touch of reproach in it, which she was too dull ever to catch. He came up to her and explained what charming routes they should take, and what lovely lands they should see. Not France and Italy and the banks of the Rhine alone, but even Egypt and the far east, not a spot of beauty in the whole far off world, but they would enjoy it.

A flush was on Bertha's cheeks, at last, and her eyes shone like a young girl's while a lover whispers the first romance into her ears. And Philip sat by her side only too happy to see her smile, and to touch her golden braids of hair.

It was after the table in Mrs. Ginness' factory boarding house had been set for next morning's breakfast, which was soon after tea this same day, that one of the boarders came into the dining room and cleared away the dishes in front of him to write a letter. It was not a very highly ornamented room, but everything was painfully clean, reminding one of the aching arms of some poor woman, everything but the table cloth. Clean linen is one of the most exclusive luxuries of the rich; the industrious poor may achieve shining floors, and glistening faces, but spotless linen is quite beyond them. But it made very little difference to this man to-night, for his eyes were swollen so that discriminating vision was out of the question. He spread his paper before him, and after uncorking his ink bottle, made two or three abortive attempts to dip his pen. Then Bailes, for it was he, looked around to see if anybody was laughing at him. But the room was empty, all but a French girl and her lover in one corner, who were quite too much taken up with each other to take notice of anybody else. Then he tried again, and this time inked not alone the pen and half the length of the holder, but the palm of his hand in addition, and as a natural but apparently not foreseen consequence, that portion of the tablecloth within his reach. If it had been much that Bailes had cared to say, he probably would have given it up in despair, but it was only two lines, and even a blind man could write two lines, if he had a whole sheet of paper for he way. The two lines Bailes wrote were these:

"Curran. You are wanted here at once! A friend."

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOO LATE.

It was the afternoon of the Wednesday that the steamer Salvator was to sail. But Philip Breton and the woman he had hoped to save were yet in their house in Bretonville, hundreds of miles from the pier. The clock in Bertha's drawing room had struck three. It was the very hour; the last bell must be ringing now, and friends were saying their farewell words, handkerchiefs were waving graceful adieux, with here and there a teardrop. Home seemed very sweet at this moment of separation, and dreams of joys in strange lands seemed too vague to comfort many a heart that had been light and merry till now.

Philip had not slept these two nights for anxiety. The very air had seemed so full of danger he had feared the storm would burst upon them before today. New, haggard lines had come into his face. He had watched all the countenances of the villagers for signs and warnings. Would his enemies give him time? Well, they had given him time, and yet he waited.

He had driven to every train for his old friend Philbrick, but he had failed him. He had strained his blood shot eyes so eagerly last night to make him out of the solitary arrival on the evening train. If the old man had known how much depended on him, he would surely have hastened. Philip dared not trust his mills in any hands but his. The old man would be gentle with his charge; he was patient, he had broader ideas than Philip Breton, he was less of an aristocrat. And his mills were very dear to Philip—only less dear than his wife. Perhaps the old man might come yet, before the next steamer sailed, but there were three long days for his terrible secret to work its way to the light—three long, dark nights for a blow to fall.

Philip found Bertha in the drawing room, waiting for him. The excitement that flushed her face seemed to have smoothed out the lines of care, her eyes were brighter than love for him had ever made them. She seemed grown young as the first day in the garden she had fallen asleep on his shoulder. How the poor girl longed to go. He stood a moment before her, and love and sorrow swept over his soul in alternate waves. She was his beautiful wife, who looked to him for her only protection. And out of pity for the mob that had insulted her he had let slip, perhaps, his last hope of saving her. What did the wretches deserve? Yet perhaps he had sacrificed his wife to them. Perhaps this delay would make those sweet, eager eyes weep forever; that queenly, gold crowned head bow in humiliation. How the world would wonder that he had not saved her from a felon's cell, with such wealth and power as his to command. He had risked her salvation to soften the fate of the thousand ungrateful creatures in his mill who cared nothing for him.

"Oh, Bertha, forgive me!" he cried as if his heart broke that moment. All his hope seemed dead then; the waters of desolation were sweeping in ceaseless swelling waves over his soul.

For a moment the woman looked at him in silence, trying to interpret for herself the meaning on his wan, passion marked face. It was for him the supreme moment of an agony such a soul as hers could not even conceive of. The man suffered more in that moment, than the foulest dungeon in the world, or the scoffs of a city rabble, or the contempt of every woman that ever spoke her name could hurt her. Then she drew herself back from him; she thought, poor creature, she understood the expression on his face.

"Then you have missed the steamer, and you knew, too, how much I wanted to go." He did not speak, but a pitiful look of confusion was struggling into his face.

"When can we go, then?" she asked coldly.

"The next steamer sails Saturday." Saturday! Poor girl! Poor Bertha! The furies are folding their black wings this instant to settle about her soul. She only thought it was her pleasure trip was deferred; it was his plan to save her from impending ruin failed. One of the ministers of evil was at the gate this moment; now at the door; in the hall. Then the servant announced a name, and Mrs. Ellingsworth stepped into the room.

She had been smiling her best, but every smile vanished at the sight of the shawls and traveling bags. She looked sharply at Bertha, who was dressed in her blue traveling suit; her hat was on the sofa beside her. She glanced about the room. The chintz covers were placed over the damask upholstery; the piano was closed and packed. Bertha looked listlessly at her.

"Oh, won't you sit down?" But this strange visitor stood as if rooted to her place.

"You are going away?" Philip turned a surprised glance at her, the tone she assumed was crisp and imperious. He saw the dangerous look come into the dark, brilliant eyes, which forgot their dissembling for the moment. The woman knew everything. In some way she had learned the secret. Would she dare denounce his wife before him? Was he so poor a man a woman like this dared to beard him? He did not speak. Her message of scorn and infamy would come in a moment, she would tear down the veil he had spread before his wife's crime; he saw her red lips fairly trembling with the bitter words. Then Philip looked at her no more, but his eyes rested pityingly on Bertha. How would see meet it? Would she flash into rare passion? Would she turn pale and faint in overpowering shame?

"Yes, we were going to Europe," answered Bertha, utterly unconscious of the hate that glowered at her out of the flashing eyes. "Philip did not want me to speak of it or I should have told you before; but I suppose it don't make any difference now, since we've lost the steamer. It left the pier an hour ago. So we are not going now till Saturday. Isn't that it, Philip dear? Why, you don't mind my telling Jane?" It was Bertha's own words then, that had decided her fate. There had been some hope before, Philip now remembered; but at last her deadliest enemy knew everything. The mine would be sprung before to-morrow's sun had set. He could see it in the sudden triumphant gleam in the woman's eyes before she thought to smile. But Bertha was the only one who could talk, just yet.

"Why, you don't mind my telling Jane?"

"Won't you lend me a few things, to get me over a few days, everything is packed up, and our baggage on the way, you know?" and Bertha went on to explain in detail her ludicrous necessities. "To-morrow will do."

"Certainly, I only wish you had let me help you get ready." But her light laugh could not deceive Philip again, but it was too late now to guard against her. "I will run right home and get the things you spoke of ready for to-morrow."

Yes, and there were some other things she had not spoken of, Jane Ellingsworth would have ready for to-morrow, too.

(To be Continued.)

A gentleman who died recently near Berlin desired to have his tombstone decorated by the following legend: "I believe in one Saviour—in him everybody must believe, of whatever religion he may be—and he is Death, for he releases us from all our troubles." This has been done, and now the paris authorities have requested the heirs to remove the gravestone.

The Turkish ambassador in Paris has protested to the French Government against the production of De Bornier's play of *Mahomet*, founded upon the life and adventures of the founder of Islam, which has been accepted by the Theatre Francais. He has only succeeded in obtaining the assurance that no disrespect shall be shown to Mahomet's memory.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS,

Engineers, Brakemen, Firemen, Gripmen, and all that ride continually, take notice. That pain in my back! Caution! What does this mean? Ask yourselves the question. We will answer it for you. Your kidneys are fast becoming diseased, and if you neglect them there is one result—Certain Death. We have had many cases, and hold testimonials of railroad men that have taken their trouble in time and by the use of the Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure, the most wonderful remedy that has ever been introduced in this world, have been cured and their kidneys strengthened to such an extent that they could pursue their vocations without fear. This valuable remedy is becoming daily the most popular of any kidney and liver cure that ever existed. Give it one trial and you will send us a testimonial to add to our fast-increasing list. Sold by all druggists. Take no other.

Don't try to drown your troubles in a cup; troubles are great swimmers.

CAPTURING A FORTUNE.

The $15,000 which A. Moyer Obtained for Three Dollars.

The drawing of ticket No. 8,174, on which $30,000 was captured in The Louisiana State Lottery benefitted two Denver men to the extent of $15,000 each. One was Mr. A. Moyer, who held one-twentieth of that ticket; and the other was a gentleman named Tracy, whose identity has not yet been made known. Mr. Moyer drew his money through the City National Bank, and Mr. Tracy obtained his through the First National.

Mr. Moyer resides, and also has his place of business, at 1,116 Laramer street He was found yesterday, by a reporter for *The Republican*, engaged in dandling his little girl on his knee. Although the money was drawn by him through the City National Bank on September 16, he had modestly refained from making publication of the event.

"Yes," said he, "I drew the money on my ticket promptly. It was the third ticket I had purchased and I paid a dollar each for them. The other lucky ticket was held, I think, by an employe of the Rio Grande shops. His name, I believe, is Thomas Tracey."

Mr. Thomas Tracey was hunted up by a reporter who learned that he resided at 825 South Water street. There was a Mr. Tracey who resided there, but he disclaimed having been the possessor of such good fortune as to have purchased a lucky ticket. Yet it is quite certain that a Mr. Tracey, who is not yet found, owned the piece of paste-board, and collected the money.—*Denver* (Col.) *Republican*, October 15.

POPULAR AND PROSPEROUS.

Business men are glad that the Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, begins its second quarter of a century, with the same reliable President, Dr. R. H. McDonald, at the helm; this being sufficient guarantee that the liberal yet prudent policy which has made the Bank so popular and prosperous in the past, will be the watchword in the future.

No beginners of things, however small, says Plutarch, are to be neglected because continuance makes them great.

Pure soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only put in to hide the presence of *putrid fat*. Dobbins' Electric Soap is *pure*, white, and unscented. Has been sold since 1865. Try it *now*.

Although they went to school together,
And grew up children side by side.
He never dreamed how much he loved her
Until her wealthy uncle died.

"'Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home,"

especially if blessed with a wife whose hours are not spent in misery caused by those dragging-down pains arising from weaknesses peculiar to her sex. Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieves and cures these troubles and brings sunshine to many darkened homes. Sold by druggists under a *positive guarantee* from manufacturers of satisfaction or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle wrapper.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

Truth is stronger than error, righteousness is stronger than evil, life is stronger than death.

CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby these distressing diseases are rapidly and permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on application by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Selfishness is that detestible vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without it himself.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Throat Diseases.

Receive (wealth or prosperity) without arrogance; and be ready to let it go.

Many imitate "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigars.

Understand that every man is worth just so much as the things are worth about which he busies himself.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Danger from Catarrh

Catarrh is an exceedingly disagreeable disease, its varied symptoms,—discharge at the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking sensation, ringing noises in the ears, etc.,—being not only troublesome to the sufferer, but offensive to others. *Catarrh is also dangerous*, because it may lead to bronchitis or consumption. Being a blood disease, the true method of cure is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has cured many severe cases of catarrh.

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat, and had tried several kinds of medicine but could find nothing to help me. My wife wanted me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told the druggist of whom I bought it that I had no faith in it, but would give it a trial, which I did. I must say I was very much benefitted by using it and would recommend it very highly to any one having asthma or catarrh." Elias P. Devries, firm of Devries & Peterson, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Two Views—Mr. Goodsoul—And you go to church three times a week? Ah, you will have your reward. Miss Guild—Well, I hope to have $1,500 a year for singing in the choir.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted..... Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

The muskrat unites with the goosebone and the corn husk in the opinion that the coming winter will be comparatively mild.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

I was first taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the bladder. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of gravel, I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, another inflammation of the bladder, and another stone in kidneys. For three months I was under the care of an eminent doctor at Albany, but constantly growing worse, went home to die. At this time I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and am now robust and strong. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to use the Remedy.—C. W. Brown, Petersburgh, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

A tailor requires many yards to cover a man, but a burglar will cover him with a small revolver.

HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.

Rare novelties, shapes and artistic imported oleographic and chromatic cards. A large and beautiful collection sent by mail to anyone who will do this:—Buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your address, plainly written, and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic cards. Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The surest way for a man to have greatness thrust on him is to get himself lost in Africa.

THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

There are some things a dwarf can't do, but he can catch just as big a cold as a giant.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c & $1.

Every man knows how mean he is himself, but is not absolutely sure about his neighbor; hence his fondness for gossip.

All Persons going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially, and add greatly to their physical comfort while on route, if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman Sleeping Car Excursions leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston.

W. A BISSELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Room 114 Phelan Block, San Francisco.

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Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
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S. S. S. TRADE MARK

FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant breaking out on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy. Miss Julia DeWitt, 2227 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty. E. V. Deer, Will's Point, Texas.

Send for book giving history of Blood Diseases and advice to sufferers; mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Greenbank, Potash, Insecticide, Lye; also solid and powdered Caustic Soda, Sulphur, Whale Oil, Rosin, Etc., Etc. For sale by **The Jackson Co.,** Manufacturing Agents. 104 Market St., and 3 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Should Meet the Eye of any person he would be forcibly reminded that the "Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the Best Smoking Tobacco on the Pacific Coast.

St. JACOBS OIL

For Sciatica.

"To-day cured!—Yesterday Crippled!"

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

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The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day. C. T. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES

The Favorite Prescriptions of the Brightest Medical Minds in the world, as used by them in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

ONE MEDICINE FOR ONE DISEASE.

No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.
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No. 6—Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites. A Golden Remedy.
No. 7—A Perfect Tonic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it.
No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power Impotence, an incomparable remedy.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease if CURABLE and to give permanent relief ALWAYS. Descriptive Circulars sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

DEATH TO CORNS!

Try Kelly's Guaranteed Corn Cure Harmless. Thousands of testimonials from the cured. 25c. bottle. No cure money refunded. Sent by mail or express to any address, city or State. F. S. KELLY, Chemist, 102 Eddy street, San Francisco.

THIS IS THE GREAT **"OHIO"** TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.

SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute.

CATALOGUE FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to anyone afflicted. Dr. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N.Y.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

ORDER BY MAIL.

One Dozen Assorted Handkerchiefs at 50c., 75c., $1.00, or $1.50, postage paid; for Men, Ladies, and Children.

Order anything and everything you want to use, to wear, to eat or to amuse yourself or others, and it will be furnished at lowest price. Order a sample copy of the *Home Circle*, containing price list of over 3,000 articles used in families and it will be sent you free of cost. Order a few samples of dry goods to compare prices and quality with orders. Order a once it will pay you. Address,

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SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA.

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The great Mexican Remedy for Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Damiana is recognized by all physicians as the best Nervous Stimulant gives health and strength to the Generative and Procreative Organs. For sale everywhere.

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Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, a specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, nervous derangements, constitutional weakness, etc., approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities of the world. Agents, J. G. Teele & Co., 635 Market St., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25; of 100, $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00; preparatory pills, $2.00.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounce by doctors hopeless. If you have remonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

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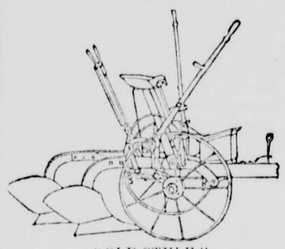

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS**

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND. Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

BIG G

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MULHOLLAND & MACK, - - Proprietors.

Independence, Cal.,

FRIDAY, - - - DECEMBER 27, 1889.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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LIBRARIES FOR SHOW.

The Purchase of Books by Ignorant Parvenus.

A New York Sun reporter interviewed a book-seller with regard to the purchase of books for the mere sake of their bindings by ignorant parvenus. "I have been sent for several times this year," said the salesman, "to measure the shelves of libraries in new houses, to find out the number of books required to fit them up. Books are an important item in house furnishing. The comfortable old-time sitting-room has made way for the formal library. As a library without books would hardly do, house owners are bound to have them whether they possess literary tastes or not. Besides, they add tone and color to a room. A customer recently said to me, frankly enough: 'I don't pretend to read anything except the papers; but there's a home feeling in having books around; they look well, too, and sort of encourage the children.' He told me to be 'sure and "chuck" in a few big ones to put on the tables.' Another harmless fellow, who wanted the reputation of a man of culture, always directed us to put in some books that had been used a little. He once told me that he was bound to have a library as big as his neighbor's, and whenever the latter ordered a new stand-up show case he was going to do the same. Some of these folks have queer ideas.

One of our customers insisted on having all his books bound after the same pattern and numbered. Some time afterward a friend told him that people were asking if he kept a circulating library; so he had morocco labels stuck on over the figures. But this only made the matter worse, for his guests were particular to ask him what the labels were for. At last, in sheer desperation, he sent the volumes to an auction-room, and we received his offer the next day for so many feet of books, each one differently bound. He wouldn't have even a two-volume edition of anything. A wealthy man once sent in great haste for a dealer, saying that he wanted his library closed out immediately and a new one bought. He was a speculator in produce, but some one had sold him a law library. He liked the uniform appearance of the volumes, and had made the purchase without reading the titles. His new books were to be illustrated, all of them. When I first went into the business I was surprised to see at a customer's house an extravagantly-bound copy of Shakespeare's works in the German language. I knew the man did not understand German, and the circumstance puzzled me. I found out afterward that a bookseller had loaded him up with a very unsalable article by telling him that every gentlemen ought to have a copy of Shakespeare's works in the original.

"No; house furnishers do not often buy the books for a library, but they frequently give directions as to binding. They look for light, elegant, and well-contrasted colors, or for heavy antique morocco or Russia bindings suited to the character of the room. As a rule, the owner of the house thinks himself competent to buy his own books, though he seeks aid from us in making his choice. I once picked out a handsome assortment for a customer about to refurnish his house. He had no acquaintance with books; but he looked over the titles and made some rather interesting expurgations. He told me to put all of the standard 'thorities in anyway, and he would attend to the rest. He threw out 'In the Meshes'—which he supposed to be a book on fishing—because he was no angler. 'Boswell's Life of Johnson' was rejected because he didn't want political campaign works; and wouldn't have the biographies of the presidents, they all lied so. These men do not bother us much, for they are easily satisfied; but what do you think of a gentleman who refuses to pay his bill because you have 'left out the dictionary—the most important work of all—from a complete edition of Daniel Webster's works.'"

The Church Bell War.

[New York Letter.]

As the senate committee on education and labor seems to have a sort of roving commission, I don't see why it should not take up the church bell question in which some New Yorkers are just now deeply interested—Jackson Schultz, the leather man, more than any one else. You have heard of Jackson Schultz. Every one has heard of him. There are some, in fact, who frankly say they heard quite enough of Jackson Schultz, and some still more frank, who say they have heard too much of him. Mr. Schultz is a great reformer. He wants to reform everything. He is convinced that the world will never go right till it is remodeled on a plan drawn by Jackson Schultz. Mr. Schultz lives near St. George's church, which has a bell that is rang early every morning. The ringing of the bell annoys him. He could easily move away from the neighborhood of the bell, but he does not propose to do that. What he does propose to do is to suppress the bell. And not only that bell, but all other church bells. This fight will go on, he says, till every church bell in New York is stopped. Church bells must go. They are a nuisance, and quite unnecessary, and their doom is sealed. Mr. Schultz has been joined in his crusade by another man, who makes complaint against another bell connected with an institution belonging to the Little Sisters for the Poor. That bell must be suppressed, too, the other man says. It rings him up when he don't want to get up, and makes him uncomfortable in various ways. Jackson Schultz, and the other man, are determined to carry on the fight at all hazards, and "arouse a public sentiment that will sweep every church bell out of existence."

"By Foolery Thrive."

[Inter Ocean.]

Peck, of Peck's Sun, and author of "The Bad Boy," to an interviewer of The Boston Traveler said that his mother often asked him why he made such a fool of himself. His reply was, of course, "because it is the most profitable thing a wise man can do."

BIBLE STATISTICS.

Interesting Facts Gleamed from the Old and New Testaments.

After the bishops' translation of 1568-1589, nothing further in that line was accomplished until 1609-1610, when the Roman Catholics brought out the Douay Bible, so called because it was printed at a city of that name. A year later, in 1611, the English press issued the King James revision.

The translation of 1611 has remained the standard up even to this day, notwithstanding the recent revision, the merit of which rests almost wholly on the fact that "hell" was changed to "hades."

The Bible of today (Old Testament) contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words and 2,738,100 letters.

The New Testament has 27 books, 270 chapters, 7,967 verses, 132,253 words and 933,380 letters.

In speaking of the Bible it is generally understood that we mean the two books, the Old and the New Testament, which, taken collectively, have 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,692 words and 3,566,480 letters.

The word Lord, or its equivalent, Jehovah, occurs 7,698 times in the Old Testament; or, to be more exact, the word Lord occurs 1,853 times, and the word Jehovah 5,845 times.

The Apocrypha (rejected by the Council of Nice as uninspired, but sometimes bound with the inspired portions) contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses and 153,185 words.

The shortest chapter in the Bible, and which is also the middle chapter, is Psalm 117. The middle verse is Psalm xviii. 8.

The shortest verse in the Old Testament I Chronicles i, 25; shortest in New Testament is John xi, 35.

The ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther is the longest verse in the entire work.

The word "and" occurs 35,543 times in the Old Testament and the word "reverend" but once.

Most commentators, in fact all that the writer has ever consulted, say that the word "girl" is to be found but once between the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Malichi—in the third verse of the third chapter of Joel. This, however, is a mistake, which can be proven by turning to the fifth verse of the eighth chapter of Zachariah.

Four verses of the 107th Psalm—the 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st—are exactly alike, and the 36th chapter of Isaiah and the 19th chapter of II Kings are alike.

The above curious facts in regard to the number of chapters, verses, words and letters in the Holy Book were ascertained by the Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, who was for thirty-three years a prisoner in the Palace of Skulls, Madrid, with no companion except his Bible, which he faithfully perused and dissected for the benefit of more fortunate humanity.

After a great deal of laborious research I am enabled to give the following explanations of obscure Bible terms:

The cubit, according to Sir Isaac Newton, was 20,625 English inches.

A finger's breadth was 1 inch.

A span was 8 inches.

A shekel of silver was about 49 cents of our United States money.

A shekel of gold was $8.09.

The talent of gold was $13,809.

The talent of silver was $516.32.

The mite was about a 1½ cents.

The gerham 1 cent.

The farthing was 3 cents.

The weights and measures of the same good old days were:

The nepha contained 7 gallons and 5 pints.

The homer 75 gallons and 5 pints.

The omer 6 pints.

The bath was the same as the nepha. The hin was 1 gallon and 2 pints. The firkin 7 pints and the cup 3 pints.

There are nine books and one psalm mentioned in the Bible which are now lost to the world.

The book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua x, 13, and II Samuel i, 18.

The book of Iddo, the Seer, to which reference is made twice in II Chronicles—in ix, 29 and xii, 15.

The prophesies of Ahijah. See II Chronicles x, 29.

The book of Nathan, the Prophet. See as above.

Book of Shemaiah, mentioned in II Chronicles xii, 15.

Book of Jehu. See II Chronicles xx, 34.

Solomon's five books on natural history. See II Kings iv, 31-35.

The prophecy of Enoch. See Jude, 14.

The book of the wars of the Lord. See Numbers xxi, 14. The psalm mentioned in several places but not found in the Bible is the 151st.

There are many other curious facts in regard to the Bible that would interest the reader, but space forbids further reference to them here. Enough has been said to convince anyone of an inquiring turn of mind that the old Bible is not the dryest book in the world after all.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

The Sparrow's Family.

The fecundity of the English sparrow is enormous. As computed by the department of agriculture the progeny of a single pair in ten years would number 275,716,983,698!

Sparrows accommodate themselves with great ease to the home of their adoption, and seem well pleased with all parts of our country, possibly because living is easier here. Mr. John Colam, secretary of the Royal S. P. C. A., told the writer that the sparrow in England is not polygamous.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Gorgeous Liar.

"Steward," he said, feebly, in the small hours of the stormy night, trying to turn over in his berth; "steward, what's that?"

"The sailor on deck, sir."

"Yes, but what did he say just now?"

"'All well,' sir."

"My, what a liar!"

And then he turned over and moaned a mel de mer moan.—Ocean.

The Festive Crocodile.

[London Telegraph.]

With its short legs out of sight in the ooze, its murderous snout sunk to the upper jaw, a tangle of river drift caught upon its shoulders, and the tail perhaps lying in a pool of water, the bulky reptile looks so harmless that birds sit twittering upon its armor, and hunt among the crevices of the fungoid-grown and slimy scales for insects. Its very size disarms suspicion; the outlines become indistinct, the complete monster indistinguishable. And a crocodile's patience for mischief is prodigious. Hour after hour, and all day long, the abominable fraud lies in its place without a sign of life. Natives going to their work in the morning look down from the bank and see the birds flitting about the dark object at the water line in pursuit of the swarming mud flies that are attracted to the brute by their keen sense of smell; but, familiar as they are with the wiles of muggur and gharal (as they call the blunt and the sharp-nosed crocodiles respectively), they are deceived to the last, and go on their way to the field or shop thinking it was only driftwood that they had seen. If it had been a dead body, bullock or tattoo, washed up by the river, the vultures would have been close by, patiently waiting for the carrion to ripen in the festering heat, and the crows would have been there too, hopping on and off it impatiently, trying the tough hide here and there with their beaks, and cawing and croaking in discontent with their battled appetites.

But by and by, if the crocodile will only hold out, or unless some one passing halloos to it at a venture—"just to see if it is a muggur or not"—there will come along the water's edge a hungry pariah dog, trotting in an aimless, shuffling way, and sniffing as it passes at everything in the line of drift, with its head turned toward the river, and away from the crocodile. And so, trotting along, thinking only of chance offal, it comes up to the waiting brute. A sandpiper, startled by the dog's plashing feet, tumbles up with a sharp cry from under the shade of the reptile's side, and the pariah stops dead, startled as the bird, watches it flit along the shore and resettle a few yards further on and then resume its jog-trot, or rather, it has just made up its mind to go on, when suddenly the ooze all around it seems to heave up, and in a shower of mud there is an instant's vision of a huge pair of jaws, glistening with white teeth, and then a crimsoned ripple on the river, and the tragedy is complete. The native thinks he heard a dog yelp, and turns his head. There is only a scared sandpiper wheeling in the air.

The Man With a Beard.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The man with the long beard at the dime museum passed the seven feet of brown hair on his chin through his hands yesterday forenoon when asked how he accounted for it, and said that scientists called it a "freak of nature." He is a tall (nigh to six feet) man, with thick gray hair, trimmed up close, and rather thin, gaunt face and frame. His mouth is as good as hidden by a thick mustache that mingles with the beard growing high up on his cheeks. And that beard runs on and on, tapering from the bushy growth at the roots to a thin point over seven feet away, and changing from a dark brown in color to a light straw as it gets away from the foundation. The reporter of The Sentinal ran the curious growth between his fingers and found it fine and silky. Then he inquired how long that thing had been going on.

"When I was 12 years old," answered the wearer, "I had a very good and strong beard that grew very fast, and when I was 16 I had an astonisher for a boy. I was brought up on a farm in Camden, N. Y., where I still have a nice place, and was always a good deal talked about around home on account of my whiskers. My name? Oh, yes! It is Edwin Smith, and I was born in 1732."

"Did you use to shave often?"

"Between 12 and 20 years of age I shaved some, but after that I let it grow, although keeping it trimmed up well. It grows about five inches a year, and I have had it measure seven feet nine inches. Just now it is worn off from handling."

"Been in the show business long?"

"I started at it three years ago as a professional. I lost my wife and got uneasy staying on the old place, so went out with Barnum for a change. I used to, six or seven years ago, go out to the country fairs and make $50 a day by showing myself in a little tent I owned. Then I went to California, and there I surprised the whole coast."

"How do you account for it?"

"I don't. The scientists have studied it, but couldn't make anything out of it, so called it a freak. I have a twin brother whose beard never gets beyond six inches long. That seems strange to me."

A Missing Link.

[Exchange.]

A primary school teacher in one of our New England cities, met with a strange experience. Having taken pride in imparting to her pupils much information not found in their spellers and readers, she thought she would show this to the visitors on examination day, and framed a set of questions, such as "Who made you?" "What are you made of?" etc., and so drilled the scholars in the answers that each child knew the question coming to him and its answer.

The room was full of visitors who had heard of the teacher's new method. She called up the class and gave the first question, "Johnnie, who made you?"

No answer. Johnnie was dumb as a fish.

"Who made you?" the teacher repeated, in a tone intended to reassure the frightened child. But he only stared.

"Why, don't you know who made you, Johnnie?" asked the puzzled teacher, for the third time.

"Please, ma'am," exclaimed Johnnie, "I am the little boy what is made of flesh and blood; and—and—the little boy God made has got the mumps."

Lilian Whiting: City life is so full that one is clogged by over-possession. It is the mill stopped by the flood, the engine paralyzed by fuel.

EXPERIENCE AS AN EDUCATOR.

Though a Man May Live Long in the Land He Is Never Done Learning.

The school of experience is often a costly one, but it is generally a thorough one. Lessons learned from experience are generally more lastingly and effectually impressed upon the mind than those which are merely theoretical, and a young man's education is never complete, or at least never actually on the road to completion, until he has studied in the varied and ever expanding school of practical experience. Theoretical education, however thorough, however well taught, can never fit a man to begin a practical business life with any assurance of success, anywhere but at the foundation. Theory is undoubtedly the foundation of all practical knowledge, but, without the actual practice and experience, is of little value.

This is a fact which too many young men at the present time ignore, and which sooner or later proves their ruin. They are wont to think that, because they have passed a successful course at school or college, and have mastered the theoretical problems, they are fitted to enter upon the practical application of theory without further study, and make a success of their undertaking.

A man's education is never complete, and those who have the sense to see and acknowledge this are the ones who will be most sure of becoming successful. The longer a man lives, the more thoroughly he becomes impressed with the fact of his limited knowledge, and he is never more easily and thoroughly impressed with this than when he begins a practical business life. He starts in with the idea that he knows it all. Theory has taught him cause and effect, and he has only to follow out his calculations to attain the desired end.

The fallacy of this kind of reasoning is too evident to need further comment, and examples of its results are not wanting to warn any one against pursuing such a course. And still how futile seem the efforts of those who are able to advise to impress these facts upon the minds of those younger in years, and who have never learned from the school of experience.

The theoretical school is the one in which the young mind should first be taught, because it is then that it is more susceptible to such teachings, and less able to profit by experience requiring stronger physical developments; but this mental training should be supplemented by one combining both the theoretical and the practical, and it is in this that experience proves itself a most thorough and able educator, and no young man's education at the present time should be considered complete until he has been thus taught. Then, no matter what conditions surround him, whether he be the son of wealth or heir to a humbler inheritance, he is, at least, fitted to take his position in life with a knowledge of what life is, and be able to provide for himself and those who may be dependent upon him for life's necessities. — Boston Budget.

Write Slowly.

The one absorbing object of this breathless age seems to be rapidity. In putting down ideas on paper, no other quality seems to be taken into account. The typewriting machine that can be made to write 144 words a minute crows over the machine that can compass only 126 words a minute.

There are indeed some kinds of work, I concede, in which utmost rapidity is the paramount requisite; such work as copying, taking notes, reporting, belongs to this class. And I plead a native bias toward rapid work in penmanship as strong as anybody's; in fact, if my own experience had not demonstrated thoroughly that in some kinds of work, and especially in original composition, the more haste the less speed, I should be driving my pen as fast as it could possibly go, for that is indeed my impulse. As a matter of fact, however, I purposely put on the brakes; I am writing this with an old fashioned quill pen; partly, perhaps, because I have come to like the squeak of it, and find it the easiest to the fingers of any pen in the world, but principally because it compels somewhat slower and more deliberate work.

Why, then, seek for slowness? Because their is an interval between the first inception of the sentence in the mind and its final form on paper, which to him who has learned to utilize it, is the most valuable moment of composition. I would not take a great deal for that interval; the time that I lose therein is time gained. For in that brief time all the mechanical and grammatical questions are debated and settled. In every sentence I have here made, such as it is, while my quill has been squeaking through one word after another, my thoughts have been constantly running ahead, and taking care of the verbs and the pronouns, and the commas and the semicolons; so that when the old pen caught up its exact work was ready for it.—Professor Genung in Writer.

Wood Bending.

There are comparatively few persons outside the carriage and boat building interest that know to what an extent the wood bending business is carried, and the management that is necessary to carry on a well arranged wood bending establishment. Few know that the fine carriages they ride in are very largely made of bent wood. The felloes of their wheels are bent and made in two parts. The framework of coaches and heavy carriages is nearly all made of bent stock. They are not only better, but more cheaply made. The frames of most of our pleasure boats are bent, and so are many of the frames of some of our finest sailing yachts. Furniture of many kinds has bent frames. The objects of bending are, saving of time and stock, stability and strength of work and beauty of form. It is a business that needs to be well understood, however, to make a success of it. Simple as the work seems to be, yet it is full of little details which must be strictly attended to, else the result is a miserable failure.—New York Telegram.

PRECIOUS PEARLS.

One of the Most Beautiful Ornaments Used in Fashionable Jewelry.

The pearl, which has no real relationship with precious stones, is numbered among them in the world of ornament for the sake of its beauty. Formed almost exclusively of lime and an organic matter secreted by its parent mollusca, it has yet, when its dimensions are favorable, and its smooth and beautiful form reflects with an inimitable softness the colors of the light, the preciousness of a corindon, which can boast of birth far back in the Azoic age, and a durability that, compared with the fragile and sensitive "gem of the sea," is well-nigh eternal.

The pearl, which the ancients considered a drop of dew imprisoned in the shell, which early some morning opened to receive its prize, and then held it like a little idol enshrined evermore, is now well known to be a slow and perhaps painful product of the marine animal, which in several families belongs to the order Mollusca, the most important being the "*Avicula Margaritifera*"; a species which not only produces the globular or pear-shaped pearl, but the "mother of pearl," that has a somewhat similar luster, although different construction; the constituent layers of the pearl being concentric, while those of "mother of pearl" are parallel, which prevent the optical effects from being the same. Experiments have been made to determine the time spent in the formation of a pearl, and the result suggests that two or three years are spent to spread a sufficient number of these pearly layers to reach a size of any value.

There is no fixed money value of pearls according to their size, as quality has so important a part in their valuation. A pearl of finest quality is sparkling white, with a delicate reflection of azure; the least tint of yellow spoils it completely, and in securing a necklace of pearls the matching of size and tint gives what is called an "associate value." The bridal gift of the Princess Royal of England, consisting of thirty-two well-matched though not perfectly associated pearls is valued at $93,000. In 1789 the Crown of France held pearls valued at $186,000, but some of these have caught the deadly ailment of discolorment, which no art has yet found means to prevent or to cure.

The possibility of change in the beauty and value of the pearl is one of the sad perils attending its possession. A moral is pointed against the too jealous hoarding of treasure in the history of a merchant who became the owner of a wonderful pearl of the size of a pigeon's egg, and of an opalescent lustre so marvelous that people traveled long distances to be allowed to gaze upon the wonder. The merchant, to express the sanctity of this object, made it the centre of something like a temple, whose inner sanctum, paved with malachite, and hung with silken tapestries, contained a pedestal of Egyptian marble on which was placed an intricate casket unlocked by a magical key under the spell of incantations. So guarding his pearl, dearer to him than his life, and representing a fortune, the merchant reached the moment when he wished to display his treasure to the eyes of royalty. A retinue of nobles and a concourse of bankers awaited the spectacle. The mysterious alphabet which regulated the openings of the manifold casket was carefully followed; the unique key was applied to the last guard of the priceless treasure, when lo! almost death-struck with sudden dismay, the merchant found only a mockery of the contents. The imprisoned pearl had lost at once its beauty and its value; it was, indeed, no longer a pearl—the pearl of pearls—but a poor little mass of unattractive limestone, fast darkening to decay.

The most beautiful pearls are found in the Persian Gulf and the Straits of Manaar, which separates Ceylon from India, or more recently in the Gulf of Mexico and upon the coasts of California and the vicinity of Panama. Pain, which is associated with the production of so many precious things that "to take pains" has become the watchword of achievement, is associated with the pearl not only in its birth, but in its presentation to the daylight. The pearl-divers are a short-lived and suffering people.

The love of the ancients for pearls, the extravagance of the Romans in spending fortunes upon them, is well known, and moderns have exhibited equal enthusiasm. Twenty-five years were spent in search for "virgin pearls" to form the necklace (the most perfect pearl necklace now in the world) of the dowager Empress of Russia.

Just at present the "rage" in jewelry is for pearls, and they are set with diamonds, or arranged together in many charming forms. Rosettes and pansies of pearls are linked together with graded strings, or strung like rosaries; earrings are made in circlets and other Greek forms; a hemisphere of large pearls is one of the caprices as a clasp to the bodice; and two of the reigning beauties of the day wear tongs of diamonds clasping as the "live coal" a radiant pearl.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SORT OF UNPLEASANT.

A Revenue Officer's Adventure Among the Georgia Moonshiners.

The moonshiners in Union County gave Deputy Marshal Trammell a warm reception the other night.

The deputy marshal, whose home is in Fannin County, was called to Union County on official business. He knew there were some pretty tough customers in that county, but he anticipated no serious trouble. Mr. Trammell went through the county horseback. His destination was Blairsville. Night came upon him and he stopped at Jesse Souders, who lives seven miles from Blairsville and who is known to be a good citizen. He rode up to the gate and asked if he could stay all night.

"Certainly, sir," was the reply, "if you are willing to put up with our accommodations."

"I suppose I can get accommodations for my horse, too?" asked the deputy marshal.

"Yes. Just ride around through that gate, and I will come out and help you get the corn and fodder for your horse."

"All right."

And Mr. Trammell rode around as directed, and Mr. Souders came out and assisted him in putting his horse in the log stable and then went up into the loft and threw down a couple of bundles of fodder and a dozen ears of corn. They were given to the horse, and the two men went into the house.

—Mr. Trammell found Mr. Souders and his family clever people, and a short time after his entrance to the house he was asked into supper—a good substantial supper—yellow-legged chicken, butter, biscuits, coffee, etc. After the evening meal the gentlemen lit their pipes and went out on the little porch to take a smoke while the females busied themselves cleaning up in the dining-room. When this was finished the ladies came out and general conversation was indulged in till about ten o'clock, when all retired.

The night was cool and pleasant, and soon the deputy marshal, tucked snugly away in a feather bed, was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus and dreaming of successful raids and large accounts. The cocks were crowing for day when the deputy marshal awoke. He felt refreshed, and hearing the people astir about the house, arose and dressed, thinking all the while how fortunate he was in having found such a comfortable place to spend the night. He went out of his room and was met by Mr. Souders, who told him breakfast was waiting, and not waiting a second invitation he walked into the dining-room and sat down at the table upon which was spread a breakfast good enough for any man. After breakfast, for it was not yet good day, the two men went out to feed the stock. When Mr. Trammell entered the stable where had left his nag, he found a hideous-looking animal standing before him. It was his horse, but his mane and tail had been shaved off, and blood was dripping from two deep cuts in his side. The saddle and and bridle were cut to pieces and a note pinned to a piece of the saddle telling Trammell he had better hit the grit and not make his visit a prolonged one around Choate.

Mr. Trammell felt shocked, and scarcely knew what to do. Mr. Souders appeared to regret the outrageous proceedings as deeply as did Mr. Trammell. The saddle and bridle were patched up and placed upon the horse, but Mr. Trammell found that his horse would not do to ride and continued to lead him. He had not gone far before two shots were fired upon him from the bushes, but both missed their mark, and Mr. Trammell hurried on. He does not want any more of such experience, and says he is satisfied the good people of the county disapprove of any such proceedings. Several of them told him so, and said they would aid in bringing the guilty parties to justice.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Characteristics of the Talented Author o the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was a prominent citizen of the District of Columbia when I can first remember it. He belonged to an old Maryland family, and was quite a noted lawyer, serving for years as United States District Attorney. During this period he closed the haunts of vice at the metropolis, and there was less crime than before or afterward. Mr. Key's mind was inventive, imaginative and yet logical. He reasoned with great ingenuity, and, though his reasoning was not abstruse nor very profound, it never wanted vigor, plausibility or effectiveness. He addressed himself to the good sense and discrimination of the judge and jury, and, though in a high degree poetical, he seldom or never indulged in the mere ornaments of imagination or the "dazzling fence of argument." In early life he had devoted himself to the muses, and threw out from time to time poetical effusions which indicated no common talent. Like all ardent and imaginative minds he loved to bathe in the Pierian fountains, and to repose by the waterfalls of Helicon. The law, however, is inimical to poetry, or the indulgence of poetical feeling, and, like Blackstone and Story, he abandoned the muses and devoted himself to the arid study and laborious practice of the law, which he regarded with reverence as a science, and believed, with Hooker, that, "her seat was the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world." His political predilections, however, did not a together forsake him, and his beautiful lyric, the "Star Spangled Banner," written in the meridian of life, showed that he could not wholly abandon his first love. And yet it will appear strange that, with all his poetical fervor, his speeches at the bar and elsewhere displayed nothing of a poetical temperament, and were distinguished only by great simplicity of style, with scarcely any attempt at ornament. He believed that good sense and argument, not embellishment, at the bar, were the *principium et fors* of his good speaking as well as writing. Mr. Key died in January, 1843, and was buried, with other members of his family, in a picturesque cemetery at Frederick City, Maryland, from which can be seen the Sugarloaf and Catoctin mountains. In 1857 his brother-in-law, Chief-Justice Taney, published Key's poems in New York. Taney says, in his introduction, speaking of the "Star-Spangled Banner": "The song is becoming a National one, and will, I think, from its great merit, continue to be so, especially in Maryland." Like all men, Mr. Key had his faults, but they were overshadowed by the splendor of his virtues. He was ardent in his attachments, but bitter in his enmities, benevolent, but prejudiced, useful as a citizen, and alike eminent for his philanthropy, his political ability and his legal talents.—*Ben Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

A Question of Taste.

Jones—I hear that your cousin Emily, who is such a beautiful young girl, is engaged to be married to an ugly old man who is not rich.

Smith—Well, in one respect he has a decided advantage over Emily.

"In what respect is that?"

"He has a great deal better taste than she has."—Texas Siftings.

CARL DUNDER.

He Is Catching on to American Ways at Last.

"Hello! Mr. Dunder!" saluted Sergt. Bendall as that individual entered the Central station with a broad, satisfied smile on his countenance.

"Hello! sergeant. Vhas eafrythings all right mit you?"

"I guess so. You look happy."

"Sergeant, I vhas shust like sweet oil. No more troubles for me. I vhas catching on to do shust like Americans."

"I am glad of that. You used to be terribly green."

"So I vhas. Three months ago I doan know some beans in a bag. Ha! ha! Der cows come along and take me for some grass. If it rains I shtandt right out doors and get wet. Ha! ha! It makes me laugh when I see how green I vhas!"

"Anything happened lately?" queried the sergeant in a careless way.

"Vhell, not mooch. Some fellers try to beat me, but dey doan' make oudt. I vhas too sharp for 'em. One feller comes along mit six pairs of sheep shears in a bundle. He doan' want to sell dose shears, but he likes to borrow three dollars for one day und leaf 'em for security. If he doan' come pack in one day dose shears vhas mine."

"I see."

"He doan' come pack. Maype he break his leg or something, but dot vhas nothing to me. I keep dose shears. If somepody beats me, sergeant, he shall haf to get cop wery early in der morning."

"I presume so. Have you the shears there?"

"I haf. I belief you like to see 'em."

"They are worth two shillings a pair," said the sergeant, after an inspection. "You are out of pocket fourteen shillings, and what do you expect to do with sheep shears?"

"Heafens! I doan' think of dot!" gasped Mr. Dunder as he grew white in the face.

"Anything else?"

"Vhell, I get my life insured. I doan' belief I vhas sheated by dot. A feller comes along und says vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. Vhell, der president of der United States says he likes me to call on you und insure your life. Dis vhas a new company und a new idea. I let you in by der ground floor. I like your name to influence odder people.

"'How vhas dot new idea?'

"You pay only two dollars eafery twenty years, and if you die your wife gets $75,000. It vhas der biggest thing out. Shildrens cry for it. Wanderbilt, Shay Gould, Russell Sage und all der big fellows vhas into it. How oldt you vhas—who vhas your grandmother—how many teeth have you lost oudt—vas you eafer bit by some dogs—did you eafer own a white horse—how often you fall down stairs—do you ride on some bicycles, und dis vhas der truth, der whole truth, und nothing but der truth."

"And he wanted the $2 in advance?" queried the sergeant.

"Of course. Dot vhas to pay for shwearing me."

"Well, you are beaten again, Mr. Dunder. Insurance men don't do business that way. Good day!"

"How you mean?"

"You had better go home. Have you got a tub in your house?"

"Of course."

"Any bran at the barn?"

"Yes."

"Well, make the tub about half full of mash, and then put your head to soak for about forty-eight hours. When through buy some No. 4 sandpaper and polish it down to the bone."

"Sergeant, vhas I some greenhorns?"

"You are."

"Vhill I eafer learn somethings?"

"Never."

"Then, good-by! I shan't try no more. It vhas a queer country, und nothing vhas der same two times alike. Vhen my body vhas brought in here doon' make fun of it. Shust use it shently und say dot I did so well ash I could."—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Mental Arithmetic.

In a bakery—

"Please, mum, how much are those buns?"

"Well, my little man, I'll give you six for five cents."

"Six for five? That's five for four; four for three; three for two; two for one, and one for—nothing. Please, mum, one's all I want."—Judge.

Managed to Roll Along.

First Hoop Snake—Times are pretty hard, aren't they?

Second ditto—Yes, but I manage to make both ends meet.

And putting his tail in his mouth he went away.—Lawrence Daily American.

Done His Share.

Cantwaite (as the steamer nears Fire Island)—Hurrah! there's land. Why don't you throw up your hat?

Pangborn (faintly)—I guess I'd better keep it. I've thrown up everything else—except my boots.—Munsey's Weekly.

Finding Is Keeping.

"Jove, this knife's a dandy." (Pause.) "Wonder who it belongs to?" (Another pause.)

"Four blades. Guess I know who it belongs to." (A third pause.)

"Belongs to me."—Munsey's Weekly.

A Fair Estimate.

"Have you ever tried, Lawrence, to estimate the height of my father's regard for you?"

"No; but it occurred to me last night that it was about a foot."—Glens Falls Republican.

His Favorite Cake.

Miss Dives (to her cousin, at the table)—Which sort of cake do you prefer?

Old Dives (on whom the cousin persists in living)—He probably prefers sponge cake, my dear.—Lawrence Daily American.

The Dude Successful.

"I would I were a lady fair,"
Sighed a dudelet, soft and thin,
"With laughing eyes and flowing hair,
And a dimple on my chin.
This, I know, can never be,
But I'll try all means I can
That none shall know by sight of me
I was meant to be a man."

—Munsey's Weekly.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

Mulholland & Mack
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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FRIDAY DECEMBER 27 1889

The capitalists of New York appear to be aiming at a big job. This is nothing less than the total subversion of the United States Government. The Wall street organ, the "Financier," recently contained the following amazing article:

"In our opinion, the State, as distinguished from the United States Government itself, will at an early be so merged into the whole, that its present costly and more or less useless paraphernalia will be entirely discontinued.

"As this is a tremendous issue, and involving great interests, we slowly and quietly set the ball rolling, and invite controversy from all stand points; our own being from a financial point of view; that is, strictly business and devoid of sentiment."

There is no beating about the bush here. This is a plain, open proposition to do away with the whole Federal system of State Governments and invest all governmental power in one grand center. The offices for clerks might be in Washington but the real power to command the obedience of the whole people would be in Wall street. It is so easy for any small clique of people to imagine that they are the only ones of any consequence in the world. Sects of religious people hold this idea, and men who have plenty of money and little or no religion fall into the same mistake quite readily. But a great people are not so easily controlled and compelled to accept masters. An attempt to change the English constitution brought Charles Stuart to the block. He had already sent his willing tool, Strafford, to perdition by the same bloody route. Charles II was wise enough to see that the English people would not submit to despotic government and refused "to again go upon his travels." His stupid and stubborn brother James wanted to be a despot like his father and the attempt brought the Stuart dynasty to an end. The French kings and ignoble nobles regarded common people with Supreme contempt. These idlers reveled in the wildest revelry while the masses toiled and suffered in hunger and rags. The kings and the nobles ransacked earth and sea for dainty food and said that grass was good enough for the "Jaques," as they contemptuously called the working people. "But the outraged "Jaques" chopped off the head of a king and the heads of thousands of the haughty nobles in vengeance for the wrongs heaped upon them. And the vengeance was just. The American colonists pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the defense of freedom, and it is not at all likely that their descendents will give up the liberty so dearly won and so jealously guarded to a handful of purse-proud speculators in Wall street.

A Clerical Error.

In a country church the curate had to give out two notices, the first of which was about baptisms and the latter had to do with a new hymn book. Owing to an accident he inverted the order, and gave out as follows: "I am requested to give notice that the new hymn book will be used for the first time in this church on Sunday next, and I am also requested to call the attention to the delay which often takes place in bringing children to be baptised; they should be brought on the earliest day possible. This is particularly pressed on mothers who have young babies." "And for the information of those who have none," added the rector, in gentle, kindly tones, and who being deaf had not heard what had previously been said; "for the information of those who have none, I may state that if wished they can be obtained on application in the vestry immediately after service to day, Limp ones, one shilling each; with stiff backs, two shillings.—London Figaro.

The Power of Dinner.

A distinguished lawyer came out of his private office a few days ago and brusquely told a reporter that he did not care to discuss the private affairs of his clients. He said it was none of the public's business, and then he bounced back into his private office and slammed the door. It was important that the reporter should get the news, and so, on the strength of past experiences, he called at the lawyer's home that night. The lawyer had just finished his dinner, and he came into his parlor, his face beaming with geniality and a prime cigar in his mouth. He shook the reporter's hand, and then talked to him for half an hour, and gave him more information than he had any use for. A light knowledge of human nature is sometimes very useful.—New York Sun.

"The Passion of Christ."

The most curious book in the world is one that is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut into the leaf, and as alternate leaves are of blue paper it is as easily read as the best print. The labor required and the patience necessary to cut each leaf may be imagined. The work is so perfect that it seems as though done by machinery, but every character was made by hand. The book is entitled "The Passion of Christ," and is now in a museum in France.—London

A CROON ON HENNACLIFF.

Thus said the rushing raven
Unto his hungry mate,
"Ho, gossip! for Bude Haven!
There be corpses six or eight.
Cawk, cawk! the crew and skipper
Are wallowing in the sea,
So there's a savory supper
For my old dame and me."

"Cawk! gaffer! thou art dreaming
The shore hath wreckers bold,
Would rend the yelling seamen
From the clutching billows' hold!
Cawk! cawk! they'd bound for booty,
Into the dragon's den,
And shout 'For death or duty!'
If the prey were drowning men."

Loud laughed the listening surges
At the guess our grandam gave;
You might call them Boanerges
From the thunder of their wave!
And mockery followed after
The seabird's jeering brood,
That filled the skies with laughter
From Lundy Light to Bude.

"Cawk! cawk!" then said the raven;
"I am four score years and ten,
Yet never in Bude Haven
Did I croak for rescued men.
They will save the captain's girdle,
And shirt, if shirt there be,
But leave their blood to curdle
For my old dame and me."

So said the rushing raven
Unto his hungry mate:
"Ho, gossip! for Bude Haven!
There be corpses six or eight.
Cawk! cawk! the crew and skipper
Are wallowing in the sea;
Oh, what a dainty supper
For my old dame and me."

—Robert Stephen Hawker.

EVIDENCE BROKEN.

An English lawyer once said that circumstantial evidence would hang the king of England. While that was putting it pretty strong, it is admitted that a chain of circumstantial evidence has often sent men to the gallows. If a circumstance can be explained away, it is but a shadow. If it cannot be explained away, it becomes a menace to the prisoner's life. A witness may be bribed, abducted or impeached. A circumstance is a lion in the path demanding blood.

It has been often asserted that innocent men have been hung on circumstantial evidence. There may have been such instances, but they have been rare indeed. In my own experience in law and detective work I have seen some curious things about circumstantial evidence. It is, in one sense, the strongest chain which can be forged, in another the very weakest.

About twenty years ago I was detailed on a murder case in a Kentucky town. It was not to work up the case, but to save if possible the young man arrested for the crime. When I got the facts and details, I felt helpless to accomplish anything. He was a young man of twenty-three, named Graham, and was of respectable family. He had been engaged to a young lady of the highest respectability, but they had quarreled about something. Common friends had brought about a reconciliation, but a new suitor had appeared upon the scene, and Graham's jealousy had provoked another quarrel. He had not visited her for two weeks, when, on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 30, one of Graham's friends met him and said:

"Your rival is up at Lossing's, and seems bound to cut you out. Adele seems very sweet on him!"

Graham truly loved the girl, and this speech made him wild. He turned pale, trembled, and finally said:

"He is an adventurer and an interloper. Let him look out for himself!"

An hour later he started for Lossing's. He passed several people, who saw that he was excited. The house stood back from the road in a grove of trees, and was approached by two paths or drives from the front. Graham fully intended to enter the house, but when he came upon the grounds his courage failed him. He was afraid he might say or do something rash in his present mood, and very sensibly decided to return to town and defer his call till the next day. Next morning his rival's dead body was found on one of the drives, about half way between the house and the fence. He had been struck down with a bludgeon. Conclusions are always jumped at in murder cases.

Two of the negro servants were at once arrested, but before noon they were set at liberty and Graham was taken into custody. The chain already contained several links. Others were added the moment he was arrested. He was dreadfully agitated, hesitated to acknowledge that he had been near the place, and a blood stain was found on the right sleeve of his coat. Before he had been in jail one day even his own father believed him a murderer. He was examined and bound over, and it was only after that event that he began to protest his innocence. The girl who had been the cause of it came nobly to his rescue. While she truly loved him, she had been willing to make him jealous, and when murder had come of it, as she believed, she felt terribly conscience stricken and anxious to believe in his protestations of innocence.

When I came upon the ground the state had its case all worked up, and when I went over it to look for a flaw I could find none. I had to acknowledge that I was without hope. Indeed, I believed Graham guilty. His own explanations rather strengthened that belief. Lossing's house faced the east. The highway in front ran north and south. The lawn was twenty rods wide, and one drive led in from the north and the other from the south end. Graham approached from the north. He would naturally turn in at the first drive, but he claimed to have gone on to the second. He followed it to the house, passed around it, played for two or three minutes with the dogs, and then circled about the fish pond and took a short cut across the grove and struck the road, not hitting the north path at all. The dead man had come from the village as well, and on foot. He had come and attempted to return by the north drive.

If Graham was innocent who was guilty?

Not the slightest suspicion had been directed elsewhere. It seemed hopeless to look. I questioned and cross questioned him, but he could not give me the slightest foundation for a clew or a theory. What I got came by accident. I asked to see the blood stained clothing, and I found it to be a single daub of blood on a white vest. It was a curious mark, such as I had never seen before, and when I quietly investigated further I discovered that the murdered man had been struck on the back of his head and fallen forward on his face. He had very thick hair, and, while the blow had crushed the skull, he had bled but little. The blood would not spurt from such a blow. The body had not been lifted, and so how did Graham get that blood stain? Accident gave me the knowledge I was looking the ground over at Lossing's for the fourth or fifth time, when one of the dogs came and leaped upon me in a caressing way. Lossing observed it and remarked:

"Old Fan was always very fond of Graham, and I believe she misses him. Here, Fan, let me look at your paw. Ah! it's about as well as ever, isn't it?"

"What ailed her paw?" I asked.

"She got a terrible cut on a piece of glass a few weeks ago."

"About the time Graham was arrested?"

"Yes."

"Then it was her bloody paw that made the mark on his vest that night!"

"Good heavens, but it must have been!"

I had a clew and a hope. Everything changed in an hour, and I now believed Graham innocent and went to work to secure proofs. I posted up to Louisville and examined the police records for arrests. I followed a score or more of cases to their finish, but got nothing. It was my belief that a white man committed the crime, and that he meant robbery, but was frightened off. I returned to the village and looked everybody over, but got no satisfaction. The day of the trial was coming and I was in despair, but accident came to my aid again. I happened into the hotel barn as the landlord pulled a lot of rubbish out of a stall. Hidden away with it was a fine saddle, and as it was brought to light the man exclaimed:

"Bless me, here is the dead man's saddle!"

"Was it missing?" I asked.

"It was stolen on the night of his murder. That's the reason he went down to Lossing's on foot."

Who stole it? What for? An outsider, who stole the saddle for its worth, would have carried it off. An insider only would have stored it in the stall. Who was inside? A white man and two negro assistants. Within an hour I had ascertained that the white man, whose name was Foster, was absent for an hour on the evening of the murder, and that since he had acted very queerly. I arrested him, charged him with the crime, and he did not hold out fifteen minutes. His motive was robbery. He did not intend to kill his victim, but only to stun him. He had just struck him when the dogs barked greeting to Graham, and, overcome by sudden fright, Foster dashed away and dared not return. He thought he had only to keep still to render himself safe, and, but for my being present when the saddle was found, he might never have been suspected. Graham was cleared and Foster was hanged. The change had been brought about by the fondling of a dog.—New York Sun.

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—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
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WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased.

Order to show cause why an Order of Sale of real estate should not be made.

Herbert C. Hartshorne, the administrator of the estate of Henry James Hartshorne, deceased having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of the said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1890 at 5 o'clock p. m., at the Court room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in said county. JOHN A. HANNAH.
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated December 16th, 1889.

Filed December 16, 1889. P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Geo. M. Gill, Attorney for Administrator.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)
MERCHANT
INDEPENDENCE
Inyo Co. Cal.
Wholesale & Retail
— DEALER IN —
General Merchandise

MY STOCK
CONSISTING OF
Almost every needed article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive paaronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER
Independence, Cal.

SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
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Draw Direct
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-on-the Main, GERMANY.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS,
—OF—
GENERAL
BANKING
&
EXCHANGE.
BUSINESS.

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OF NEW YORK
CAPITAL — — — $5,000,000

LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE - COMPANY
Capital - - - - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. ELDRED,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.

GEO. M. GILL,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

S. P. M'KNIGHT, C. E.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.
All kinds of surveying given the most careful and accurate attention.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the states of California and Nevada.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

P. W. FORBES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Cases in U. S. Land Office a Specialty.
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED.
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

F. E. Bunting, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon
LONE PINE, CAL.
OFFICE IN GELCICH BUILDING
All calls attended to immediately.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

B. RHINE, R. S. J. W. MURPHY, N. G.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1889, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 12th
" .....February 9th
" .....March 16th
" .....April 13st
" .....May 11th
" .....June 8th
" .....July 12th
" .....August 10th
" .....September 7th
" .....October 5th
" .....November 2nd
" .....December 7th

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, W. M.
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1-26

MISCELLANEOUS

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDIS
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAI
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. L. MAIRS, Prop.

Lake View Hotel
Keeler, Cal.
John Barnes, Prop'r.
First-class hotel in every respect. The table always supplied with the best in the market. Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Transient visitors will receive every courtesy and attention.
THE BAR
—Is constantly supplied with the finest—
Wines,
Liquors,
& Cigars.

A $20 A Day Man:

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gives up good profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated inside. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
ROBERT O'NEIL, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R R
TAKING EFFECT
Sunday, May 10th, 1889.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	12:30 p. m	5.55 p. m
Dayton	1:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
Wabuska	3.05 p. m	3 00 p. m.
Hawthorne	6 50 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Luning	7:30 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	9:15 p. m.	9.05 a. m.
Belleville.....	10:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 11 10 p. m	Lv. 7:10 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	8 10 a. m	5:25 p. m.
Benton	11:40 a m	- - -
Basiep Creek	1:50p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Alvord	2:55 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5.00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler.....	Ar 5:45 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.
FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed
Flooring.
sept 11-tf

LUMBER. LUMBER.
SPRATT & CREASER,
BIG PINE.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Square timber of all dimensions for buildings and bridges.
CEILING,
FLOORING,
FENCING,
RUSTIC.
All kinds of tongued and grooved lumber.
Surfaced lumber of all kinds.
All orders filled promptly. Lumber delivered on board the cars at Alvord.
SPRATT & CREASER,
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R. J. WHITTAKER
—PAINTER,—
BIG PINE, - - - - CAL.
HOUSE PAINTING,
SIGN WRITING,
PAPER HANGING,
GRAINING,
GILDING ON
WOOD AND GLASS
Wagons Painted
The best of materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27 1889

MARKET REPORT.

Bar silver, 96½
Lead, 3 92½
Copper, 14.
Tin, 21 35
Sugar, .05⅜
Coffee, 15 @ 15¾
Wool, foothill, 14 @ 16.

BORN.

PARTRIDGE—At Independence, December 18, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Partridge, a son.

DIED.

CROUGH—At Sonora, Tuolumne county, December 21, 1889, Patrick Crough, aged 23 years.

—Deceased was the youngest brother of Daniel and Thomas Crough.

COURT NOTES.

Superior Court of Inyo County, California
Hon. John A. Hannah, Judge.

THURSDAY, December 26.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of R. Fred Brooks, an insane person—Filed Petition and Order of Citation. Issued citation.

Big Pine is the liveliest town in the Valley.

The Elliott case will not be tried before the middle of March.

Pat. Clinton came in from Darwin and spent Christmas at Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have returned home from a short visit to San Francisco.

Every man one meets is growling about the windy weather. The wind is a howling success.

Spain is sadly stirred up, fearing that Uncle Sam wants to gobble up the island of Cuba.

Ben. Lasky, P. La Barge and J. R. Turner were up from Lone Pine early in the week.

C. D. Begolo, of Lone Pine, who has been dangerously sick for several days past is now improving.

Mrs. Lillie Brooks has applied to the Superior Court for letters of guardianship of the person and estate of her husband, R. Fred Brooks.

New York has barely raised $6,000,000 for the World's Fair while Chicago guaranteed $15,000,000 long ago.

Lone Pine had a very fine Christmas tree. The school house was filled with happy children and the children were filled with candy and joy.

Practice on the figure 9 and learn to make it gracefully for no human being now living will ever write the year without using it. The figure 9 will be with us just 109 years longer.

Poor Jim Parker awoke last week from his long sleep, danced a few bars to Pan Apis Chalfant's piping, and returned to his former state of hiberuation. *Eheu! Ex nihilo nihil fit.*

A grand Christmas tree was set up in the new school house at Georges Creek. It was loaded down with such things that fill little hearts with joy and the children had a happy time.

J. G. Dodge, of Lone Pine, has two young hogs of the Chink Essess breed that have increased in weight fifty pounds each per month since he got them two months ago. This appears to be a very fast growing and valuable breed.

Senator Rose, of Los Angeles, has decided to pay his $5,000 bet on Stamboul and the stake-holder, Mr. Corbett, has informed Mr. Crawford that his money is ready for him any time he desires to call for it.

Dugan & Blair recently put rolling machinery into their mill at Bishop and are now turning out a fine article of flour. So successful is the new machinery that they are [illegible] more of the same kind.

D. Gill had his shoulder broken last week by a horse falling upon him. Dr. Woodin set the broken bone and D. is now doing well. It was his "rope arm," but it will be all right before "long-ears" are sporting in the Spring breezes.

The Crocker Brothers, of Big Pine, a few days ago butchered twenty four head of fine hogs. Ed. Crocker says they will average about 350 pounds each. This will make a fine lot of hams and bacon. The hogs were fattened on alfalfa and grain.

Mr. J. H. Roberts spent several days in town this week. While here he obtained power of attorney from some forty persons to locate and sell mining ground. He is interested in Saline Valley borax mines and intends to do considerable work developing his property.

There is a great and growing interest in the borax fields of Saline Valley. Conn & Trudo have secured a large area of the best borax locations in the valley. This is certain to be a very valuable property. The borax fields will ensure a vast amount of business for Big Pine.

The California Athletic Club has sent an offer to Kilrain to fight Joe McAuliffe for a purse of $3,500. Kilrain says the expenses of the trip are too heavy for him to consent to fight for less than $5,000, and if the Club will increase the sum to that figure he will accept their proposition.

The Irrigation of Arid Lands Committee consists of Vandever of California, Chairman, Spooner of Rhode Island, Bland of Missouri, Hansbro of North Dakota, Pickler of South Dakota, Connell of Nebraska, Wallace of New York, Hatch of Missouri, Herbert of Alabama, Perry of South Carolina, Lanham of Texas and Clancy of New York.

A man named Harvey D. Griswold was found dead in a cabin at Virginia City at the end of last week. He had cut the artery at his wrist with a razor and bled to death. A basin had been placed by the side of the bed to catch the blood. Griswold was in ill health, unable to work and poor, and preferred death to life under such circumstances. The *Enterprise* says he lived at Lone Pine many years ago and that relatives live in New Jersey.

From Candelaria.

Special Correspondence.

EDS. INDEPENDENT:—There is a rumor in camp that the Candelaria Mill & Water Co. has bought the Holmes and Northern Belle properties. Mr. Sunderland is on his way from New York to San Francisco; he is the manager of the C. M. & W. Co. It is said that Mr. Westerville, the resident Superintendent, has demanded the possession of the Holmes from Mr. Girard, the agent for the Holmes. Mr. Girard says the Holmes is sold but he has not received orders to turn the property over to the new owners. There are over one hundred Chinamen working at Columbus for the Pacific Salt & Borax Co. They ship about five hundred tons of borax per month. Teals Marsh has also started up.

The Mt. Diablo will shut down for a week to give the men a rest and overhaul the machinery at the hoisting works. Their mill at Sodaville is running on ore from the Columbus Con. mine. Thomas Harrington, formerly with Given & Ingalls, of Bishop, is foreman of the Columbus mine.

The Palmetto mill started up on the 17th inst.

Mr. Andy Fyfe has purchased the Kincaid lead mine at Sylvania. I am informed that the price paid was $15,000.

Mr. A. Spencer, of Bishop, was up last week looking after mining interests here. Wallace Miller, Shorty Edwards, Frank Mattlick and Ben. Webster, from Inyo, are here at work. Milburn Hall, of Bishop, has leased a blacksmith shop here and will commence work the first of the year. Dr. Friedline is up here emptying and filling the mouths of many of our people.

Considerable chloriding is being done on the Potosi, the property of T. Reddy, and other claims. There are fourteen men working on the Garfield mine. Mr. Hooper, the Superintendent, has gone to London and it is understood that on his return they will put on about thirty men.

If the Holmes is sold there will be considerable money expended here. Mr. Sunderland has ordered the resident Superintendent to examine the Holmes and send him a report to San Francisco what the probable cost will be to put the Holmes property in good working order and what it will cost to get out thirty tons of ore per day. G. C.

Fish Springs Mines.

There are fine mining prospects at Fish Springs. Elliott and "Doc." Graham have opened up a ledge of gold ore that will pay well. Henry Melone and C. F. Fuller have developed a fine ledge that gives from sixty to eighty dollars per ton in gold and there is said to be enough in sight to give them both a "good stake." Commetti, an Italian miner, worked twenty tons a week or so ago that netted him eight hundred dollars. All over the district new ledges of good paying ore are being found and all can be very easily worked. All the ledges opened so far are by tunnels and two men can work a ledge that may pay them well. Supplies of all kinds can be easily got; there is plenty of water and a fine farming country close to the mines. The distance from the town of Big Pine is but six miles and the locality is one of the pleasantest in Owens Valley.

The Georgias.

A goodly number was in attendance at the entertainment and ball given by the Georgia Minstrels on Christmas night. The ebony-hued performers kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter with their witticisms and performances. Houdin is a tyro compared to the juggler of the company. We have heard of lungs being talked out of people but this was the first ocular demonstration of a man being talked out of a well. Ben. Butler was all present, ever to the spoons—the latter being in the audience. The entertainment came to an end by a "close shave" and the floor was cleared for dancing, which was continued to an early hour. At midnight the company adjourned to the Norman House Dining Parlors and partook of one of O. I. Mairs' bountiful spreads. The management was a complete success, the boys having several "cases" to divide among themselves as "souvenirs."

Christmas at Big Pine.

A rainy night did not prevent a large turnout of people at Big Pine on Christmas Eve. A very fine Christmas tree was set up in the new school house and a crowd of children were made just as happy as children can be. Mr. D. Crough, the teacher, had trained his pupils to sing several Christmas songs in a very creditable manner. After distribution of gifts the floor was cleared, music called for, and Justice Uhlemeyer and others responded promptly. A dance was soon in progress and all hands pitched in with a will. Mrs. Crocker, as usual was ready to give all comers a glorious feast at midnight and after that the fun was kept up till near morning. A collection was taken up and forty-three dollars realized for a bell for the new school building.

An Old Time Cattle Sale.

Talk about the low price of cattle, but just remember what cattle sold for in other years. An old timer says he remembers well when the Wilder Brothers in 1850 bought several hundred head of cattle from Major Martin, of Los Angeles county, and the price paid was half a dollar a head. The cattle were rolling fat; they were driven north, butchered, and the meat sold to the miners in El Dorado, Stanislaus and Placer counties at an average price of thirty cents per pound. The Wilders realized many thousands of dollars on the trade. Now the city of Los Angeles imports cattle from Arizona and other distant ranges at seventeen dollars a head.

Mine Sale.

Over at Fish Lake an old prospector named Kincaid has lately sold two mine locations for fifteen thousand dollars. The buyer is Andy Fyfe, a well known mining man. Kincaid has been prospecting in that locality for many years; he is now getting old but this sale will give him enough to live the rest of days in comfort. The ore in the mines carries silver and lead. Beyond any doubt there will be a good deal of activity in mining about Fish Lake the coming Spring. The district is just over the California line, in Nevada. Most of the farm products and beef used in the district will be obtained in Owens Valley in the neighborhood of Big Pine.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutricious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most benificial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, lives and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine on Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Georges Creek at 2:00 p. m. and at Independence at 7 o'clock evening. Sunday School at Independence and Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Christmas Tree.

On Christmas Eve. the sound of merry carols sung by happy children was heard in the school house, where a bright scene was presented. Young and old were reveling in the merry Yule-tide, and peace and good-will were written on every countenance. The three large pines enstarred with twinkling candles were heavily laden with the Christmas fruit, and Old Santa Claus was there to serve it out with liberal hands. The untiring zeal with which Miss Kohler has worked for this festival has been fully appreciated, and we feel that to her the community owes a pleasant evening and a Merry Christmas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Palace Saloon.
WALTER OBER, Lessee.
—THE BAR—
Is constantly supplied with the best kinds of
WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS.
☞The most careful attention given to the the amusement and comfort of patrons.
A FINE BILLIARD TABLE
Is always at the disposal of visitors to the Palace Saloon. Dec. 20-89

PIONEER BREWERY
INDEPENDENCE
BEER ICE COLD.
The Bar is supplied with the Best of all kinds of Liquors and Cigars.
The Coolest Hall in the town. Call in and see what comfort you can have this hot weather.
PHILIP GEHRIG, PROPRIETOR

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

ANTONS SALOON
KEELER, CAL.
BEER, WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.
All kinds of Fancy Drinks, including pure water. A comfortable and pleasant Hall.
JOHN C. ANTON, Prop.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

NEVADA STABLE
BISHOP.
Opposite Valley View Hotel, Main St
In the Livery Department nothing is kept but safe and good traveling carriage and saddle horses. Conveyances of all kinds first-class. Good attendance and the best of hay and grain for all animals boarding at the stable
S. P. SMITH, Prop.

CROCKER'S HOTEL.
BIG PINE · CAL.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in act, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
Special attention given to the wants of every guest.
CROCKER BROS., Props.
sep1-tf

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Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
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A. K. EUGLEY,
Big Pine, Cal.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On Iron & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

INYO MARBLE COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Keeler, Inyo county.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of a Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of November, 1889, an assessment (No. 8) of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company, 205 Front street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 16th day of January 1890 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 30th day of January 1890 to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. W. LUCE, Secretary.
Office, 205 Front St., San Francisco, California.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1889, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States, at my office in the Town of Independence, that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof.

Dated Oct. 31, 1889.
J. R. ELDRED,
Tax Collector.

FRED BURCKHARDT
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER PURCHASE ONE OF SMITH & WESSON'S
Finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. In calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. **Best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock. Unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap *malleable iron imitations* often sold for the genuine article. They are unreliable and dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS are stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents, and are **guaranteed** perfect. Insist upon having them, and if your dealer cannot supply you, an order sent to address below will receive prompt attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices upon application.
SMITH & WESSON, Springfield, Mass.

WHAT IS DOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND? TO THE EYE, AYE MORE
One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE
Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to
about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $8 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

BISHOP ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. COHN
& CO.
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Implements
—AND—
--MACHINERY--
Farm Produce
—OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT—
Orders for all kinds of supplies needed in mining camps promptly filled.

W. O. MERONEY
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Etc., Etc.
--DEALER IN—
Grain, Butter,
Eggs & Cheese.
All kinds of supplies needed on farms, in mining and lumbering camps, and by teamsters.
W. O. MERONEY.
Deputy Co. Clerk.

GIVEN &
INGALLS.
—DEALERS IN—
FARM PRODUCE.
J. E. DUNLAP.
Harness Maker.
Harness of all kinds, from the lightest to the heaviest. Any kind of new work made promptly and of the best material. Repairing done on the shortest notice. A full line of saddles and harness.

H. E. WRIGHT.
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Medicines, Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Physicians' prescriptions carefully and promptly filled. All drugs and medicines fresh and of the best quality. All orders by mail receive immediate attention

Valley View Hotel.
O. H. Hill, Prop'r.
A New House Newly Furnished Throughout. Guests will receive every courtesy and attention.

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The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.
Fresh Produce, and Grain
Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!
THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

Fresno and Merced County
Lands To Rent and For Sale.
75,000 Acres of Wheat and Sugar Beet Land in the above Counties, to rent for a term of years. Also,
100,000 Acres of Fine Raisin, Fruit, Alfalfa, and Sugar Beet Land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for Colony purposes.
For particulars, apply to
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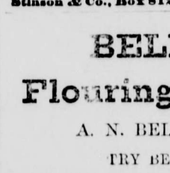
THOMAS & HILL,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
BIG PINE, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
We keep constantly on hand goods of all kinds needed in a country home. We order only First-Class Goods and ask no more than a reasonable profit. Give us a trial.
THOMAS & HILL



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BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE AND REPAIRED.
THE BEST MATERIAL.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
Repairs done Promptly.
Prices Reasonable.
A. J. DAVIS,
nov 30-tf Independence,

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

THOMAS TWADDLE, Plaintiff, vs. THE COOK SPRINGS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to the Cook Springs Mining and Milling Company, a corporation, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this Inyo County; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two and 50-100 Dollars, alleged to be due and owing from defendant to the plaintiff, upon an assigned account of one Martin Mitchell for the sum of $2412 50-100, and for money paid, laid out and expended and for services rendered and performed by plaintiff for the defendant in the sum of Four Hundred and Forty Dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2852 50-100 together with interest and costs of suit.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.] P. H. MACK, Clerk.
GEO. M. GILL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
oct-19

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.
D E No. 350.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Francis E. Russell, of Davisville, Yolo County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 350, for the S ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 26, N ½ of N W ¼, E ½ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E. M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, California, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: William Mitchell, John McSweeny, Michael McSweeny and William S. Enos all of Independence, Inyo County, California.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-n24 Register.

Inyo
Freighting Company.
REGULAR LINE
Mojave To Bishop.
Teams leave Mojave and Bishop weekly. Goods delivered with regularity at all points on the line. Consign goods to the Company at Mojave.

J. W. Murphy.
BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
General Iron Work.
Wagons and Carriages Repaired.
HORSESHOEING, $2 00 for CASH
Shop on Edwards St., opposite the Court House, Independence.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
Cor. Main St. & Depot Ave.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing .....$2 00 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

LONE PINE
Blacksmith Shop.
R. C. Spear, Prop'r
—ALL WORK ON—
MINING TOOLS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
& FREIGHTING OUTFITS
—PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—
HORSE SHOEING,
CARRIAGE WORK,
GENERAL REPAIRING
☞All work attended to with neatness and despatch. Prices to suit the times.

Wm. Muth-Rasmussen.
Bee Keeper.
Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.
Independence, Inyo Co. Cal

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE LAST STRAW.

"You are too late, my friend." Philip had been sitting in his study in the darkness which was not more black than his life. But he arose to give his cold hand to Mr. Philbrick, who had come at last.

"Why too late? This is only Wednesday. Have you changed your mind? I did not suppose there was so much hurry, and I wanted to have everything ready."

"It is too late," answered Philip gloomily. What use to tell the old gentleman that Philip Breton's wife was a criminal before the law, that the transfer of the mill property was only a part of his scheme to save her from an infamous penalty, that their deadliest enemy knew all their plans now, and no doubt her sleepless eyes watched their every movement, lest they should escape her hate.

The servant came to the door. "I suppose you will have lights, sir. Some men from the mill folks want to see you."

"Oh, yes; show them in," he said carelessly.

There were not chairs enough for the four workmen who came stumbling in like pall bearers at a country funeral, but Philip did not seem to look at them. One took his place by the window, and soiled the curtain with his hands; another, apparently the spokesman, disdained to lean against anything, but stood stock still in the centre of the room, bent forward a little in an attitude borrowed from the prize ring. His feet were planted well apart, and his arms bowed out at the elbows.

"I suppose you have some complaints to make," said the young mill owner with a gentleness of tone that was quite misunderstood by the delegation, who immediately tried to look very fierce.

"Ye're right, sir," answered the man in the center of the room. "Ye know yerself, ye aint doin' the right thing by us."

Philip did not speak for a moment, and Mr. Philbrick would have thought he had not heard the fellow, only for a little twitching at the corners of his mouth. Apparently the young man was deeply hurt by his failure to satisfy his men.

"I have done the best I knew."

"Wal, we kin tell yer, if ye don't know no better," resumed the workman insolently. Philip's eyes flashed at him, then dropped to the carpet again. "Pay us more wages for one thing, shorten up our hours for another."

"You fare better than others. I divide the profits with you. You thought I was very good with you once." The young man's tone was not argumentative, it was too hopeless for that.

"Yer don't divvy even; our share don't 'mount to much," put in the man who was soiling the window curtain.

"I am sorry for you, but you can't expect me to make you all rich." There was such a sadness of reproach in Philip's voice that a mist gathered before Philbrick's kind eyes. But the workmen got the idea they were frightening the young master.

"I have gone as far as I can see my way. Don't you think you had better be patient with me?"

"Be you goin' to raise our pay?" Philip shook his head thoughtfully.

"I cannot understand it is my duty or my right."

"Are you goin' to shorten up our hours?" asked the man at the window.

"I cannot"——

The chief spokesman turned to his companions. "Ther ain't no use. Wal, 'squire, to-morrow you may wish you had. Come along, boys."

Philip had dropped back heavily into his chair. He seemed to have forgotten the presence of Mr. Philbrick, until that gentleman began to explain his more perfect system.

"How can you expect your help to be satisfied," Philbrick was saying; "even if they were well paid it would be small object for them to be shut up all their lives, as if they were convicts. But you don't pay them, either. It isn't because the business don't pay, for your father's profits and yours were enormous. It is all the result of a false valuation of the worth of services. Now I shall seek to remove the burdens that crush the people and restrict there natural development."

Philip said nothing. How well his old friend had kept his enthusiasm through all the years of his life! Well, it would do no harm to let him talk on.

"You will ask me for details." Mr. Philbrick took his seat again and drew up to him a sheet of paper and a pencil. "You will ask what burdens they are that are on the million, besides the common necessary burdens of human nature. I will tell you the principal burden, it is the intolerable tribute to accumulated capital laid upon the working classes, which makes a tyrant of the man who has saved a surplus out of his wages, and caused the hopeless vis inertiæ of poverty. Like all forms of slavery its effects are great apparent luxury, which never penetrates below the very surface of society, and tireless industry which earns nothing for the workers but food barely enough to support his day's work. It is benefit enough for the man who has saved money that he can work to better advantage; it is a lever in his hands. If we permit capital to take such enormous profits as it does, every day and year it increases, as wealth increases, the crushing tax on labor. I shall pay you but 2 per cent on the money I shall owe you on account of the mill property. The rest of the income of the business above two per cent, belongs to the laborer."

The reformer glanced expectantly at Philip. But the dull, hopeless look that was on his face an hour ago had not changed.

"I am not sure but that is too much," pursued Mr. Philbrick, "but it will only be a little while before I shall pay up the debt."

There was no use in stopping the enthusiastic old gentleman, whose great heart was a fountain of human kindness. It would be time enough for Philip to tell him that he had changed his plans later.

"But I shall also shorten the hours of work. Six hours of confinement in the mills is enough, and without leisure all the advantages I can give my work people will be of little avail. I can let different sets of hands relieve each other if it seems necessary, or build new mills and take in a thousand more hands to share the blessings of justice."

Mr. Philbrick leaned back in his chair and a great light of benevolence shone in his face. It was a pity to disappoint him.

"This is an opportunity I have hoped for a whole lifetime. I can show the world that labor ought not and need not be wretched and famished. It is more blindness than willful cruelty that delays great reforms. If I can once show the world what justice is and how it works it will not be long before"——

"But, my dear friend," said Philip, dropping his eyes to the floor, "did I not tell you it was too late? I am not going to sell. You will have to select some other spot for your Utopia." The young man spoke bitterly. Unconscious of his selfishness, he begrudged the rest of the world the happiness he had missed.

Then came a moment of intense silence which was broken at last, not by a voice, but by the loud ringing of a door bell. It rang so violently the great, silent house echoed again. Had the end come then? Philip leaped to his feet. Wild thoughts of desperate expedients rushed through his fevreish brain, but he yet stood like a statue when the study door opened behind him. He tore open a telegram and read aloud:

"Steamer Salvator delayed till to-morrow morning at 3."

For a moment he did not take in its meaning. Then he caught Philbrick's arm so tightly the old gentleman almost cried out.

"Do you want the mills as you said? You were not joking, oh, you were not joking?" Philbrick gazed at him in astonishment. Philip seemed in such a terrible state of excitement. His pallor was replaced by a burning flush, his eyes that had been so dull shone with unnatural brightness. "Your plans will succeed better than mine, and you can't find such a good place as this. You will take my mills."

"Of course I will, but I thought you said"——

"Never mind," cried the young man, "never mind what I said. Draw the papers at once. But no, I cannot wait." Philip turned on his heel as if no earthly power could detain him a moment longer.

"But the papers are all ready." And Mr. Philbrick took a bundle of documents from his breast pocket, and laid them on the table.

"Where shall I sign them—quick?" demanded Philip.

"No, no, not there, that is my note to you; sign here, and here, and here."

"I can hardly see; everything dances before my eyes. Is it all done now?"

He hardly waited to take the papers Mr. Philbrick had signed for him. Then, without another word, he rushed from the room and bounded up the stairs. Freedom! safety! oh, thank God, thank God! He could save her yet. A castle on the Rhine, a palace in Venice; he would find the rarest homes for her. How sweet it would be to hide with her. The awful sense of hourly peril would lift from his soul.

He pushed open the door of the white chamber. Bertha had been sleeping. The tear marks were on her cheeks that had lost their beautiful flush. She was so disappointed, poor girl; and yet she never guessed——

"Wake up, wake up, my darling." She started from the bed and fell to weeping on his shoulder.

"I dreamed they were taking me away from you, Philip." But he dried her tears with merry kisses.

"We are in time yet. The steamer don't go till 3 to-night."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

The watchman at the mills was not a little surprised, as he went his first round that night, to see a man's figure leaning against a pillar in one of the weave rooms. The fellow did not appear to mean any harm; he was not breaking anything or stealing any cloth, but how could he have found his way inside? The watchman felt a little uneasy in spite of himself; it was such a thing as had never happened before.

"Hello! what business have you got there?"

But the interloper did not appear to hear him. How oddly he looked at the looms, as if they were living things that he loved. He had not spoken, and his hat shaded his eyes, but the expression of the attitude was so plain that even so rude a man as the watchman could read the tender reminiscence in his heart. Perhaps the fellow might be crazy, but this was no place for him. Oh! I didn't know you, Mr. Breton. It's a nice evenin', sir."

But the mill owner did not even answer him, and moved away toward the window as if impatient at being interrupted. The moon was full, and the sky was clear, only for a few silver edged clouds. One, he fancied a ship sailing over the sea, but how slowly it glided; could it go no faster? Ah! suddenly it parted into bright fragments, and the wind scattered them pitilessly. He looked across at the other mills; the moonlight kissed their grim walls fondly, and sparkled in their windows like a hundred brilliant lamps. Why, here were his fire escapes, close to the window coping—his first business venture. Philip raised the window and stepped outside.

It must be nearly time for Bertha to come with the carriage, as he had arranged, to avoid possible suspicion. No, there was half an hour yet. But Philip closed the window behind him and went down the silent stairs.

He went into his office. He would wait there for the carriage, it would not be very long, and then there was one last duty he must attend to before it came. He struck a match, and the gas shot up so brightly it dazzled his eyes. He turned away for an instant.

A massive form stood in the doorway. Philip must have left the counting room unlocked when he had come in. Some one had followed him, apparently. But the young mill owner took only one step toward the intruder. It was no stranger that crossed his threshold, but a man whose name was burned into his heart. It was the rightful husband of Philip Breton's wife—Curran. His hair had grown long and almost straight about his neck. His cheeks were thin and haggard, and the form that had been like a proud oak was bowed as if it had been weighed down by a burden too heavy even for a giant to bear. Philip stopped short and looked at the man with speechless terror. He had supposed him hundreds of miles away. Could it be possible the outraged husband had never left the village since their last meeting? Perhaps his flashing eyes had watched Philip woeing his wife a second time, and begrudged him his few cold kisses. Perhaps he had peered in through the windows of Philip's home; had he not a right to look at his wife, and followed them forth on every walk and drive, waiting to strike till the blow should fall most deadly. He had chosen his time well. Poor Bertha, with her dreams of Como and Chamouni. But what would he do? Leap upon his enemy and kill him? The man in the doorway looked too pale and ill for such violence; would he then heap curses upon him, the bitterest human lips ever uttered? But Curran advanced into the room with outstretched hand.

"Don't you know me, then, friend?"

Philip hesitated again. There might be a grain of hope yet; he would surely never have given the young man his hand if he had known—or called him friend.

"Some one wrote me to come. I don't know what he wanted," Curran explained wearily. "They expect so much of a man; they want him to be a God; and if he were they would crucify him."

Philip was recovering his composure. At first he had felt a wild impulse to confess everything to the wronged husband. He seemed so grand, so magnanimous; he would not be cruel. But then his reason came back to him. In such a case as this there could be no amends. Innocently, Bertha and Philip had done him a terrible wrong—and themselves; forgiveness could not blot it out. God in his mercy might spare them the penalty of infamy; but the injured husband had no choice but vindicate his honor, when he came to know.

"You look ill," said Philip at last, drawing him out a chair. Should he detain him? Bertha might come before her time and break in upon them, the two men both of whom she had injured so terribly? Oh! that must not happen. Was not that a step in the passage now? Should he let Curran go, then? The first man he met would pour the story of his shame into his ears, and then the catastrophe. He must not go—but he must not stay. Philip looked out into the passage. No one was there. Curran had dropped into the chair Philip had offered him.

"Do I look ill?" he asked, pushing his long hair back from his forehead. "Did you ever love a woman who hated you? Did you ever want to pour out your life for her, and see that she despised you? You know whom I mean. Why I once fancied you and she were lovers, till she told me not. I mean Bertha." He spoke the name so tenderly, a thrill of shame passed over Philip. Bertha was this man's wife. Had he not a right then to speak her name tenderly? And so Curran had fancied Bertha and he were lovers till she told him not—ah, Bertha.

"She has left me," Curran went on in the same soft, tender tone. "I don't suppose it interests you. But if I could only see her now, I have such a strange feeling that I might win her back. She made such a tender sweetheart." Then he lifted his eyes more firmly to Philip's face, set like a wall of rock. "Is there any trouble among your help?"

"Yes, they have flung all my offers in my teeth."

"It must have been that which made them send for me. I had hoped, or feared, I hardly know which, it might be something of Bertha. It is queer, isn't it, a woman like her should turn my head so completely? What is there about her, did you ever think of it? Of course you haven't." Curran seemed to make an effort to dismiss all thoughts of her that unmanned him. "You needn't be afraid of me; I thought you seemed a little strange when I came in."

Philip started involuntarily, but Curran continued: "I sha'n't encourage any strikes against you. God will bless your life for your work for the poor. If he hasn't yet, he will give you a happier love than he has given me." Then he rose with new energy to his feet. "I must go and stop the mischief. I can do more with your laborers for good or evil than any man in the world. I suppose they may be in the hall to-night?"

"Yes." But Philip hurried up to him and laid his hand on his arm. "But don't go, not yet."

"I must. Shall you be here long? Well, I will see you again to-night."

"God grant not," murmured Philip Breton, as the door closed after him. Then Philip unlocked the great safe and swung back its green door of iron. He took out a packet and locked the safe again, and carried his packet back to his office. He turned the gas still higher and held the packet in the flame till all that was left of it was a little heap of charred paper on the floor—all that was left of Philip Breton's will. With that act he closed up, as he believed, all that part of his life worthy to be remembered. He was young and strong, but he had failed. Henceforth he must look on while others worked. Fate had taken his work away from him. He must sit back on the seats with the women and children, and look on and applaud when great deeds were doing. He would have liked to work, too; but perhaps others would do his work better.

"Hallo, hallo, Phil, don't you work pretty late?" It was Giddings, the lawyer, in a condition of decided intoxication. "I'll bet yer dollar you don't know what I came for? ha, ha, ha; you think money; don't you; more money? But I aint that sort of a feller."

Philip had been simply disgusted at first, but there seemed a terrible leer in the drunken eyes. Could it be the man had come to expose him? What was the use of struggling against his destiny any longer? If he could have gone yesterday, he would have saved all risks. But he had waited just too long. Curran had returned to claim his wife. Jane Ellingsworth had discovered everything. And now this Giddings in his drunkard's foolishness was threatening what ruin he could bring.

"You are not going to do anything rash are you," said Philip, dropping his eyes in humiliation.

But Giddings came close to him and laid his hand on his shoulder. Then he put his face close to Philip's, with a drunken man's false measure of distance. The young man writhed at his touch, and held his breath to avoid taking the hot fumes of bad liquor the fellow exhaled. But he did not dare to anger the low creature.

"Did you think," continued Giddings with gushing reproachfulness, "that I aint got any conscience? You're doin' wrong, Mr. Breton. I aint got no right—no right to let it go on. Did you think I aint got no conscience?"

Philip shook him off and his face grew so terrible that the fellow winced as he had done before at that look.

"Don't strike—don't kill me, Phil—Mr. Breton, I was only jokin'—can't you tell when a man's jokin'. Got any money 'bout clothes, say $50; 'm awful hard up. I wouldn't hurt you; your altogether too nice fellow." He leered affectionately at the young man, then suddenly he winked frightfully.

Philip threw him a roll of bills. It was the last blood money the scoundrel would ever draw. By to-morrow morning Philip Breton and his wife would be beyond the reach of harm, or beyond the reach of help, one or the other. "There is $100; take it and go, I have business."

"Ten, twenty, and twenty makes thirty, ten, and twenty and twenty, here aint but $80. Thought I's too drunk to coun' did you?"

"There is $100 there."

"'S lie. Yer takin' vantage me cause I'm drunk."

This creature must be away if it cost $1,000. He crowded another $20 bill into the fellow's clammy hand.

"Now go, or you'll stay longer than you want to."

Giddings dried his tears and gathered his limp joints together to go. But he insisted on Philip's shaking hands.

But even after Giddings had got into the hall Philip heard the fellow muttering to himself. He stepped hurriedly to the door of his office to catch the word, but could not. If Philip had been a little quicker he would have heard this:

"Somethin' up, I ain't so drung but I ca' see that. Guess 'sil g'up to the boy's house. His wife 'll know me, he, he."

Would Bertha never come? If they escaped now it must be but by a hair's breadth. Ruin would be close upon them. For the adjustment of a ribbon she would sacrifice everything. It seemed a great while since Curran had left the office for the labor meeting, and he had not so far to go. Something might have delayed the terrible disclosure for a few moments, but by this time he must surely have heard the whole story of his shame and dishonor. It would stir him to madness. His noble eyes would flash lightnings, and thunderbolts of hate and scorn would drop from his lips. No human being could stand against the divine dignity of such a man's righteous wrath. Philip fancied the mob sweeping up the road behind this outraged husband, seeking out his wife for the doom that would satisfy his mad thirst for vengeance. Now, perhaps, they were bursting in the gates, now breaking down the oaken door. And Philip could not be there to protect the beautiful woman who had only sinned through love for him. How the color would flee her cheeks as she looked out on the pitiless faces of the frenzied mob. There was no arm now to shield her, none but Curran's, whose love was now embittered into hate. There was no pity in his white, wasted face, only insulted love, only scorn that could grind her fair life, without one throb of tenderness, beneath his feet.

Why did she not come! Philip was almost wild with mingled terror and hope. He walked the room like a caged lion. Now he rushed to the door and glanced desperately up and down the street.

His horses were champing their bits at her door, but the light yet burned in her chamber. There was hardly time to catch the train at the Lockout station. The wild mob with the maddened lover, the most terrible of enemies, at their head would be at her door in a moment. Still other dangers Philip did not guess threw a gathering shadow across her path. But she lingered yet.

(To be Continued.)

A Postal Mission.

I had a bright idea the other day and I want to pass it along as we do the dishes at the table. I had been reading about a postal autograph album, composed of many postal cards from different parts of the country, each having a sentiment and the name and address of the sender written upon it, and all made into a little book with tinted cardboard covers, by means of narrow ribbon. And I thought, why wouldn't it be nice to have a postal mission? That is, when we know of some one who is in special trouble or sick, or is an invalid, we might write the sweetest and most healthful sentiment, either prose or poetry, that we chance to know, perhaps accompanied by a Bible text, on a postal card and send it to the afflicted one. We all know how eagerly we look for a message from some one through the postoffice and how pleased we are when one comes, so I think we may be able to give much pleasure in this thoughtful and inexpensive way. I myself am an invalid and know just how a sweet verse of poetry, coming as the kindly thought of a friend, can help one and make a dark day bright. Let me whisper a little secret to you: For every effort you make to give others pleasure, you yourself will receive an equivalent. For every cent's worth of pleasure you give (a postal card costs a cent, you know), no doubt you will receive ten cents' worth for yourself. It is God's geometrical ratio. "Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over."—Daisy in Springfield Homestead.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A man who rises above his discouragements will be only the better for his adversities.

—The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.—Socrates.

—Man is not perfect, of course, but so long as woman is, it does not matter much.—Somerville Journal.

—It is too bad that the folks who have no money to pay for a meal should have such good appetites.—N. Y. Epoch.

—To finish the moment, to find the journey's end in every step of the road, to live the greatest number of good hours, is wisdom.—Emerson.

—The New Britain, Ct., Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union has organized mission work among the young girls employed in the factories. From the small nucleus of one room and twenty or thirty girls the work has grown rapidly until now a tenement of seven rooms is required to accommodate the large number of regular attendants. The rooms are open four evenings in the week and two hours on Sunday. There are classes in dressmaking, penmanship and singing and reading matter is supplied by a circulating library.

ANOTHER FAMILY OUT OF TROUBLE AND, AS A RESULT, HAPPY.

Such a remark as this will always draw the attention of every good thinking man or woman. We all desire to be out of trouble and happy, and when we read as above, our hearts join in congratulations. This is one of the many cases that our heading meets exactly:

I, G. W. Mortley, 536½ Howard St., have been a severe sufferer for years, and have had the best doctors in San Francisco attending me, without any results for the better. My trouble was severe attacks of pains in my back and chest; headache; loss of appetite; languid, tired feelings; skin rough and greasy, and, in fact generally broken down in health. I purchased two bottles of your Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure, and after two weeks I find myself cured from all my ailments. My appetite is fine, my pains are gone, my skin is clear, and I can surely say I am well, and will ever thank your wonderful remedy for my health, and in fact, my life.

Very truly yours, G. W. Mortley,
536½ Howard St., San Francisco, Cal."

Not to be Blamed.

Father Taylor one Sunday afternoon was officiating at an infant baptism, and the church was filled with a large audience as usual. The baby was restless during the services, and when Father Taylor took her in his arms she cried as only infants can cry. But this didn't in the least disturb the old minister, for, raising the child in his arms where all the people could see her, he said: "Don't blame the child for crying, but thank the Lord that she has such good lungs."—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

—During the Franco-Prussian war, a corporal came to the doctor with one of his men who was unfit for the saddle. The doctor examined him, and found him suffering from rheumatism. The corporal proceeded to fill up the requisite form for the man's admission to the nearest military hospital. "Can you spell rheumatism, corporal?" said the doctor. "I think I can, doctor, thank you," replied he, saluting. The corporal was Louis Coetloyon, one of the leading journalists of Paris.

The San Francisco Police Department

Is a unique institution. To judge from the high and mighty tone assumed by the Police Commissioners whenever one of their pets is charged with what in a private citizen would merit condign punishment, one would imagine that the Archangel Michael had sent down a deputation of Heaven's policemen to patrol our pavements for the sake of exercise. Police Judge Lawler a day or two ago intimated that anyone who accused the police of venal motives is guilty of a contempt of court. This is probably a logical outcome of the sentence of the editor of the *Star*. We wonder if it is a contempt of court to call the attention of the police to the existence of the Little Lousiana Lottery Company, who do a flourishing business right under their noses in broad daylight, and escape with a semi-occasional fine of sixty dollars? This concern deserves no more consideration than any tan game in Chinatown. It has feloniously appropriated the name and is using the prestige of the Louisiana State Lottery to impose upon the confidence of the public and beguile them into believing that it is organized legally and is solvent. The Louisiana State Lottery is a lawful enterprise in the State of its creation. It also has this to recommend it—that a large percentage of its receipts go to charitable and other public purposes in Louisiana, while it is no small merit that the winner is sure of his prize. The so-called Little Louisiana Lottery, on the contrary, is a California scheme, utterly without warrant of law and headed by irresponsible individuals, who any day may find a trip to Canada advantageous to their financial and bodily safety. The police know the location of their offices as well as that of the City Hall, and yet they are never raided. The managers seem to have devised a cunning system of surrendering one of their number every month or two to undergo a small fine as a sort of peace offering to the offended majesty of the law.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Wasp*, Oct. 26.

Of unwise admiration much may be hoped, for much good is really in it; but unwise contempt is itself a negation; nothing comes of it, for it is nothing.

You may sing of the beauty of springtime
That glows on the cheek of the young
But I sing of a beauty that's rarer
Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces
Of women whose summer is o'er,
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

When a woman pays another woman a compliment she speaks of her as having been good looking once, and then adds: "But my, how she has changed!"

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate relief."

Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by William's Manufacturing Co., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. 50c. and $1.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Chronic Catarrh

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla, builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising from impure blood. It became very bad, causing soreness of the bronchial tubes and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many medicines but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspepsia trouble, with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. M. Lincoln, 35 Chambers St., Boston,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOW I SAVED MY LIFE.

I was taken sick while at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept getting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors. I lost forty pounds, and was satisfied that I could live but a few days. My trouble was Stomach and Liver Complaint, resulting in an attack of bilious colic. At this time I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised, and sent for a bottle. I also sent for my physician, and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He examined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has saved my life.—W. S. Bitzer, Slate Mills, Ross Co., Ohio.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. $1; 6 for $5.

Send for book, how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders.

A man may smile and smile and be a whisky still.

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING.

You want an elegant collection of artistic novelties, which can be procured by anyone. You will be astonished at the variety, beauty and oddity.

To get these buy a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, price 25 cents, and mail us the outside wrapper with your addres plainly written and 4 cents in stamps. We will then mail you the above list with an elegant package of oleographic and chromatic cards. Address, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.

Civil Service reform does not think much of a fourth-class Postmaster.

THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead.

CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. In a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. Connell, M. D., Manchester, O.

Ninety-nine per cent of ambition to try and 1 per cent of talent is all that is necessary to success in whatever we undertake.

Many imitate, none equal, "Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c. Cigar.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

One Remedy for One Disease.

(*From Medical Journal*).

"The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of the hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way these valuable medicines are sold at the price of the quack patent medicines that flood the market and absurdly claim to cure every ill from a sing.' bottle. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. The hospital Remedies make no unreasonable claims. The specific for Catarrh cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for Bronchitis, Consumption and Lung Troubles; Rheumatism is cured by No. 3, while troubles of Digestion, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys have their own cure. To these is added a specific for Fever and Ague, one for female weakness—a general tonic and blood-maker that makes blood and gives form and fullness, and an incomparable remedy for Nervous Debility." These remedies are all sold on an absolute guarantee to do what is claimed for them.

A circular describing this new method of treating disease is sent free on application by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, Sole Proprietors.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy

Throat Diseases commence with a Cold, Cough, or over-fatiguing the voice. These symptoms (which, if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the throat) are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*."

He submits himself to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

OREGON THE PARADISE OF FARMERS.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alumn. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
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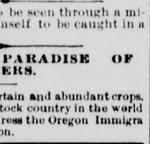

SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any person he would be forcibly reminded that the "Seal of North Carolina" Plug Cut is the Best Smoking Tobacco on the Pacific Coast.

STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted.

Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. J. J. Mack & Co., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

In private life, and in all life, the best motives to action are those which lie outside of self and its supposed interests.

Millions of women use Dobbins' Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, *you* ought to use it. If wrong, *one trial* only will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

Great wealth in our journey through life is only extra baggage, and wants a heap of watching.

CATARRH
HAY FEVER
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (*two weeks apart*) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent *free* by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Having for the past four or five years been troubled with pimples and blotches on my face and body, and finding no relief in any of the chemically prepared soaps and medicines prescribed for me by physicians, I concluded to try your S. S. S. remedy, and have found great relief in the same, four bottles clearing my skin entirely. I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are in the position that I have been in. You can use this letter and my name as a testimonial to the merits of the S. S. S. remedy.

Very truly yours, Alfred P. Robinson
320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and advice to Sufferers, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

For Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, bathe the parts affected freely with Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER taking also a teaspoonful in sugar and water 3 times a day, and you'll get relief at once and a Cure after faithful use of this remedy. Pain Killer Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Frost Bite.

IN LUCK.

We offer until sold, to attract attention and pay our patrons, for sending away 3 cases of dress plaids, browns, blue, and different shades, full 36 inches wide, heavy and strong, at 11 cents or 9 yards for $1; and 40 pieces plain brown, garnet and other shades of Cashmere, 36 inches wide, at same price; 200 pieces gray goods and plaids, 30 inches wide, heavy and strong, for good wear, 12 yards $1. These goods are not all wool but are great bargains at these offers. For mailing add 3 cents per yard. In Ladies' Hose we offer some white at 15c., formerly sold at 30c.; unbleached, full sizes, at 10c., used to bring $2 a dozen regular; we have black, brown and mixed at same price, but not so good. Men's striped ½ hose for Sunday wear, $1 per dozen up; Children's hose, 90c. per dozen up. Some extra bargains in genuine French, all colors and all sizes, 25 cents, used to bring $6 per dozen. In dress buttons, nearly every shade, we can suit you at 5c. per dozen, or 50c. a gross—two-bits a dozen asked for them elsewhere. We forgot to mention a woolen linsey in red and black plaids and other colors, about 28 inches wide, at 18c. or 6 yards for $1, good for school dresses. Muslins, ginghams, prints, Canton flannels, and many other goods, retailed at ½ cent a yard above closest jobbing prices until Jan. 1, 1890. Good warm gloves and mittens for the North Country, at 15 and 25 cents. It would take 10 columns to hold all we want to tell you. But send for full list, free, and it will be sent you—everything a family wants to use. Address, **Smith's Cash Store, 418 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.**

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